



Job Order Contract Technical Specifications

CSI Divisions 01-50 2025

**County of Monterey Public Works
Striping And Signage**



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SECTION 01 00 00 00 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 BRACKETED OPTIONS

- A. Within these Technical Specifications there are bracketed options. For example **[6ft] [12ft] [24ft]**. The final selection will be made by the Owner and set forth in the Detailed Scope of Work.

1.2 WARRANTY

- A. Within these Technical Specifications there are warranty periods listed. The warranty periods listed cover both material and labor for that period. If a manufacture will warranty a material for a longer period than what is listed, the material is covered as a replacement by the manufacture for the extra period. The labor to replace will be at the installation price for the contractor.

END OF SECTION 01 00 00 00



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SECTION 01 11 13 00 - WORK COVERED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

1.1 GENERAL

- A. If any conflicts arise in the Specifications; the Owner's Standard Plans and Specifications supersede the Gordian Technical Specifications. Specification conflicts shall be resolved as directed by the Owner.
- B. Contractor is to provide a competent person to ensure operations are completed per plans, specifications, local laws and regulations which pertain.
- C. Specification Format
 - 1. The specification format shall be based on the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) Section Format.

1.2 PRODUCTS - (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION - (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 11 13 00



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01 - General Requirements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 20 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 22 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements



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SECTION 01 22 16 00 - NO SPECIFICATION REQUIRED

1.1 GENERAL

- A. A separate specification is not required for this item. The description given in the line item of the Construction Task Catalog completely defines the item.

1.2 PRODUCTS - (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION - (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 22 16 00



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 22 16 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 22 20 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 22 20 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 22 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 22 23 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 40 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 41 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 41 26 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 42 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements



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**SECTION 01 42 13 00 - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS****1.1 GENERAL****A. Description Of Work**

1. This specification covers abbreviations, acronyms, definitions, and symbols used in the Contract Documents.

B. Unit of Measure Definitions

1. Following is a list of Industry Standard abbreviations.

A	Area Square Feet;	B&W	Black and White
	Ampere	BC	Between Centers
AB	Anchor Bolt	BCY	Bank Cubic Yard
ABC	Aggregate Base Course	BDL	Bundle
ABS	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	BD FT	Board Feet
AC	Alternating Current;	BEV	Bevel/Beveled
	Air-Conditioning;	BF	Board Feet
	Asphaltic Concrete;	BFP	Boiler Feed Pump
	Plywood Grade A & C	BHN	Brinell Hardness Number
ACFM	Actual Cubic Feet Per Minute	BHP	Boiler Horsepower;
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material		Brake Horsepower
ACP	Asphaltic Concrete Paving	BI	Black Iron
ACR	Acre	Bit.	Bituminous
ACZA	Ammoniacal Copper Zinc Arsenate	Bitum.	Bituminous
AD	Plywood, Grade A & D	Bk.	Backed
ADDL	Additional	Brkrs.	Breakers
ADJ	Adjustable	Bldg.	Building
ADMIN	Administer; Administration	BLK	Black; Block
AGG	Aggregate	BM	Bank Measure; Beam
AH	Ampere Hours	BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
AHM	Ampere-Hour Meter	BOX	Box (each)
AHU	Air Handling Unit	BR	Bedroom
AIC	Amperes Interrupting Capacity	Brg.	Bearing
AL	Aluminum	BRK	Brick
ALT	Alternate	BTFLY VLV	Butterfly Valve
AMP	Ampere	BTR	Better (Lumber)
AMT	Amount	BTU	British Thermal Units
AOT	Adjusted Oxygen Transfer	BTU/HR	British Thermal Units per Hour
APP	Attactic Polypropylene	BUR	Built Up Roof
APPROX	Approximate	BW	Butt Weld
Apt.	Apartment	BWG	Birmingham Wire Gauge
ART	Articulated	BX	Interlocked Armored Cable
ASB	Asbestos		
ASJ	All Surface Jacketing	C	Centigrade; Conductance;
Avg.	Average		Conductivity, Hundred
AWG	American Wire Gauge	CA	Corrosion Allowance
		Cab.	Cabinet
BAG	Bag	CAP	Capacity
BBL	Barrel	CB	Circuit Breaker
B&B	Grade B and Better;	CC	Center to Center
	Balled & Burlapped	CCA	Chromate Copper Arsenate
B&S	Bell and Spigot	CCF	Hundred Cubic Feet

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CCY	Compacted Cubic Yard	Dis.	Discharge
cd	Candela	Disch.	Discharge
cd/sf	Candela per Square Foot	DB	Dry Bulb; Decibel
CF	Cubic Foot (Feet)	DBL	Double
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute	DC	Direct Current
CHG	Charge	DCS	Distributed Control System
CHW	Chilled Water; Commercial Hot Water	DDC	Direct Digital Control
CI	Cast Iron	Demob	Demobilization
CIP	Cast in Place; Cast Iron Pipe	DF	Douglas Fir
CIRC	Circulating; Circuit	DFT	Dry Film Thickness
CLF	Hundred Linear Feet; Current Limiting Fuse	DH	Double Hung
CLP	Cross Linked Polyethylene	DHW	Domestic Hot Water
cm	Centimeter	DI	Ductile Iron
CMP	Corrugated Metal Pipe	D/P	Differential Pressure
CMPA	Corrugated Metal Pipe - Arched	DIA	Diameter
CMU	Concrete Masonry Unit	Diam	Diameter
CO	Carbon Monoxide	Diag.	Diagonal
CO2	Carbon Dioxide	Distrib.	Distribution
COL	Column	DL	Dead Load; Diesel
Comb	Combination	DLH	Deep Long Span Bar Joist
Compr	Compressor	DPST	Double Pole, Single Throw
CONC	Concrete	DS	Double Strength
CONSTR	Construction	DSA	Double Strength A Quality Glass
Cont	Continuous; Continued	DSB	Double Strength B Quality Glass
Corr	Corrugated	DWV	Drain, Waste, Vent Piping
CP	Chrome Plated	DX	Deluxe White, Direct Expansion
CPE	Chlorinated Polyethylene	dyn	Dyne
Cplg.	Coupling	e	Eccentricity
CPM	Cycles per Minute	E	Electrical Grade (Fiberglass Construc- tion)
CPM	Critical Path Method	EA	Each
CPS	Centipoise	Econ.	Economy
CPRSR	Compressor	ECR	Electrical Grade, Corrosion Resistant (Fiberglass Construction)
CPVC	Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride	EDP	Electronic Data Processing
CS	Carbon Steel	EDR	Equiv. Direct Radiation
CSF	Hundred Square Feet	EG	Electro Galvanized
CSPE	ChloroSulphinated Polyethylene	EIFS	Exterior Insulation Finish System
CSS	Cast Semi Steel	ELEC	Electric; Electrical
CT	Current Transformer	Elev.	Elevator; Elevating
CTB	Cement Treated Base	EM	Electron Microscopy
CTR	Center	EMT	Electric Metallic Tubing; Thin Wall Con- duit
CU FT	Cubic Foot	Eng.	Engine, Engineered
CU IN	Cubic Inch	EPDM	Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer
CU YD	Cubic Yard	EPS	Expanded Polystyrene
CW	Chilled Water; Cold Water	EQL	Equally
CWR	Chilled Water Return	Equip.	Equipment
CWS	Chilled Water Supply	ERW	Electrical Resistance Welded
CWT	Hundred Weight	EROPS	Enclosed Roll Over Protection System
CY	Cubic Yard (27 cu. ft.); Cycle	ES	Energy Saver
CYH	Cubic Yards Per Hour	Est.	Estimated
Cyl	Cylinder	EW	Each Way
d	Penny (nail size)	EWT	Entering Water Temperature
D	Deep; Depth; Discharge		



01 - General Requirements

Excav.	Excavation	Gen.	General
EXH	Exhaust	GFCI	Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter
Exp.	Expansion; Exposure	GFR	Ground Fault Relay
EXP JT	Expansion Joint	GPD	Gallons per Day
Ext.	Exterior	GPH	Gallon per Hour
		GPM	Gallon per Minute
F	Fahrenheit; Female; Fill	GR	Grade
f	Fiber stress	Grnd.	Ground
f _c	Compressive Stress in Concrete	GSF	Ground Square Foot
f _y	Minimum Yield Stress of Steel	GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
f _m	Compressive Strength of Masonry		
F&D	Flanged-and-Dished	H	High, Height; High Strength Bar Joist
F&I	Furnished and Installed	HC	Handicapped; High Capacity
Fab.	Fabricated	HD	High Density; Heavy Duty
FAD	Free Air Delivery	HDO	High Density Overlay
FBGS	Fiberglass	HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
FC	Footcandles	Hdr.	Header
FCXP	Fan Cooled Explosion Proof	Hdw.	Hardware
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
FEP	Fluorinated Ethylene Propylene (Teflon)	Hg	Mercury
FF	Flat Face	HIC	High Interrupting Capacity
Fig.	Figure	HM	Hollow Metal
Fin.	Finished	HNDL	Handle
FL	Full Load	HO	High Output; Heel Outlet
FLDG	Folding	Horiz.	Horizontal
Fl. Oz.	Fluid Ounces	HP	High Pressure; Horse Power
Flr.	Floor	HPF	High Pressure Factor
FM	Frequency Modulation; Factory Mutual	HPL	High Pressure Laminate
Frmg.	Framing	HR	Hour
Fndtn.	Foundation	HRS	Hot-Rolled Steel
FT	Foot, Feet	HS	High Speed; High Strength
FTNG(S)	Fitting(s)	HSC	High Short Circuit
FLG	Flange	HSLA	High Strength Low Alloy
FOB	Freight on Board	HT	Hospital Tips; Height
Fount.	Fountain	Htg.	Heating
FPM	Feet Per Minute	Htrs.	Heaters
FPS	Feet Per Second	HVAC	Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning
FPT	Female Pipe Thread	Hvy.	Heavy
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	HW	Hot Water
FS	Forged Steel	HWR	Hot Water Return
FSC	Cast Body, Cast Switch Box	HWS	Hot Water Supply
Ftg.	Footing	HWT	Hundred Carton Weight
Ft. Lb.	Foot Pound	Hyd.	Hydraulic
Furn.	Furniture	Hydr.	Hydraulic
FVNR	Full Voltage Non-Reversing	HZ	Hertz (cycles)
FXM	Female by Male		
		I	Moment of Inertia
G	Gravity	IC	Interrupt Capacity
g	Gram	ICFM	Inlet Cubic Feet per Minute
GA	Gauge or Gage	ID	Inside Diameter
G & A	General and Administrative	I.D.	Identification; Inside Dimension
GAL	Gallon	IF	Inside Frosted
Gal./Min.	Gallon per Minute	IMC	Intermediate Metal Conduit
GALV	Galvanized	IN	Inch
GBSD	Gear Box Sheave Diameter	IN LB	Inch Pound
		IN WC	Inches Water Column

01 - General Requirements



Incan.	Incandescent	LE	Leading Edge; Lead Equivalent
Incl.	Include, Including	LED	Light Emitting Diode
Inst.	Install, Installation	LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
Insul.	Insulation, Insulated	LF	Linear Foot
Int.	Interior	LFD	Linear Feet Per Day
INTSCT	Intersect	LFTL	Lineal Feet Tube Length
IP	Iron Pipe	Lge.	Large; Long
IPS	International Pipe Standard	LH	Labor Hours; Long Span Bar Joist
	Iron Pipe Size	LIN	Linear
	Inches per Second	LL	Live Load
IPT	Iron Pipe Threaded	LLD	Lamp Lumen Depreciation
ISP	Inlet Steam Pressure	LNG	Liquid Natural Gas
IW	Indirect Waste	LOA	Length Over All
		L-O-L	Lateralole
J	Joule	LP(G)	Liquid Propane (Gas)
JOB	Job	LS	Low Speed; Lump Sum
JOC	Job Order Contracting	Lt	Light
JT	Joint	Lt Ga	Light Gauge
		LTL	Less than Truck Load
K	Thousand; Thousand Pounds; Heavy Wall Copper Tubing; Kelvin	Lt Wt	Light Weight
KAH	Thousand Amp Hours	LV	Low Voltage
KD	Kiln Dried; Knocked Down	lm	Lumen
KDAT	Kiln Dried After Treatment	lm/sf	Lumen per square foot
Kip	1000 Pounds	lm/W	Lumen per Watt
KO	Knockout	m	Meter
Km	Kilometer	m ³ /H	Cubic Meters per Hour
KLF	Kips per Linear Foot	mA	Milliampere
KSF	Kips per Square Foot	m/S	Meters per Second
KSI	Kips per Square Inch	M	Thousand; Male; Light Wall Copper Tubing
kA	KiloAmp	MATL	Material
kg	Kilogram	MAX	Maximum
kHz	Kilohertz	Mach	Machine
kJ	Kilojoule	Mag. Str.	Magnetic Starter
kV	Kilovolt	Maint.	Maintenance
kVA	Kilovolt Ampere (1,000 volt amps)	Mat	Material
KVAR	KiloVar (Reactance)	Mat'l;	Material
kW	Kilowatt	Max.	Maximum
kWh	Kilowatt Hour	Mb	Million Bytes (characters)
		MBF	Thousand Board Feet
L	Length; Long; Medium Wall Copper Tubing	MBH	Thousand BTU per Hour
L&E	Labor and Equipment	MBtu	Thousand British Thermal Units
LAB	Labor	MC	Metal Clad Cable
LAN	Lane	MCF	Thousand Cubic Feet
LAT	Latitude	MCM	Thousand Circular Mills
LAV	Lavatory	MCP	Motor Circuit Protector
L.B.	Load Bearing; L Conduit Body	MD	Medium Duty
LB	Pound (Force or Mass)	MDO	Medium Density Overlaid
LB/HR	Pounds per Hour	Med.	Medium
LBS	Pounds	MF	Thousand Feet
LBSF	Pounds per Square Foot	MF3	Thousand Cubic Feet
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	Mfg.	Manufacturing
LCL	Less Than Carload Lot	Mfrs.	Manufacturers
LCY	Loose Cubic Yard	Mg	Milligram



MG	Market Grade	nW	Nanowatt
MGD	Million Gallons per Day		
MGPH	Thousand Gallons per Hour	OAL	Overall Length
MH	Manhole; Manhour; Metal Halide	OB	Opposing Blade
MHz	MegaHertz	OC	On Center
Mi	Mile	OD	Outside Diameter
MI	Malleable Iron; Mineral Insulated	O.D.	Outside Dimension
MIN	Minimum; Minute	ODP	Open Drip Roof
MISC	Miscellaneous	ODS	Overhead Distribution System
ml	Milliliter; Mainline	OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
MLF	Thousand Linear Feet	OG	Ogee
mm	Millimeter	OH	Overhead
MO	Month	OH&P	Overhead and Profit
Mobil.	Mobilization	OHL	Over Hung Load
Mog.	Mogul Base	Oper.	Operator
MPH	Miles Per Hour	Opng.	Opening
MPT	Male Pipe Thread	OPR	Operating
MRT	Mile Round Trip	Orna.	Ornamental
ms	Millisecond	OSA	Outside Air
MSD	Motor Sheave Diameter	OSB	Oriented Strand Board
MSF	Thousand Square Feet	OS & Y	Outside Screw and Yoke
MSY	Thousand Square Yards	OUT	Outlet or Output (each)
MT	Mount	Ovhd.	Overhead
MTD	Mounted	OWG	Oil, Water or Gas
MTG	Mounting	OWSJ	Open Web Steel Joist
MTR	Mill Test Report	OZ	Ounce
MVA	Million Volt Ampere		
MVAR	Million Volt Amperes Reactance	P	Pole; Applied Load; Projection
MV	Megavolt	p	Page
MW	Megawatt	pp	Pages
MXM	Male by Male	PAPR	Powered Air Purifying Respirator
MYD	Thousand Yards	PAR	Weatherproof Reflector
		PB	Push Button
N	Natural; North	PC	Personal Computer; Piece;
nA	Nanoampere	PCs	Pieces
NA	Not Applicable	P.C.	Portland Cement; Power Connector
NC	Normally Closed	PCF	Pounds per Cubic Foot
NEHB	Bolted Circuit Breaker to 600V	PCM	Phase Contrast Microscopy
NDT	Non Destructive Testing	PE	Professional Engineer; Plain End
NIOSH	National Alloy		Porcelain Enamel; Polyethylene;
NLB	Non-Load Bearing	PERF	Perforated
NM	Non-Metallic Cable	PH	Phase
nm	Nanometer	PI	Pressure Injected
NO	Normally Open	PID	Programmable Integral Derivative Con-
No.	Number		troller
NOM	Nominal	PKG	Package
NQOD	Combination Plug-on/Bolt-on Circuit	PL	Plate
	Breaker to 240V	PLC	Programmable Loop Controller
NRC	Noise Reduction Coefficient	PLM	Polarized Light Microscopy
NPT	National Pipe Thread	PLTC	Power Limited Tray Cable
NPS	Nominal Pipe Size	PLY	Plywood
NRP	Non-Removable Pins	PNEU	Pneumatic
NRS	Non-Rising Stem	PNTD	Painted
ns	Nanosecond	POA	Priced On Application/Priced On Approv-
NTE	Note		al
NTP	National Taper Pipe (Thread)	PESB	Pre-engineered Steel Building

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PPD	Pounds Per Day	ROM	Room
PP; PPL	Polypropylene	ROPS	Roll Over Protection System
PPM	Parts Per Million	ROW	Row
PPS	Polyphenylene Sulfide	R.O.W.	Right of Way
PR	Pair	RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
Prefab.	Prefabricated	RR	Direct Burial Feeder Conduit
Prefin.	Prefinished	RS	Rapid Start
PROGEN®	Proposal Generator Software for Job Order Contracting	RSC	Rigid Steel Conduit
PROP	Propelled; Propeller	RSR	Riser (Per Rise)
PSF	Pounds Per Square Foot	RT	Round Trip
PSI	Pounds Per Square Inch	RTD	Resistance Temperature Detector
PSIA	Pounds Per Square Inch Atmosphere	RTJ	Ring Type Joint
PSIG	Pounds Per Square Inch Gauge	RTRP	Reinforced Thermoset Resin Piping
PSP	Plastic Sewer Pipe	RVT	Reinforced Vinyl Tile
PT	Power or Potential Transformer		
Pt.	Pint	S	Suction; Single Entrance; South
Ptns.	Partitions	S1S2E	Surfaced 1 side, 2 Edges
P&T	Pressure & Temperature	S2S	Surfaced 2 Sides
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene	S4S	Surfaced 4 Sides
Pu	Ultimate Load	Sa	Sack
PV	Photovoltaic	SA	Supply Air
PVA	Polyvinyl Acrylate	SBS	Styrene Butyl Styrene
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride	Scaf.	Scaffolding
PVDC	Polyvinylidene Chloride	SCFH	Standard Cubic Foot Per Hour
PVDF	Polyvinylidene Fluoride	SCFM	Standard Cubic Foot per Minute
PVF	Polyvinyl Fluoride	SCH	Schedule
Pvmt.	Pavement	SCR	Modular Brick
PVQ	Pressure Vessel Quality	SCRD	Screwed
Pwr.	Power	SD	Sound Deadening
		SDR	Standard Dimension Brick; Size To Diameter Ratio
Q	Quantity Heat Flow	SE	Surfaced Edge; Semi-Elliptical
QA	Quality Assurance	SEA	Seat
QC	Quality Control; Quick Coupling	SER	Service Entrance Cable
QT	Quart	SEU	Service Entrance Cable
Quan.	Quantity	SET	Set
Qty.	Quantity	SF	Square Foot/Feet
		SFCA	Square Feet of Form in Contact with Concrete
R	Thermal Resistance	SHTS	Sheets
R/L	Random Lengths	SI	Square Inch
R/W/L	Random Widths and Lengths	SIS	Synthetic Heat-Resistant
RA	Return Air; Registered Architect	SLDR	Solder
RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe	SLH	Super Long Span Bar Joist
Rect.	Rectangle	SN	Solid Neutral
REINF	Reinforced/Reinforcing	S-O-L	Socketolet
Req'd	Required	SP	Self-Propelled; Single Pole; Space; Standpipe Static Pressure (measured in inches of water);
RF	Raised Face	SPDT	Single Pole, Double Throw
RGH	Rough	SPGR	Specific Gravity
RGS	Rigid Galvanized Steel	SPWG	Static Pressure Water Gauge
RH	Relative Humidity	SQ	Square; Hundred Square Feet (10' x 10' area)
RHW	Rubber, Heat & Water Resistant; Residential Hot Water		
rms	Root Mean Square		
RND	Round		
ROL	Roll (each)		



SQ FT	Square Foot/Square Feet	UA	Unequal Angle
SQ IN	Square Inch	UCI	Uniform Construction Index
SQ YD	Square Yard	UF	Underground Feeder
SS	Stainless Steel; Single Strength	UHF	Ultra High Frequency
SSB	Single Strength B Quality Glass	UI	United Inch
SSL	Self Sealing Lap	UNC	Unified Coarse (Threads)
STC	Sound Transmission Class	USP	United States Primed
STD	Standard	UTP	Unshielded Twisted Pair
STK	Select Tight Knot	UV	Under Voltage
STP	Stop (each); Standard Temperature & Pressure		
SURF	Surface	V	Volt
STL	Steel	VA	Volt Amperes
SURF	Surface	VAV	Variable Air Volume
SW	Seam Weld	VCT	Vinyl Composition Tile
SW	Switch	Vert.	Vertical
SWBD	Switchboard	VF	Vinyl Faced
SWS	Segmentally Welded Steel	VHF	Very High Frequency
SWSI	Single Width, Single Inlet	VL	Vertical Linear Foot
SY	Square Yard	VLV	Valve
SYN	Synthetic	Vol.	Volume
SYP	Southern Yellow Pine	VRP	Vinyl Reinforced Polyester
SYS	System		
		w/	With
T	Thick; Temperature; Ton	W	Watt; Width; Wire; West
T&C	Threaded and Coupled	WB	Wet Bulb
T&G	Tongue and Groove	WC	Water Column; Water Closet
TBC	Tensile Bolt Cloth	WF	Wide Flange
TBE	Threaded Both Ends	WG	Water Gauge
TC	Terra Cotta	WHM	Watthour Meter
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure	WK	Week
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	Wldg.	Welding
TEAO	Totally Enclosed Air Over	WOG	Water, Oil, Gas
TEFC	Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled	W-O-L	Weldolet
TETC	Totally Enclosed Tube Cooled	WP	Weather Protected
TFE	Tetrafluoroethylene (Teflon)	WR	Water Resistant
THHN	Nylon Jacketed Wire	WSP	Water, Steam, Petroleum
THK	Thick	WT	Weight
THKNS	Thickness	WWF	Welded Wire Fabric
THW	Insulated Strand Wire		
THWN	Nylon Jacketed Wire	X or x	By or Times
TI	Titanium	XFER	Transfer
TL	Truckload	XFMR	Transformer
TM	Track Mounted	XHD	Extra Heavy Duty
T-O-L	Threadolet	XHHW; XLPE	Cross-Linked Polyethylene Wire Insulation
TON	Ton	XLP	Cross-Linked Polyethylene
Tot.	Total	XP	Explosion Proof
TPH	Tons Per Hour	XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence
Transf.	Transformer	Y	Wye
TSHP	Total Shaft Horse Power	YD	Yard
T'STAT	Thermostat	YR	Year
TV	Television		
TW	Thermoplastic Water Resistant Wire		

2. Symbols

01 - General Requirements



Δ	Delta	Ø	Diameter or Phase
/	per	'	feet
-	through or to	"	inches
@	at	#	pound or number
%	per 100 or percent	°	degree
\$	U.S. dollars	<	Less Than
~	Approximate	>	Greater Than

3. Explanation Of Terms

BTU: Stands for British Thermal Unit. The BTU number indicates the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit. What this means is the higher the BTU rating, the higher the heating capacity of a product.

MBH: Equal to 1000 BTUs.

Tons (In Reference To Cooling): Unit of measurement for determining cooling capacity. One ton equals 12,000 BTUH.

SEER: Stands for Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio. This measures the cooling efficiency in air conditioners or heat pumps. The higher the SEER rating, the more energy-efficient the unit. The government's minimum SEER rating is 10.

4. Calculation Of Board Feet

a. All Lumber Grades Are Presumed To Be 75 Percent Construction And 25 Percent Standard Or Equivalent Grade Unless Otherwise Listed. Dimensions Are Nominal. Board Foot Is Defined As 1" x 12" x 1' Long; To Calculate BF/LF, Multiply The Size Of The Board Height x Width/12.

- 1) 1"x2" = 0.167 BF/LF
- 2) 1"x3" = 0.25 BF/LF
- 3) 2"x3" = 0.5 BF/LF
- 4) 2"x4" = 0.667 BF/LF
- 5) 2"x6" = 1.0 BF/LF
- 6) 2"x8" = 1.333 BF/LF
- 7) 2"x10" = 1.667 BF/LF
- 8) 2"x12" = 2.0 BF/LF
- 9) 4"x4" = 1.333 BF/LF
- 10) 6"x4" = 2.0 BF/LF
- 11) 6"x6" = 3.0 BF/LF
- 12) 8"x8" = 5.333 BF/LF
- 13) etc.

b. To Calculate Board Feet;

- 1) For most lumber: Thickness (inches) x width (inches) x length (feet) divided by 12 = board feet.
- 2) For small pieces: Thickness (inches) x width (inches) x length (inches) divided by 144 = board feet.

5. Conversion Tables

ENGLISH TO METRIC CONVERSION TABLE					
MULTIPLY	BY	TO GET	MULTIPLY	BY	TO GET
acres	0.404 687 3	Hectares	ounce(force)	0.278 013 9	newtons=N
board feet	0.002 359 74	cubic meter	pint(liq.)	0.473 176	liters=l



ENGLISH TO METRIC CONVERSION TABLE					
cubic ft.	0.028 316 85	cubic meter	pint(dry)	0.550 61	liters=l
cubic yd.	0.764 554 9	cubic meter	pound(wt.)	0.453 592 37	kilogram
feet	0.304 8	Meters	pound(force)	4.448 222	newtons=N
footcandles	10.763 91	lux=lumens/m ²	pound/sq.ft	47.880 26	pascal=N/m ²
ft.-lb _f	1.355 818	N□m=joule	pound/sq.in	6.894 757	kilopascals
gallon (US)	3.785 412	Liters	quart(liq.)	0.946 352 9	liters
horsepower*	745.699 9	watt=J/sec	sq. feet	0.092 903 04	sq. meter
* horsepower=550 ft-lb _f /sec			sq. in.	645.16	sq. mm
inch	25.4	Millimeters	sq. mile	258.998 8	hectares
inch-pound _f	0.112 984 8	N□m=joule	sq. mile	2.589 988	sq. km
kips	4.448 222	Kilonewton	sq. yard	0.836 127 4	sq. meter
kips/in ²	6.894 757	megapascal	ton(short)	0.907 184 7	metric ton
miles (US)	1.609 347	Kilometer	ton(short)	907.184 7	kilogram=kg
ounce (wt.)	28.349 52	Grams	ton(short)	8896.444	newtons=N
ounce(liq.)	29.573 53	MI	yards	0.914 4	meters=m

FOR TEMPERATURE CONVERSION USE °C= 5/9(°F - 32)

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METRIC TO ENGLISH CONVERSION TABLE					
MULTIPLY	BY	TO GET	MULTIPLY	BY	TO GET
cubic meter	1.308 0	cubic yard	liter	0.264 17	gallon
	35.314 7	cubic foot		1.056 7	quart
	61,024	cubic inch	milliliter	2.113 4	pint
	264.172	Gallon		33.814	fl.ounce
gram	0.035 274	ounce(wt)		0.033 814	fl.ounce
	0.002 204 6	pound(wt)		0.080 52	gal/ft
kilogram	35.274	ounce(wt)	lux	0.220 88	gal/sq.yd
	2.204 623	pound(wt)		0.092 902	ft-candle
	0.002 204 6	Kip	meter	1.093 6	yard
	0.001 102 3	Ton		3.280 84	foot
megagram (metric ton)	1.102 3	ton	millimeter	0.039 370	inch
			kilometer	0.621 37	mile
hectare	2.471 04	Acre	micrometer	0.039 370 1	mil
	107,639	square feet	Newton	0.224 81	pound(f)
	11,959.9	square yard	kilonewton	0.224 81	kip(f)
	0.003 861 02	square mile	Pascal	0.020 885	lb/sq. feet
microare	0.155 00	square inch	kilopascal	0.145 04	lb/sq. inch
joule	0.737 56	foot pound	megapascal	0.145 04	kips/sq. inch
	8.849 5	inch pound	square meter	1.195 99	square yard
kg/m³	1.685 55	lbs./cubic yards		10.763 9	square feet
	0.062 428	lbs./cubic feet	square millimeter	0.001 55	square inch
km/hr	0.621 37	miles per hour	square kilometer	0.386 102	square mile
			watt (J/second)	0.001 341	horsepower
				0.737 56	ft-lb/second

FOR TEMPERATURE CONVERSION USE °F = 9/5 °C + 32

**C. Material Weights/Engineering Values**

1. The following engineering values are guidelines for establishing shrink/swell factors and shall be used unless otherwise directed by the Owner. The Owner has final authority in establishing unit weights that are appropriate for all material and may change the stated values.
 - a. Material weights (Lbs Per CY) for In-place (Bank) [BCY], Loose (Excavated Materials) [LCY], and Compacted [CCY]

<u>MATERIALS</u>	<u>BCY</u>	<u>LCY</u>	<u>CCY</u>
Earth, Common (Average)	3170	2536	3520
Sand (Dry)	2880	2590	3240
Sand (Wet)	3090	2940	3460
Earth, Dry	3030	2070	3520
Earth, Damp	3370	2360	3520
Earth, Wet	2940	2940	3520
Earth, Rock Mixture (75% E/ 25% R)	3380	2370	3720
Earth, Rock Mixture (50% E/ 50% R)	3750	2710	4000
Earth, Rock Mixture (25% E/ 75% R)	4120	3140	3680
Gravel (Average)	3280	2730	3570
Limestone	4380	2690	3220
Riprap Rock (Average)	4500	2610	3150
Granite	4540	2640	3170
Basalt	4950	3020	3640
Clay	3220	2150	3570
Gneiss	4550	2720	3180

D. Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)

1. Origin
 - a. Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) is the term given to removed and/or reprocessed pavement materials containing asphalt and aggregates. These materials are generated when asphalt pavements are removed for reconstruction, resurfacing, or to obtain access to buried utilities. When properly crushed and screened, RAP consists of high-quality, well-graded aggregates coated by asphalt cement.
 - b. Asphalt pavement is generally removed either by milling or full-depth removal. Milling entails removal of the pavement surface using a milling machine, which can remove up to 50 mm (2 in) thickness in a single pass. Full-depth removal involves ripping and breaking the pavement using a rhino horn on a bulldozer and/or pneumatic pavement breakers. In most instances, the broken material is picked up and loaded into haul trucks by a front-end loader and transported to a central facility for processing. At this facility, the RAP is processed using a series of operations, including crushing, screening, conveying, and stacking.
 - c. Although the majority of old asphalt pavements are recycled at central processing plants, asphalt pavements may be pulverized in place and incorporated into granular or stabilized base courses using a self-propelled pulverizing machine. Hot in-place and cold in-place recycling processes have evolved into continuous train operations that include partial depth removal of the pavement surface, mixing the reclaimed material with beneficiating additives (such as virgin aggregate, binder, and/or softening or rejuvenating agents to improve binder properties), and placing and compacting the resultant mix in a single pass.
2. Physical Properties
 - a. The properties of RAP are largely dependent on the properties of the constituent materials and the type of asphalt concrete mix (wearing surface, binder course, etc.). There can be substantial differences between asphalt concrete mixes in aggregate quality, size, and consistency. Since the aggregates in surface course (wearing course) asphalt concrete must have high resistance to wear/abrasion (polishing) to contribute to acceptable friction



- resistance properties, these aggregates may be of higher quality than the aggregates in binder course applications, where polishing resistance is not of concern.
- b. Both milling and crushing can cause some aggregate degradation. The gradation of milled RAP is generally finer and more dense than that of the virgin aggregates. Crushing does not cause as much degradation as milling; consequently, the gradation of crushed RAP is generally not as fine as milled RAP, but finer than virgin aggregates crushed with the same type of equipment.
 - c. The particle size distribution of milled or crushed RAP may vary to some extent, depending on the type of equipment used to produce the RAP, the type of aggregate in the pavement, and whether any underlying base or subbase aggregate has been mixed in with the reclaimed asphalt pavement material during the pavement removal.
 - d. During processing, virtually all RAP produced is milled or crushed down to 38 mm (1.5 in) or less, with a maximum allowable top size of either 51 mm (2 in) or 63 mm (2.5 in). Table 13-1 lists the typical range of particle size distribution that normally results from the milling or crushing of RAP. Milled RAP is generally finer than crushed RAP. The pavement fraction passing a 2.36 mm (No. 8) sieve can be expected to increase from a premilled range of 41 to 69 percent to a postmilled range of 52 to 72 percent. The fraction passing a 0.075 mm (No. 200) sieve can be expected to increase from approximately 6 to 10 percent to a range of 8 to 12 percent. Most sources of RAP will be a well-graded coarse aggregate, comparable to, or perhaps slightly finer and more variable than, crushed natural aggregates.
 - e. The unit weight of milled or processed RAP depends on the type of aggregate in the reclaimed pavement and the moisture content of the stockpiled material. The unit weight of milled or processed RAP has been found to range from 1940 to 2300 kg/m³ (120 to 140 lb/ft³), which is slightly lower than that of natural aggregates.
 - f. Moisture content of the RAP will increase while in storage. Crushed or milled RAP can pick up a considerable amount of water if exposed to rain. Moisture contents up to 5 percent or higher have been measured for stored crushed RAP. As noted earlier, during periods of extensive precipitation, the moisture content of some RAP stockpiles may be as high as 7 to 8 percent. Lengthy stockpiling of crushed or milled RAP should, therefore, be kept to a minimum.
 - g. The asphalt cement content of RAP typically ranges between 3 and 7 percent by weight. The asphalt cement adhering to the aggregate is somewhat harder than new asphalt cement. This is due primarily to exposure of the pavement to atmospheric oxygen (oxidation) during use and weathering. The degree of hardening depends on several factors, including the intrinsic properties of the asphalt cement, the mixing temperature/time (increases with increasing high temperature exposure), the degree of asphalt concrete compaction (increases if not well compacted), asphalt cement/air voids content (increases with lower asphalt/higher air voids content), and age in service (increases with age).



**Table 1. Typical range of particle size distribution for reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP)
(percent by weight passing).**

Screen Size (mesh)	Percent Finer After Processing or Milling
37.5 mm (1.5 in)	100
25 mm (1.0 in)	95 - 100
19 mm (3/4 in)	84 - 100
12.5 mm (1/2 in)	70 - 100
9.5 mm (3/8 in)	58 - 95
75 mm (No. 4)	38 - 75
2.36 mm (No. 8)	25 - 60
1.18 mm (No. 16)	17 - 40
0.60 mm (No. 30)	10 - 35 ^a
0.30 mm (No. 50)	5 - 25 ^b
0.15 mm (No. 100)	3 - 20 ^c
0.075 mm (No. 200)	2 - 15 ^d
a. Usually less than 30 percent b. Usually less than 20 percent c. Usually less than 15 percent d. Usually less than 10 percent	

- h. The RAP obtained from most wearing surface mixes will usually have an asphalt content in the 4.5 to 6 percent range. The recovered asphalt from RAP usually exhibits low penetration and relatively high viscosity values, depending on the amount of time the original pavement has been in service. Penetration values at 25°C (77°F) are likely to range from 10 to 80 while the absolute viscosity values at 60°C (140°F) may range from as low as 2,000 poises (equivalent to AC-20) up to as high as 50,000 poises or greater, depending on the extent of aging. Viscosity ranges from 4,000 to 25,000 poises can normally be expected from the asphalt cement that is recovered from RAP material. Table 2 provides a summary of the typical ranges of physical properties of RAP, other than gradation.

**Table 2. Physical and mechanical properties of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP).**

Type of Property	RAP Property	Typical Range of Values
Physical Properties	Unit Weight	1940 - 2300 kg/m ³ (120-140 lb/ft ³)
	Moisture Content	Normal: up to 5% Maximum: 7-8%
	Asphalt Content	Normal: 4.5-6% Maximum Range: 3-7%
	Asphalt Penetration	Normal: 10-80 at 25°C (77°F)
	Absolute Viscosity or Recovered Asphalt Cement	Normal: 4,000 - 25,000 poises at 60°C (140°F)
Mechanical Properties	Compacted Unit Weight	1600 - 2000 kg/m ³ (100-125 lb/ft ³)
	California Bearing Ratio (CBR)	100% RAP: 20-25% 40% RAP and 60% Natural Aggregate: 150% or higher

3. Chemical Properties

- a. Mineral aggregates constitute the overwhelming majority (93 to 97 percent by weight) of RAP. Only a minor percentage (3 to 7 percent) of RAP consists of hardened asphalt cement. Consequently, the overall chemical composition of RAP is essentially similar to that of the naturally occurring aggregate that is its principal constituent.
- b. Asphalt cement is made up of mainly high molecular weight aliphatic hydrocarbon compounds, but also small concentrations of other materials such as sulfur, nitrogen, and polycyclic hydrocarbons (aromatic and/or naphthenic) of very low chemical reactivity. Asphalt cement is a combination of asphaltenes and maltenes (resins and oils). Asphaltenes are more viscous than either resins or oils and play a major role in determining asphalt viscosity. Oxidation of aged asphalt causes the oils to convert to resins and the resins to convert to asphaltenes, resulting in age hardening and a higher viscosity binder.

4. Mechanical Properties

- a. The mechanical properties of RAP depend on the original asphalt pavement type, the method(s) utilized to recover the material, and the degree of processing necessary to prepare the RAP for a particular application. Since most RAP is recycled back into pavements, there is a general lack of data pertaining to the mechanical properties for RAP in other possible applications.
- b. The compacted unit weight of RAP will decrease with increasing unit weight, with maximum dry density values reported to range from 1600 kg/m³ (100 lb/ft³) to 2000 kg/m³ (125 lb/ft³). California Bearing Ratio (CBR) values for RAP material containing trap rock aggregate have been reported in the 20 to 25 percent range. However, when RAP is blended with natural aggregates for use in granular base, the asphalt cement in the RAP has a significant strengthening effect over time, such that specimens containing 40 percent RAP have produced CBR values exceeding 150 after 1 week.
- c. Table 2 provides a summary of the mechanical properties of RAP discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

1.2 PRODUCTS (Not Used)



1.3 EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 42 13 00



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 42 13 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 42 16 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 42 16 00	01 42 13 00	Abbreviations and Acronyms



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**SECTION 01 42 19 00 - REFERENCES****1.1 GENERAL****A. Definitions**

1. General: Basic Contract definitions are included in the Conditions of the Contract.
2. "Approved": When used to convey Architect's action on Contractor's submittals, applications, and requests, "approved" is limited to Architect's duties and responsibilities as stated in the Conditions of the Contract.
3. "Directed": A command or instruction by Architect. Other terms including "requested," "authorized," "selected," "required," and "permitted" have the same meaning as "directed."
4. "Indicated": Requirements expressed by graphic representations or in written form on Drawings, in Specifications, and in other Contract Documents. Other terms including "shown," "noted," "scheduled," and "specified" have the same meaning as "indicated."
5. "Regulations": Laws, ordinances, statutes, and lawful orders issued by authorities having jurisdiction, and rules, conventions, and agreements within the construction industry that control performance of the Work.
6. "Furnish": Supply and deliver to Project site, ready for unloading, unpacking, assembly, installation, and similar operations.
7. "Install": Operations at Project site including unloading, temporarily storing, unpacking, assembling, erecting, placing, anchoring, applying, working to dimension, finishing, curing, protecting, cleaning, and similar operations.
8. "Provide": Furnish and install, complete and ready for the intended use.
9. "Project Site": Space available for performing construction activities. The extent of Project site is shown on Drawings and may or may not be identical with the description of the land on which Project is to be built.

B. Industry Standards

1. Applicability of Standards: Unless the Contract Documents include more stringent requirements, applicable construction industry standards have the same force and effect as if bound or copied directly into the Contract Documents to the extent referenced. Such standards are made a part of the Contract Documents by reference.
2. Publication Dates: Comply with standards in effect as of date of the Contract Documents unless otherwise indicated.
3. Copies of Standards: Each entity engaged in construction on Project should be familiar with industry standards applicable to its construction activity. Copies of applicable standards are not bound with the Contract Documents.
 - a. Where copies of standards are needed to perform a required construction activity, obtain copies directly from publication source.

C. Abbreviations And Acronyms

1. Industry Organizations: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following list. Names, telephone numbers, and Web sites are subject to change and are believed to be accurate and up-to-date as of the date of the Contract Documents.

AA	Aluminum Association, Inc. (The) www.aluminum.org	(703) 358-2960
AAADM	American Association of Automatic Door Manufacturers www.aaadm.com	(216) 241-7333
AABC	Associated Air Balance Council www.aabchq.com	(202) 737-0202

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AAMA	American Architectural Manufacturers Association www.aamanet.org	(847) 303-5664
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials www.transportation.org	(202) 624-5800
AATCC	American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (The) www.aatcc.org	(919) 549-8141
ABAA	Air Barrier Association of America www.airbarrier.org	(866) 956-5888
ABMA	American Bearing Manufacturers Association www.abma-dc.org	(202) 367-1155
ACI	ACI International (American Concrete Institute) www.aci-int.org	(248) 848-3700
ACPA	American Concrete Pipe Association www.concrete-pipe.org	(972) 506-7216
AEIC	Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, Inc. (The) www.aeic.org	(205) 257-2530
AF&PA	American Forest & Paper Association www.afandpa.org	(800) 878-8878 (202) 463-2700
AGA	American Gas Association www.aga.org	(202) 824-7000
AGC	Associated General Contractors of America (The) www.agc.org	(703) 548-3118
AHA	American Hardboard Association (Now part of CPA)	
AHAM	Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers www.aham.org	(202) 872-5955
AI	Asphalt Institute www.asphaltinstitute.org	(859) 288-4960
AIA	American Institute of Architects (The) www.aia.org	(800) 242-3837 (202) 626-7300
AISC	American Institute of Steel Construction www.aisc.org	(800) 644-2400 (312) 670-2400
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute www.steel.org	(202) 452-7100
AITC	American Institute of Timber Construction	(303) 792-9559



	www.aitc-glulam.org	
ALCA	Associated Landscape Contractors of America (Now PLANET - Professional Landcare Network)	
ALSC	American Lumber Standard Committee, Incorporated www.alsc.org	(301) 972-1700
AMCA	Air Movement and Control Association International, Inc. www.amca.org	(847) 394-0150
ANSI	American National Standards Institute www.ansi.org	(202) 293-8020
AOSA	Association of Official Seed Analysts, Inc. www.aosaseed.com	(405) 780-7372
APA	Architectural Precast Association www.archprecast.org	(239) 454-6989
APA	APA - The Engineered Wood Association www.apawood.org	(253) 565-6600
APA EWS	APA - The Engineered Wood Association; Engineered Wood Systems (See APA - The Engineered Wood Association)	
API	American Petroleum Institute www.api.org	(202) 682-8000
ARI	Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute www.ari.org	(703) 524-8800
ARMA	Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association www.asphaltroofing.org	(202) 207-0917
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers www.asce.org	(800) 548-2723 (703) 295-6300
ASCE/SEI	American Society of Civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute (See ASCE)	
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers www.ashrae.org	(800) 527-4723 (404) 636-8400
ASME	ASME International (The American Society of Mechanical Engineers International) www.asme.org	(800) 843-2763 (973) 882-1170
ASSE	American Society of Sanitary Engineering www.asse-plumbing.org	(440) 835-3040
ASTM	ASTM International (American Society for Testing and Materials International)	(610) 832-9585

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	www.astm.org	
AWCI	AWCI International (Association of the Wall and Ceiling Industry International) www.awci.org	(703) 534-8300
AWCMA	American Window Covering Manufacturers Association (Now WCSC)	
AWI	Architectural Woodwork Institute www.awinet.org	(571) 323-3636
AWPA	American Wood-Preservers' Association www.awpa.com	(205) 733-4077
AWS	American Welding Society www.aws.org	(800) 443-9353 (305) 443-9353
AWWA	American Water Works Association www.awwa.org	(800) 926-7337 (303) 794-7711
BHMA	Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association www.buildershardware.com	(212) 297-2122
BIA	Brick Industry Association (The) www.bia.org	(703) 620-0010
BICSI	Building Industry Consulting Service International www.bicsi.org	(800) 242-7405 (813) 979-1991
BIFMA	BIFMA International (Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturer's Association International) www.bifma.com	(616) 285-3963
BISSC	Baking Industry Sanitation Standards Committee www.bissc.org	(866) 342-4772
CCC	Carpet Cushion Council www.carpetcushion.org	(610) 527-3880
CDA	Copper Development Association www.copper.org	(800) 232-3282 (212) 251-7200
CEA	Canadian Electricity Association www.canelect.ca	(613) 230-9263
CFFA	Chemical Fabrics & Film Association, Inc. www.chemicalfabricsandfilm.com	(216) 241-7333
CGA	Compressed Gas Association www.cganet.com	(703) 788-2700
CIMA	Cellulose Insulation Manufacturers Association www.cellulose.org	(888) 881-2462 (937) 222-2462



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CISCA	Ceilings & Interior Systems Construction Association www.cisca.org	(630) 584-1919
CISPI	Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute www.cispi.org	(423) 892-0137
CLFMI	Chain Link Fence Manufacturers Institute www.chainlinkinfo.org	(301) 596-2583
CRRC	Cool Roof Rating Council www.coolroofs.org	(866) 465-2523 (510) 485-7175
CPA	Composite Panel Association www.pbmdf.com	(301) 670-0604
CPPA	Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe Association www.cppa-info.org	(800) 510-2772 (202) 462-9607
CRI	Carpet & Rug Institute (The) www.carpet-rug.com	(800) 882-8846 (706) 278-3176
CRSI	Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute www.crsi.org	(847) 517-1200
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	(800) 463-6727 (416) 747-4000
CSA	CSA International (Formerly: IAS - International Approval Services) www.csa-international.org	(866) 797-4272 (416) 747-4000
CSI	Cast Stone Institute www.caststone.org	(717) 272-3744
CSI	Construction Specifications Institute (The) www.csinet.org	(800) 689-2900 (703) 684-0300
CSSB	Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau www.cedarbureau.org	(604) 820-7700
CTI	Cooling Technology Institute (Formerly: Cooling Tower Institute) www.cti.org	(281) 583-4087
DHI	Door and Hardware Institute www.dhi.org	(703) 222-2010
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance www.eia.org	(703) 907-7500
EIMA	EIFS Industry Members Association www.eima.com	(800) 294-3462 (770) 968-7945
EJCDC	Engineers Joint Contract Documents Committee www.ejdc.org	(703) 295-5000

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EJMA	Expansion Joint Manufacturers Association, Inc. www.ejma.org	(914) 332-0040
ESD	ESD Association www.esda.org	(315) 339-6937
FIBA	Federation Internationale de Basketball (The International Basketball Federation) www.fiba.com	41 22 545 00 00
FIVB	Federation Internationale de Volleyball (The International Volleyball Federation) www.fivb.ch	41 21 345 35 35
FM Approvals	FM Approvals www.fmglobal.com	(781) 762-4300
FM Global	FM Global (Formerly: FMG - FM Global) www.fmglobal.com	(401) 275-3000
FMRC	Factory Mutual Research (Now FM Global)	
FRSA	Florida Roofing, Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors Association, Inc. www.floridarroof.com	(407) 671-3772
FSA	Fluid Sealing Association www.fluidsealing.com	(610) 971-4850
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council www.fsc.org	49 228 367 66 0
GA	Gypsum Association www.gypsum.org	(202) 289-5440
GANA	Glass Association of North America www.glasswebsite.com	(785) 271-0208
GRI	(Now GSI)	
GS	Green Seal www.greenseal.org	(202) 872-6400
GSI	Geosynthetic Institute www.geosynthetic-institute.org	(610) 522-8440
HI	Hydraulic Institute www.pumps.org	(888) 786-7744 (973) 267-9700
HI	Hydronics Institute www.gamanet.org	(908) 464-8200



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HMMA	Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association (Part of NAAMM)	
HPVA	Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association www.hpva.org	(703) 435-2900
HPW	H. P. White Laboratory, Inc. www.hpwhite.com	(410) 838-6550
IAS	International Approval Services (Now CSA International)	
IBF	International Badminton Federation www.internationalbadminton.org	(6-03) 9283-7155
ICEA	Insulated Cable Engineers Association, Inc. www.icea.net	(770) 830-0369
ICRI	International Concrete Repair Institute, Inc. www.icri.org	(847) 827-0830
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission www.iec.ch	41 22 919 02 11
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (The) www.ieee.org	(212) 419-7900
IESNA	Illuminating Engineering Society of North America www.iesna.org	(212) 248-5000
IEST	Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technology www.iest.org	(847) 255-1561
IGCC	Insulating Glass Certification Council www.igcc.org	(315) 646-2234
IGMA	Insulating Glass Manufacturers Alliance www.igmaonline.org	(613) 233-1510
ILI	Indiana Limestone Institute of America, Inc. www.iliai.com	(812) 275-4426
ISO	International Organization for Standardization www.iso.ch	41 22 749 01 11
	Available from ANSI www.ansi.org	(202) 293-8020
ISSFA	International Solid Surface Fabricators Association www.issfa.net	(877) 464-7732 (702) 567-8150
ITS	Intertek Testing Service NA www.intertek.com	(972) 238-5591
ITU	International Telecommunication Union www.itu.int/home	41 22 730 51 11

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KCMA	Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association www.kcma.org	(703) 264-1690
LMA	Laminating Materials Association (Now part of CPA)	
LPI	Lightning Protection Institute www.lightning.org	(800) 488-6864
MBMA	Metal Building Manufacturers Association www.mbma.com	(216) 241-7333
MFMA	Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, Inc. www.maplefloor.org	(847) 480-9138
MFMA	Metal Framing Manufacturers Association, Inc. www.metalframingmfg.org	(312) 644-6610
MH	Material Handling (Now MHIA)	
MHIA	Material Handling Industry of America www.mhia.org	(800) 345-1815 (704) 676-1190
MIA	Marble Institute of America www.marble-institute.com	(440) 250-9222
MPI	Master Painters Institute www.paintinfo.com	(888) 674-8937
MSS	Manufacturers Standardization Society of The Valve and Fittings Industry Inc. www.mss-hq.com	(703) 281-6613
NAAMM	National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers www.naamm.org	(312) 332-0405
NACE	NACE International (National Association of Corrosion Engineers International) www.nace.org	(800) 797-6623 (281) 228-6200
NADCA	National Air Duct Cleaners Association www.nadca.com	(202) 737-2926
NAGWS	National Association for Girls and Women in Sport www.aahperd.org/nagws/	(800) 213-7193, ext. 453
NAIMA	North American Insulation Manufacturers Association www.naima.org	(703) 684-0084
NBGQA	National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc. www.nbgqa.com	(800) 557-2848



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NCAA	National Collegiate Athletic Association (The) www.ncaa.org	(317) 917-6222
NCMA	National Concrete Masonry Association www.ncma.org	(703) 713-1900
NCPI	National Clay Pipe Institute www.ncpi.org	(262) 248-9094
NCTA	National Cable & Telecommunications Association www.ncta.com	(202) 775-3550
NEBB	National Environmental Balancing Bureau www.nebb.org	(301) 977-3698
NECA	National Electrical Contractors Association www.necanet.org	(301) 657-3110
NeLMA	Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association www.nelma.org	(207) 829-6901
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association www.nema.org	(703) 841-3200
NETA	InterNational Electrical Testing Association www.netaworld.org	(888) 300-6382 (303) 697-8441
NFHS	National Federation of State High School Associations www.nfhs.org	(317) 972-6900
NFPA	NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) www.nfpa.org	(800) 344-3555 (617) 770-3000
NFRC	National Fenestration Rating Council www.nfrc.org	(301) 589-1776
NGA	National Glass Association www.glass.org	(866) 342-5642 (703) 442-4890
NHLA	National Hardwood Lumber Association www.natlhardwood.org	(800) 933-0318 (901) 377-1818
NLGA	National Lumber Grades Authority www.nlga.org	(604) 524-2393
NOFMA	NOFMA: The Wood Flooring Manufacturers Association (Formerly: National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association) www.nofma.com	(901) 526-5016
NRCA	National Roofing Contractors Association www.nrca.net	(800) 323-9545 (847) 299-9070
NRMCA	National Ready Mixed Concrete Association www.nrmca.org	(888) 846-7622 (301) 587-1400

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NSF	NSF International (National Sanitation Foundation International) www.nsf.org	(800) 673-6275 (734) 769-8010
NSSGA	National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association www.nssga.org	(800) 342-1415 (703) 525-8788
NTMA	National Terrazzo & Mosaic Association, Inc. (The) www.ntma.com	(800) 323-9736 (540) 751-0930
NTRMA	National Tile Roofing Manufacturers Association (Now TRI)	
NWWDA	National Wood Window and Door Association (Now WDMA)	
OPL	Omega Point Laboratories, Inc. (Now ITS)	
PCI	Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute www.pci.org	(312) 786-0300
PDCA	Painting & Decorating Contractors of America www.pdca.com	(800) 332-7322 (314) 514-7322
PDI	Plumbing & Drainage Institute www.pdionline.org	(800) 589-8956 (978) 557-0720
PGI	PVC Geomembrane Institute http://pgi-tp.ce.uiuc.edu	(217) 333-3929
PLANET	Professional Landcare Network (Formerly: ACLA - Associated Landscape Contractors of America) www.landcarenetwork.org	(800) 395-2522 (703) 736-9666
PTI	Post-Tensioning Institute www.post-tensioning.org	(602) 870-7540
RCSC	Research Council on Structural Connections www.boltcouncil.org	
RFCI	Resilient Floor Covering Institute www.rfci.com	(301) 340-8580
RIS	Redwood Inspection Service www.calredwood.org	(888) 225-7339 (415) 382-0662
SAE	SAE International www.sae.org	(877) 606-7323 (724) 776-4841
SDI	Steel Deck Institute www.sdi.org	(847) 458-4647
SDI	Steel Door Institute	(440) 899-0010

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	www.steeldoor.org	
SEFA	Scientific Equipment and Furniture Association www.sefalabs.com	(516) 294-5424
SEI/ASCE	Structural Engineering Institute/American Society of Civil Engineers (See ASCE)	
SGCC	Safety Glazing Certification Council www.sgcc.org	(315) 646-2234
SIA	Security Industry Association www.siaonline.org	(703) 683-2075
SIGMA	Sealed Insulating Glass Manufacturers Association (Now IGMA)	
SJI	Steel Joist Institute www.steeljoist.org	(843) 626-1995
SMA	Screen Manufacturers Association www.smacentral.org	(561) 533-0991
SMACNA	Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association www.smacna.org	(703) 803-2980
SMPTE	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers www.smpte.org	(914) 761-1100
SPFA	Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance (Formerly: SPI/SPFD - The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.; Spray Polyurethane Foam Division) www.sprayfoam.org	(800) 523-6154
SPIB	Southern Pine Inspection Bureau (The) www.spib.org	(850) 434-2611
SPRI	Single Ply Roofing Industry www.spri.org	(781) 647-7026
SSINA	Specialty Steel Industry of North America www.ssina.com	(800) 982-0355 (202) 342-8630
SSPC	SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings www.sspc.org	(877) 281-7772 (412) 281-2331
STI	Steel Tank Institute www.steeltank.com	(847) 438-8265
SWI	Steel Window Institute www.steelwindows.com	(216) 241-7333
SWRI	Sealant, Waterproofing, & Restoration Institute www.swrionline.org	(816) 472-7974

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TCA	Tile Council of America, Inc. www.tileusa.com	(864) 646-8453
TIA/EIA	Telecommunications Industry Association/Electronic Industries Alliance www.tiaonline.org	(703) 907-7700
TMS	The Masonry Society www.masonrysociety.org	(303) 939-9700
TPI	Truss Plate Institute, Inc. www.tpinst.org	(703) 683-1010
TPI	Turfgrass Producers International www.turfgrasssod.org	(800) 405-8873 (847) 649-5555
TRI	Tile Roofing Institute www.tilerroofing.org	(312) 670-4177
UL	Underwriters Laboratories Inc. www.ul.com	(877) 854-3577 (847) 272-8800
UNI	Uni-Bell PVC Pipe Association www.uni-bell.org	(972) 243-3902
USAV	USA Volleyball www.usavolleyball.org	(888) 786-5539 (719) 228-6800
USGBC	U.S. Green Building Council www.usgbc.org	(202) 828-7422
USITT	United States Institute for Theatre Technology, Inc. www.usitt.org	(800) 938-7488 (315) 463-6463
WASTEC	Waste Equipment Technology Association www.wastec.org	(800) 424-2869 (202) 244-4700
WCLIB	West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau www.wclib.org	(800) 283-1486 (503) 639-0651
WCMA	Window Covering Manufacturers Association (Now WCSC)	
WCSC	Window Covering Safety Council (Formerly: WCMA - Window Covering Manufacturers Association) www.windowcoverings.org	(800) 506-4636 (212) 297-2109
WDMA	Window & Door Manufacturers Association (Formerly: NWWDA - National Wood Window and Door Association) www.wdma.com	(800) 223-2301 (847) 299-5200
WI	Woodwork Institute (Formerly: WIC - Woodwork Institute of	(916) 372-9943

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	California) www.wicnet.org	
WIC	Woodwork Institute of California (Now WI)	
WMMPA	Wood Moulding & Millwork Producers Association www.wmmpa.com	(800) 550-7889 (530) 661-9591
WSRCA	Western States Roofing Contractors Association www.wsrca.com	(800) 725-0333 (650) 570-5441
WWPA	Western Wood Products Association www.wwpa.org	(503) 224-3930
2.	Code Agencies: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following list. Names, telephone numbers, and Web sites are subject to change and are believed to be accurate and up-to-date as of the date of the Contract Documents.	
IAPMO	International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials www.iapmo.org	(909) 472-4100
IBC	International Building Code (See ICC)	
ICBO	International Conference of Building Officials (See ICC)	
ICBO ES	ICBO Evaluation Service, Inc. (See ICC-ES)	
ICC	International Code Council www.iccsafe.org	(888) 422-7233 (703) 931-4533
ICC-ES	ICC Evaluation Service, Inc. www.icc-es.org	(800) 423-6587 (562) 699-0543
SBCCI	Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc. (See ICC)	
3.	Federal Government Agencies: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following list. Names, telephone numbers, and Web sites are subject to change and are believed to be accurate and up-to-date as of the date of the Contract Documents.	
CE	Army Corps of Engineers www.usace.army.mil	
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission www.cpsc.gov	(800) 638-2772 (301) 504-7923
DOC	Department of Commerce www.commerce.gov	(202) 482-2000

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DOD	Department of Defense http://.dodssp.daps.dla.mil	(215) 697-6257
DOE	Department of Energy www.energy.gov	(202) 586-9220
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency www.epa.gov	(202) 272-0167
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration www.faa.gov	(866) 835-5322
FCC	Federal Communications Commission www.fcc.gov	(888) 225-5322
FDA	Food and Drug Administration www.fda.gov	(888) 463-6332
GSA	General Services Administration www.gsa.gov	(800) 488-3111
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development www.hud.gov	(202) 708-1112
LBL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory www.lbl.gov	(510) 486-4000
NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program (See TRB)	
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology www.nist.gov	(301) 975-6478
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration www.osha.gov	(800) 321-6742 (202) 693-1999
PBS	Public Building Service (See GSA)	
PHS	Office of Public Health and Science www.osophs.dhhs.gov/ophs	(202) 690-7694
RUS	Rural Utilities Service (See USDA)	(202) 720-9540
SD	State Department www.state.gov	(202) 647-4000
TRB	Transportation Research Board http://gulliver.trb.org	(202) 334-2934
USDA	Department of Agriculture www.usda.gov	(202) 720-2791



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USPS	Postal Service www.usps.com	(202) 268-2000
4.	Standards and Regulations: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the standards and regulations in the following list. Names, telephone numbers, and Web sites are subject to change and are believed to be accurate and up-to-date as of the date of the Contract Documents.	
ADAAG	Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities Available from Access Board www.access-board.gov	(800) 872-2253 (202) 272-0080
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Available from Government Printing Office www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html	(866) 512-1800 (202) 512-1800
DOD	Department of Defense Military Specifications and Standards Available from Department of Defense Single Stock Point http://dodssp.daps.dla.mil	(215) 697-2664
DSCC	Defense Supply Center Columbus (See FS)	
FED-STD	Federal Standard (See FS)	
FS	Federal Specification Available from Department of Defense Single Stock Point http://dodssp.daps.dla.mil Available from Defense Standardization Program www.dps.dla.mil Available from General Services Administration www.gsa.gov Available from National Institute of Building Sciences www.wbdg.org/ccb	(215) 697-2664 (202) 619-8925 (202) 289-7800
FTMS	Federal Test Method Standard (See FS)	
MIL	(See MILSPEC)	
MIL-STD	(See MILSPEC)	
MILSPEC	Military Specification and Standards Available from Department of Defense Single Stock Point http://dodssp.daps.dla.mil	(215) 697-2664
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards Available from Access Board www.access-board.gov	(800) 872-2253 (202) 272-0080
5.	State Government Agencies: Where abbreviations and acronyms are used in Specifications or other Contract Documents, they shall mean the recognized name of the entities in the following	

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list. Names, telephone numbers, and Web sites are subject to change and are believed to be accurate and up-to-date as of the date of the Contract Documents.

CBHF	State of California, Department of Consumer Affairs Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation www.dca.ca.gov/bhfti	(800) 952-5210 (916) 574-2041
CCR	California Code of Regulations www.calregs.com	(916) 323-6815
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission www.cpuc.ca.gov	(415) 703-2782
TFS	Texas Forest Service Forest Resource Development http://txforests-service.tamu.edu	(979) 458-6650

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Used)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 01 42 19 00



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 42 19 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 42 21 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 45 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 45 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 45 23 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 45 29 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 50 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 51 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements



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SECTION 01 51 13 00 - ELECTRICAL RENOVATION

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for electrical renovation. Products shall be as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

1.2 GENERAL

- A. Quality Assurance
1. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with following:
 - a. Electrical: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA): NFPA 70 - National Electrical Code (NEC).
 - b. Accessibility:
 - 1) Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 as amended (42 USC 4151-4157) and HUD implementing regulations (24 CFR Part 40).
 - a) Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS).
 - 2) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended (29 USC 794) and HUD implementing regulations 24 CFR Part 8.
 - 3) Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines (24 CFR Chapter 1).
 - 4) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) (42 USC §§ 12101, et seq.) and implementing regulations (28 CFR Part 35).
- B. Project Conditions
1. Existing Conditions: Buildings will be occupied during construction. See Division 1 Section "Summary of Work." Do not interfere with use of occupied portions of building. Maintain free and safe passage to and from occupied areas.
- C. Scheduling And Sequencing
1. Scheduling and Completion: Comply with requirements of Detailed Scope of Work.
- D. Alterations, Cutting And Protection
1. Protection: Protect existing finishes, equipment, utilities and adjacent work, which is scheduled to remain, from damage.
 2. Existing Operating Facilities: Confine operations to immediate vicinity of new work and do not interfere with or obstruct ingress or egress to and from adjacent facilities.

1.3 PRODUCTS

- A. Materials
1. Electrical Materials and Devices: Comply with NFPA 70 (NEC):
 - a. Boxes: Galvanized steel, not less than 1.6 mm (0.0625 inch) thickness (NEC 370-20) grounded in accordance with NEC, Article 250, suitable for recess mounting.
 - 1) Provide boxes of appropriate shape and size for intended purpose.
 - b. Devices:
 - 1) Duplex Receptacles: 15 A or 20 A 115 V, UL Listed with screw side connections and corrugated bearing pads.
 - a) GFCI Outlets: 115 V, 60 Hz, 15/20 A rating, UL Listed.
 - 2) Switches: 15 A. 115 V, single pole, single throw switch, UL Listed, with side screw connections and corrugated bearing pads.



- a) Garbage Disposal: Heavy duty, 120/277 VAC, 60 Hz, single pole, single throw, 20 A rate, UL listed and CSA certified.
- 3) Cover Plates: Smooth plastic in color to match existing.
- c. Wiring: Insulated wire, Type NM 600 V with ground wire, sized as appropriate for intended purpose and in accordance with NEC.
 - 1) Aluminum Wire: Not allowed unless existing wiring is aluminum.
 - 2) Provide necessary fittings in accordance with NEC.

1.4 EXECUTION

A. Examination

- 1. Units, Spaces and Areas to be Renovated: Inspect to become familiar with existing conditions and to take measurements which are necessary for renovation work to be completed in accordance with contract requirements.
 - a. Carefully inspect condition of existing spaces including, but not limited to walls, floors, plumbing, electrical, etc. as essential to successful completion of renovation work.
 - b. Survey each space and verify dimensions for work.

B. Preparation

- 1. Building Occupation: Carry out renovation work to cause as little inconvenience to occupants as possible. See Division 1 Section "Summary of Work."
- 2. Protection: Protect and be responsible for existing buildings, facilities, utilities, and improvements within areas of construction operations.
 - a. Tenant's Property: Be responsible for any damage or loss to residents' property and to other work. Replace any material, which, in opinion of the Owner, has become damaged to extent that it could not be restored to its original condition.
 - b. Take precautions to protect residents and public from injury from construction operations.

C. Laying Out Work

- 1. Discrepancies: Verify dimensions and elevations indicated in layout of existing work.
 - a. Prior to commencing work, carefully compare and check Drawings (if any), for discrepancies in locations or elevations of work to be executed.
 - b. Refer discrepancies among Drawings (if any), Specifications and existing conditions to the Owner for adjustment before work affected is performed.
 - 1) Failure to make such notification shall place responsibility on Contractor to carry out work in satisfactory, workmanlike manner.
- 2. Contractor: Responsible for location and elevation of construction contemplated by Construction Documents.

D. Location Of Equipment And Piping

- 1. Drawings (if any) indicating location of equipment, piping, ductwork, etc. are diagrammatic and job conditions shall not always permit their installation in location shown. When this situation occurs, bring condition to the Owner's attention immediately. Relocation will be determined in joint conference.
- 2. Contractor: Do not relocate any items without first obtaining the Owner's acceptance. Remove and relocate such relocated items at own expense if so directed.

E. Electrical Work

- 1. General: Install boxes, wiring, and devices as indicated and required to connect and control electrical devices in accordance with NFPA 70 (NEC).
 - a. Boxes: Solidly anchor to framing or blocking.
- 2. Removing Electrical Switch or Duplex Outlet (Non-Hazardous Locations):
 - a. Box to Remain:
 - 1) Remove electrical device; cap hot and neutral with set-screw wire connectors.



- 2) Attach ground wire to remaining box with solid screw attachment.
 - 3) Provide and install natural finish aluminum blank cover plate with screw fasteners integral to match size of box remaining.
 - b. Box to be removed:
 - 1) Remove electrical device and box and pull wire out of wall back to first circuit panel, disconnecting from circuit panel.
 - 2) Patch and repair hole in partition to match existing.
 3. Garbage Disposal Electrical Hook-up: See Section "Plumbing." Comply with NFPA 70 (NEC):
 - a. Wiring: Install from disposal through concealed spaces to house panel, anchoring wire, and providing necessary fittings.
 - b. Switch: Install above counter top backsplash.
 4. Range Hood Electrical Hook-up: See Section "Residential Appliances." Comply with NFPA 70 (NEC):
 - a. Electric service: Install insulated wire from range hood through concealed spaces to house panel, anchoring wire, and providing necessary fittings.
 5. Water Heater Electrical Hook-up: See Division 15 Section "Domestic Water Heaters." Comply with NFPA 70 (NEC).
 6. Furnace Electrical Hook-up: See Section "Furnaces." Comply with NFPA 70 (NEC).
 7. Smoke Detector Electrical Hook-up: See "Fire Alarm." Comply with NFPA 70 (NEC).
- F. Integrating Existing Work
1. Protection: Protect existing improvements from damage.
 - a. Where new work is to be connected to existing work, exercise special care not to disturb or damage existing work more than necessary.
 - b. Damaged Work: Replace, repair and restored to its original condition at no cost to the Owner.

END OF SECTION 01 51 13 00



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SECTION 01 51 13 00a - PANELBOARDS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Power panelboards.
2. Lighting and appliance branch-circuit panelboards.
3. Load centers.
4. Electronic-grade panelboards.
5. Disconnecting and overcurrent protective devices.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. GFEP:** Ground-fault equipment protection.
- B. MCCB:** Molded-case circuit breaker.
- C. VPR:** Voltage protection rating.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. Power panelboards.
2. Lighting and appliance branch-circuit panelboards.
3. Load centers.
4. Electronic-grade panelboards.
5. Disconnecting and overcurrent protective devices.
6. Include materials, switching and overcurrent protective devices, SPDs, accessories, and components indicated.
7. Include dimensions and manufacturers' technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, ratings, and finishes.

B. Shop Drawings: For each panelboard and related equipment.

1. Include dimensioned plans, elevations, sections, and details.
2. Show tabulations of installed devices with nameplates, conductor termination sizes, equipment features, and ratings.



3. Detail enclosure types including mounting and anchorage, environmental protection, knockouts, corner treatments, covers and doors, gaskets, hinges, and locks.
4. Detail bus configuration, current, and voltage ratings.
5. Short-circuit current rating of panelboards and overcurrent protective devices.
6. Include evidence of listing, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, for series rating of installed devices.
7. Include evidence of listing, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, for SPD as installed in panelboard.
8. Detail features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices and auxiliary components.
9. Include wiring diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.
10. Key interlock scheme drawing and sequence of operations.
11. Include time-current coordination curves for each type and rating of overcurrent protective device included in panelboards. Submit on translucent log-log graph paper; include selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device. Include Internet link for electronic access to downloadable PDF of coordination curves.

C. Field Quality-Control Submittals:

1. Field quality-control reports.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Panelboard Schedules: For installation in panelboards submit final versions after load balancing.
- B. Manufacturers' Published Instructions: Record copy of official installation and testing instructions issued to Installer by manufacturer for the following:
1. Recommended procedures for installing panelboards.
 2. Recommended torque settings for bolted connections on panelboards.
 3. Recommended temperature range for energizing panelboards.
- C. Sample warranties.

1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty documentation.

1.6 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Spare Parts: Furnish to Owner spare parts, for repairing panelboards, that are packaged with protective covering for storage on-site and identified with labels describing contents. Include the following:
1. Keys: Two **OR** spares for each type of panelboard cabinet lock, **as directed**.
 2. Circuit Breakers Including GFCI and GFEP Types: Two **OR** spares for each panelboard, **as directed**.
 3. Fuses for Fused Switches: Equal to 10 percent of quantity installed for each size and type, but no fewer than three of each size and type.
 4. Fuses for Fused Power-Circuit Devices: Equal to 10 percent of quantity installed for each size and type, but no fewer than three of each size and type.



- B. Special Tools: Furnish to Owner proprietary equipment, keys, and software required to operate, maintain, repair, adjust, or implement future changes to panelboards, that are packaged with protective covering for storage on-site and identified with labels describing contents. Include the following:
 - 1. Accessory Set: Include tools and miscellaneous items required for overcurrent protective device test, inspection, maintenance, and operation.
 - 2. Portable Test Set: For testing functions of solid-state trip devices without removing from panelboard. Include relay and meter test plugs suitable for testing panelboard meters and switchboard class relays.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Remove loose packing and flammable materials from inside panelboards; install temporary electric heating (250 W per panelboard) to prevent condensation.
- B. Handle and prepare panelboards for installation in accordance with NECA 407 **OR** NEMA PB 1, **as directed**.

1.8 WARRANTY

- A. Special Installer Extended Warranty: Installer warrants that fabricated and installed panelboards perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to repair or replace components or products that fail to perform as specified within extended-warranty period.
 - 1. Extended-Warranty Period: Two years **OR** from date of Substantial Completion; full coverage for labor, materials, and equipment, **as directed**.
- B. Special Manufacturer Extended Warranty: Manufacturer warrants that panelboards perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to provide repair or replacement of components or products that fail to perform as specified within extended-warranty period.
 - 1. Initial **OR** Extended-Warranty Period: Three **OR** Four years from date of Substantial Completion, **as directed**; full **OR** prorated coverage for labor, materials, and equipment, **as directed**.
 - 2. Follow-On Extended-Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion, **as directed**; full **OR** prorated coverage for materials that failed because of transient voltage surges only, free on board origin **OR** destination, freight prepaid.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Existing Products: To be modified **OR** to be removed and re-installed, **as directed**.
 - A. Basis for Pricing: Name of manufacturer; model number or series for existing product.
 - B. Description: Description of existing product, including special features, options, and finishes that may impact Work, **as directed**.
 - C. Accessories: Accessories included with existing product, **as directed**.



2.2 PANELBOARDS AND LOAD CENTERS COMMON REQUIREMENTS

- A. Fabricate and test panelboards in accordance with IEEE 344 to withstand seismic forces defined in Section 260548.16 "Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."
- B. Product Selection for Restricted Space: Drawings indicate maximum dimensions for panelboards including clearances between panelboards and adjacent surfaces and other items. Comply with indicated maximum dimensions.
- C. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing agency recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- D. Comply with NEMA PB 1.
- E. Comply with NFPA 70.
- F. Enclosures: Flush **AND** Surface-mounted, dead-front cabinets.
 - 1. Rated for environmental conditions at installed location.
 - a. Indoor Dry and Clean Locations: UL 50E, Type 1, **as directed**.
 - b. Outdoor Locations: UL 50E, Type 3R, **as directed**.
 - c. Kitchen or Wash-Down Areas: UL 50E, Type 4X, stainless steel, **as directed**.
 - d. Other Wet or Damp Indoor Locations: UL 50E, Type 4, **as directed**.
 - e. Indoor Locations Subject to Dust, Falling Dirt, and Dripping Noncorrosive Liquids: UL 50E, Type 5 **OR** Type 12, **as directed**.
 - 2. Height: **7 ft (2.13 m)** maximum.
 - 3. Front: Secured to box with concealed trim clamps. For surface-mounted fronts, match box dimensions; for flush-mounted fronts, overlap box. Trims must cover live parts and may have no exposed hardware.
 - 4. Hinged Front Cover: Entire front trim hinged to box and with standard door within hinged trim cover. Trims must cover live parts and may have no exposed hardware.
 - 5. Skirt for Surface-Mounted Panelboards: Same gage and finish as panelboard front with flanges for attachment to panelboard, wall, and ceiling or floor.
 - 6. Gutter Extension and Barrier: Same gage and finish as panelboard enclosure; integral with enclosure body. Arrange to isolate individual panel sections.
 - 7. Finishes:
 - a. Panels and Trim: Steel and galvanized steel, factory finished immediately after cleaning and pretreating with manufacturer's standard two-coat, baked-on finish consisting of prime coat and thermosetting topcoat, **as directed**.
 - b. Back Boxes: Galvanized steel **OR** Same finish as panels and trim, **as directed**.
 - c. Fungus Proofing: Permanent fungicidal treatment for overcurrent protective devices and other components.
- G. Incoming Mains:
 - 1. Location: Top **OR** Bottom **OR** Convertible between top and bottom, **as directed**.
 - 2. Main Breaker: Main lug interiors up to 400 A must be field convertible to main breaker.
- H. Phase, Neutral, and Ground Buses:
 - 1. Material: Tin-plated aluminum **OR** Hard-drawn copper, 98 percent conductivity, **as directed**.



- a. Plating must run entire length of bus.
 - b. Bus must be fully rated for entire length.
 2. Interiors must be factory assembled into unit. Replacing switching and protective devices may not disturb adjacent units or require removing main bus connectors.
 3. Equipment Ground Bus: Adequate for feeder and branch-circuit equipment grounding conductors; bonded to box.
 4. Isolated Ground Bus: Adequate for branch-circuit isolated ground conductors; insulated from box.
 5. Full-Sized Neutral: Equipped with full-capacity bonding strap for service entrance applications. Mount electrically isolated from enclosure.
 6. Extra-Capacity Neutral Bus: Neutral bus rated 200 percent of phase bus and listed and labeled, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, as suitable for nonlinear loads in electronic-grade panelboards and others designated on Drawings. Connectors must be sized for double-sized or parallel conductors as indicated on Drawings.
 7. Do not mount neutral bus in gutter.
 8. Split Bus: Vertical buses divided into individual vertical sections.
- I. Conductor Connectors: Suitable for use with conductor material and sizes.
1. Material: Tin-plated aluminum **OR** Hard-drawn copper, 98 percent conductivity, **as directed**.
 2. Terminations must allow use of 75 deg C rated conductors without derating.
 3. Size: Lugs suitable for indicated conductor sizes, with additional gutter space, if required, for larger conductors.
 4. Main and Neutral Lugs: Compression **OR** Mechanical type, with lug on neutral bar for each pole in panelboard, **as directed**.
 5. Ground Lugs and Bus-Configured Terminators: Compression **OR** Mechanical type type, with lug on bar for each pole in panelboard, **as directed**.
 6. Feed-Through Lugs: Compression **OR** Mechanical type, suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at opposite end of bus from incoming lugs or main device, **as directed**.
 7. Subfeed (Double) Lugs: Compression **OR** Mechanical type suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at same end of bus as incoming lugs or main device, **as directed**.
 8. Gutter-Tap Lugs: Compression **OR** Mechanical type suitable for use with conductor material and with matching insulating covers. Locate at same end of bus as incoming lugs or main device, **as directed**.
 9. Extra-Capacity Neutral Lugs: Rated 200 percent of phase lugs mounted on extra-capacity neutral bus.
- J. Quality-Control Label: Panelboards or load centers must be labeled, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, for use as service equipment with one or more main service disconnecting and overcurrent protective devices. Panelboards or load centers must have meter enclosures, wiring, connections, and other provisions for utility metering. Coordinate with utility company for exact requirements.
- K. Future Devices: Panelboards or load centers must have mounting brackets, bus connections, filler plates, and necessary appurtenances required for future installation of devices.
1. Percentage of Future Space Capacity: 5 **OR** 10 **OR** 20 percent, **as directed**.
- L. Panelboard Short-Circuit Current Rating:
1. Rated for series-connected system with integral or remote upstream overcurrent protective devices and labeled by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction. Include label or manual with size and type of allowable upstream and branch devices



listed and labeled, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, for series-connected short-circuit rating.

- a. Panelboards rated 240 V or less must have short-circuit ratings as shown on Drawings, but not less than 10 000 A(rms) symmetrical.
 - b. Panelboards rated above 240 V and less than 600 V must have short-circuit ratings as shown on Drawings, but not less than 14 000 A(rms) symmetrical.
2. Fully rated to interrupt symmetrical short-circuit current available at terminals. Assembly listed, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, for 100 percent interrupting capacity.
 - a. Panelboards and overcurrent protective devices rated 240 V or less must have short-circuit ratings as shown on Drawings, but not less than 10 000 A(rms) symmetrical.
 - b. Panelboards and overcurrent protective devices rated above 240 V and less than 600 V must have short-circuit ratings as shown on Drawings, but not less than 14 000 A(rms) symmetrical.
- M. Surge Suppression: Factory installed as integral part of indicated panelboards, complying with UL 1449 SPD Type 1 **OR** Type 2, **as directed**.

2.3 POWER PANELBOARDS

- A. Listing Criteria: NEMA PB 1, distribution type.
- B. Doors: Secured with vault-type latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.
 1. For doors more than **36 inch (914 mm)** high, provide two latches, keyed alike, **as directed**.
- C. Mains: Circuit breaker **OR** Fused switch **OR** Lugs only, **as directed**.
- D. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices for Circuit-Breaker Frame Sizes 125 A and Smaller: Plug-in circuit breakers **OR** Bolt-on circuit breakers **OR** Plug-in circuit breakers where individual positive-locking device requires mechanical release for removal, **as directed**.
- E. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices for Circuit-Breaker Frame Sizes Larger Than 125 A: Bolt-on circuit breakers **OR** Plug-in circuit breakers where individual positive-locking device requires mechanical release for removal, **as directed**.
- F. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Fused switches.
- G. Contactors in Main Bus: NEMA ICS 2, Class A, electrically **OR** mechanically held, general-purpose controller, with same short-circuit interrupting rating as panelboard, **as directed**.
 1. Internal Control-Power Source: Control-power transformer, with fused primary and secondary terminals, connected to main bus ahead of contactor connection.
 2. External Control-Power Source: 120 V branch circuit **OR** 24 V control circuit, **as directed**.

2.4 LIGHTING AND APPLIANCE BRANCH-CIRCUIT PANELBOARDS

- A. Listing Criteria: NEMA PB 1, lighting and appliance branch-circuit type.



- B. Mains: Circuit breaker **OR** lugs only, **as directed**.
- C. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Plug-in **OR** Bolt-on circuit breakers, replaceable without disturbing adjacent units, **as directed**.
- D. Contactors in Main Bus: NEMA ICS 2, Class A, electrically **OR** mechanically held, general-purpose controller, with same short-circuit interrupting rating as panelboard, **as directed**.
 - 1. Internal Control-Power Source: Control-power transformer, with fused primary and secondary terminals, connected to main bus ahead of contactor connection.
 - 2. External Control-Power Source: 120 V branch circuit **OR** 24 V control circuit, **as directed**.
- E. Doors: Door-in-door construction with concealed hinges; secured with flush **OR** multipoint latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike, **as directed**. Outer door must permit full access to panel interior. Inner door must permit access to breaker operating handles and labeling, but current carrying terminals and bus must remain concealed.
- F. Column-Type Panelboards: Single row of overcurrent devices with narrow gutter extension and overhead junction box equipped with ground and neutral terminal buses.
 - 1. Column-Type Panelboard Doors: Concealed hinges secured with multipoint latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.

2.5 LOAD CENTERS

- A. Listing Criteria: Comply with UL 67.
- B. Mains: Circuit breaker **OR** lugs only, **as directed**.
- C. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Plug-in circuit breakers, replaceable without disturbing adjacent units.
- D. Doors: Concealed hinges secured with flush latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.
- E. Conductor Connectors: Mechanical type for main, neutral, and ground lugs and buses.

2.6 ELECTRONIC-GRADE PANELBOARDS

- A. Listing Criteria: NEMA PB 1; UL 67; and UL 1449 after installing SPD.
- B. Doors: Secured with vault-type latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.
- C. Main Overcurrent Protective Devices: Bolt-on thermal-magnetic circuit breakers.
- D. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Bolt-on thermal-magnetic circuit breakers.
- E. Factory-Installed, Integral SPD:
 - 1. Peak Surge Current Rating: Minimum single-pulse surge current withstand rating per phase may not be less than 100 kA, **as directed**. Peak surge current rating must be arithmetic sum of ratings of individual MOVs in given mode.
 - 2. Protection modes and UL 1449 VPR for grounded wye circuits with 480Y/277 V **OR** 208Y/120 V, three-phase, four-wire circuits, **as directed**, may not exceed the following:



- a. Line to Neutral: 1200 V for 480Y/277 V **OR** 700 V for 208Y/120 V.
 - b. Line to Ground: 1200 V for 480Y/277 V **OR** 700 V for 208Y/120 V.
 - c. Neutral to Ground: 1200 V for 480Y/277 V **OR** 700 V for 208Y/120 V.
 - d. Line to Line: 2000 V for 480Y/277 V **OR** 1200 V for 208Y/120 V.
3. Protection modes and UL 1449 VPR for 240/120 V, single-phase, three-wire circuits may not exceed the following:
- a. Line to Neutral: 700 V.
 - b. Line to Ground: 700 V.
 - c. Neutral to Ground: 700 V.
 - d. Line to Line: 1200 V.
4. SCCR: Equal to SCCR of panelboard in which installed **OR** exceed 100 kA **OR** exceed 200 kA, **as directed**.
5. Nominal Rating: 20 kA **OR** 10 kA, **as directed**.

F. Buses:

1. Copper phase and neutral buses; 200 percent capacity neutral bus and lugs.
2. Copper equipment and isolated ground buses.

2.7 DISCONNECTING AND OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

- A. MCCB: Comply with UL 489, with series-connected rating **OR** interrupting capacity to meet available fault currents, **as directed**.
1. Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breakers:
 - a. Inverse time-current element for low-level overloads.
 - b. Instantaneous magnetic trip element for short circuits.
 - c. Adjustable magnetic trip setting for circuit-breaker frame sizes 250 A and larger.
 2. Adjustable Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip setting.
 3. Electronic Trip Circuit Breakers:
 - a. RMS sensing.
 - b. Field-replaceable rating plug or electronic trip.
 - c. Digital display of settings, trip targets, and indicated metering displays.
 - d. Multi-button keypad to access programmable functions and monitored data.
 - e. Ten-event, trip-history log. Each trip event must be recorded with type, phase, and magnitude of fault that caused trip.
 - f. Integral test jack for connection to portable test set or laptop computer.
 - g. Field-Adjustable Settings:
 - 1) Instantaneous trip.
 - 2) Long- and short-time pickup levels.
 - 3) Long and short time adjustments.
 - 4) Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and I squared T response.
 4. Current-Limiting Circuit Breakers: Frame sizes 400 A and smaller; let-through ratings less than NEMA FU 1, RK-5.



5. GFCI Circuit Breakers: Single- and double-pole configurations with Class A ground-fault protection (6 mA trip).
 6. GFEP Circuit Breakers: Class B ground-fault protection (30 mA trip).
 7. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter Circuit Breakers: Comply with UL 1699; 120/240 V, single-pole configuration.
 8. Subfeed Circuit Breakers: Vertically mounted.
 9. MCCB Features and Accessories:
 - a. Standard frame sizes, trip ratings, and number of poles.
 - b. Breaker handle indicates tripped status.
 - c. UL listed for reverse connection without restrictive line or load ratings.
 - d. Lugs: Compression **OR** Mechanical style, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor materials, **as directed**.
 - e. Application Listing: Appropriate for application; Type SWD for switching fluorescent lighting loads; Type HID for feeding fluorescent and HID lighting circuits.
 - f. Ground-Fault Protection: Integrally mounted **OR** Remote-mounted relay and trip unit with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, and ground-fault indicator, **as directed**.
 - g. Communication Capability: Circuit-breaker-mounted **OR** Universal-mounted Integral **OR** Din-rail-mounted communication module with functions and features compatible with power monitoring and control system specified in Section 260913 "Electrical Power Monitoring and Control", **as directed**.
 - h. Shunt Trip: 120 V **OR** 24 V trip coil energized from separate circuit, set to trip at 55 **OR** 75 percent of rated voltage, **as directed**.
 - i. Handle Padlocking Device: Fixed attachment, for locking circuit-breaker handle in on **OR** off **OR** on or off position, **as directed**.
 - j. Handle Clamp: Loose attachment, for holding circuit-breaker handle in on position.
 - k. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage without intentional **OR** with field-adjustable 0.1- to 0.6-second time delay, **as directed**.
 - l. Rating Plugs: Three-pole breakers with ampere ratings greater than 150 A must have interchangeable rating plugs or electronic adjustable trip units.
 - m. Auxiliary Contacts: One, SPDT switch **OR** Two, SPDT switches with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic circuit-breaker contacts and "b" contacts operate in reverse of circuit-breaker contacts, **as directed**.
 - n. Alarm Switch: Single-pole, normally open contact that actuates only when circuit breaker trips.
 - o. Key Interlock Kit: Externally mounted to prohibit circuit-breaker operation; key must be removable only when circuit breaker is in off position.
 - p. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with electronic trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function with other upstream or downstream devices.
 - q. Multipole units enclosed in single housing with single handle **OR** factory assembled to operate as single unit, **as directed**.
- B. Fused Switch: NEMA KS 1, Type HD; clips to accommodate specified fuses; lockable handle.
1. Fuses and Spare-Fuse Cabinet: Comply with requirements specified in Section 262813 "Fuses."
 2. Fused Switch Features and Accessories:
 - a. Standard ampere ratings and number of poles.
 - b. Mechanical cover interlock with manual interlock override, to prevent opening of cover when switch is in on position. Interlock must prevent switch from being turned on with cover open. Operating handle must have lock-off means with provisions for three padlocks.
 - c. Auxiliary Contacts: One **OR** Two normally open and normally closed contact(s) that operate with switch handle operation, **as directed**.



PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify actual conditions with field measurements prior to ordering panelboards to verify that equipment fits in allocated space in, and comply with, minimum required clearances specified in NFPA 70.
- B. Receive, inspect, handle, and store panelboards in accordance with NECA 407 **OR** PB 1.1, **as directed**.
- C. Examine panelboards before installation. Reject panelboards that are damaged, rusted, or have been subjected to water saturation.
- D. Examine elements and surfaces to receive panelboards for compliance with installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- E. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with manufacturer's published instructions.
- B. Reference Standards:
 - 1. Panelboards: Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' published instructions, comply with NECA 407 **OR** PB 1.1, **as directed**
 - 2. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.
- C. Special Techniques:
 - 1. Equipment Mounting:
 - a. Install panelboards on cast-in-place concrete equipment base(s). Comply with requirements for equipment bases and foundations specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
 - b. Attach panelboard to vertical finished or structural surface behind panelboard.
 - c. Mount surface-mounted panelboards to steel slotted supports **5/8 inch (16 mm) OR 1-1/4 inch (32 mm)** in depth, **as directed**. Orient steel slotted supports vertically.
 - d. Comply with requirements for seismic control devices specified in Section 260548.16 "Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."
 - 2. Temporary Lifting Provisions: Remove temporary lifting eyes, channels, and brackets and temporary blocking of moving parts from panelboards.
 - 3. Comply with mounting and anchoring requirements specified in Section 260548.16 "Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."
 - 4. Mount top of trim **7.5 ft (2.3 m)** above finished floor unless otherwise indicated.
 - 5. Mount panelboard cabinet plumb and rigid without distortion of box.
 - 6. Mount recessed panelboards with fronts uniformly flush with wall finish and mating with back box.
 - 7. Install overcurrent protective devices and controllers not already factory installed.
 - a. Set field-adjustable, circuit-breaker trip ranges.



- b. Tighten bolted connections and circuit breaker connections using calibrated torque wrench or torque screwdriver in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions.
 - 8. Make grounding connections and bond neutral for services and separately derived systems to ground. Make connections to grounding electrodes, separate grounds for isolated ground bars, and connections to separate ground bars.
 - 9. Install filler plates in unused spaces.
 - 10. Stub four **1 inch (25 mm)** empty conduits from panelboard into accessible ceiling space or space designated to be ceiling space in future. Stub four **1 inch (25 mm)** empty conduits into raised floor space or below slab not on grade.
 - 11. Arrange conductors in gutters into groups and bundle and wrap with wire ties after completing load balancing.
 - 12. Mount spare fuse cabinet in accessible location.
- D. Interfaces with Other Work:
- 1. Coordinate layout and installation of panelboards and components with other construction that penetrates walls or is supported by them, including electrical and other types of equipment, raceways, piping, encumbrances to workspace clearance requirements, and adjacent surfaces. Maintain required workspace clearances and required clearances for equipment access doors and panels.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components; install warning signs complying with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- B. Panelboard Nameplates: Label each panelboard with nameplate complying with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- C. Device Nameplates: Label each branch circuit device in power panelboards with nameplate complying with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- D. Install warning signs complying with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems" identifying source of remote circuit.
- E. Panelboard Label: Manufacturer's name and trademark, voltage, amperage, number of phases, and number of poles must be located on interior of panelboard door.
- F. Breaker Labels: Faceplate must list current rating, UL and IEC certification standards, and AIC rating.
- G. Circuit Directory:
 - 1. Provide directory card inside panelboard door, mounted in transparent card holder **OR** metal frame with transparent protective cover, **as directed**.
 - a. Circuit directory must identify specific purpose with detail sufficient to distinguish it from other circuits.
 - 2. Provide computer-generated circuit directory mounted inside panelboard door with transparent plastic protective cover.
 - a. Circuit directory must identify specific purpose with detail sufficient to distinguish it from other circuits.



3. Create directory to indicate installed circuit loads **OR** after balancing panelboard loads, **as directed**; incorporate Owner's final room designations. Obtain approval before installing. Handwritten directories are not acceptable. Install directory inside panelboard door.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Acceptance Testing Preparation:

1. Test insulation resistance for each panelboard bus, component, connecting supply, feeder, and control circuit.
2. Test continuity of each circuit.

B. Field tests and inspections must be witnessed by Architect **OR** Tenant **OR** authorities having jurisdiction, **as directed**. Names or titles of witnesses, **as directed**.

C. Tests and Inspections:

1. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test for low-voltage air circuit breakers and low-voltage surge arrestors stated in NETA ATS, Paragraph 7.6 Circuit Breakers and Paragraph 7.19.1 Surge Arrestors, Low-Voltage. Do not perform **OR** Perform optional tests, **as directed**. Certify compliance with test parameters.
2. Correct malfunctioning units on-site, where possible, and retest to demonstrate compliance; otherwise, replace with new units and retest.
3. Perform the following infrared scan tests and inspections and prepare reports:
 - a. Initial Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform infrared scan of each panelboard. Remove front panels so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
 - b. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform additional follow-up infrared scan of each panelboard 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.
 - c. Instruments and Equipment:
 - 1) Use infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.

D. Nonconforming Work:

1. Panelboards will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.

E. Collect, assemble, and submit test and inspection reports, including certified report that identifies panelboards included and that describes scanning results, with comparisons of two scans. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

F. Manufacturer Services:

1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support **OR** supervise field tests and inspections, **as directed**.



3.5 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust moving parts and operable components to function smoothly and lubricate as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Set field-adjustable circuit-breaker trip ranges as indicated **OR** as specified in Section 260573.16 "Coordination Studies," **as directed**.
- C. Load Balancing: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, measure load balancing and make circuit changes. Prior to making circuit changes to achieve load balancing, inform Architect of effect on phase color coding.
 - 1. Measure loads during period of normal facility operations.
 - 2. Perform circuit changes to achieve load balancing outside normal facility operation schedule or at times directed by Architect. Avoid disrupting services such as fax machines and on-line data processing, computing, transmitting, and receiving equipment.
 - 3. After changing circuits to achieve load balancing, recheck loads during normal facility operations. Record load readings before and after changing circuits to achieve load balancing.
 - 4. Tolerance: Maximum difference between phase loads, within panelboard, may not exceed 20 percent.

3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Temporary Heating: Prior to energizing panelboards, apply temporary heat to maintain temperature in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions.

END OF SECTION 01 51 13 00a



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01 - General Requirements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 51 13 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 51 26 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 51 26 00	01 51 13 00	Electrical Renovation
01 52 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements



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SECTION 01 52 13 00 - TEMPORARY FACILITIES AND CONTROLS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Summary

1. This Section includes requirements for temporary utilities, support facilities, and security and protection facilities.

B. Definitions

1. Permanent Enclosure: As determined by the Owner, permanent or temporary roofing is complete, insulated, and weathertight; exterior walls are insulated and weathertight; and all openings are closed with permanent construction or substantial temporary closures.

C. Use Charges

1. General: Cost or use charges for temporary facilities shall be included in the Contract Sum. Allow other entities to use temporary services and facilities without cost, including, but not limited to, the Owner's construction forces, the Owner, occupants of Project, testing agencies, and authorities having jurisdiction.
2. Water Service: Water from the Owner's existing water system is available for use without metering and without payment of use charges. Provide connections and extensions of services as required for construction operations.
3. Electric Power Service: Electric power from the Owner's existing system is available for use without metering and without payment of use charges. Provide connections and extensions of services as required for construction operations.

D. Submittals

1. Site Plan: Show temporary facilities, utility hookups, staging areas, and parking areas for construction personnel.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Electric Service: Comply with NECA, NEMA, and UL standards and regulations for temporary electric service. Install service to comply with NFPA 70.
2. Tests and Inspections: Arrange for authorities having jurisdiction to test and inspect each temporary utility before use. Obtain required certifications and permits.

F. Project Conditions

1. Temporary Use of Permanent Facilities: Installer of each permanent service shall assume responsibility for operation, maintenance, and protection of each permanent service during its use as a construction facility before the Owner's acceptance, regardless of previously assigned responsibilities.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Pavement: Comply with Division 32 Section(s) "Asphalt Paving" OR "Concrete Paving", **as directed**.
2. Chain-Link Fencing: Minimum 2-inch (50-mm), 0.148-inch- (3.76-mm-) thick, galvanized steel, chain-link fabric fencing; minimum 6 feet (1.8 m) high with galvanized steel pipe posts; minimum 2-3/8-inch- (60-mm-) OD line posts and 2-7/8-inch- (73-mm-) OD corner and pull posts, with 1-5/8-inch- (42-mm-) OD top rails **OR** with galvanized barbed-wire top strand, **as directed**.
3. Portable Chain-Link Fencing: Minimum 2-inch (50-mm), 9-gage, galvanized steel, chain-link fabric fencing; minimum 6 feet (1.8 m) high with galvanized steel pipe posts; minimum 2-3/8-inch- (60-mm-) OD line posts and 2-7/8-inch- (73-mm-) OD corner and pull posts, with 1-5/8-inch- (42-



mm-) OD top and bottom rails. Provide concrete **OR** galvanized steel, **as directed**, bases for supporting posts.

4. Wood Enclosure Fence: Plywood, **6 feet (1.8 m) OR 8 feet (2.4 m)**, **as directed**, high, framed with four **2-by-4-inch (50-by-100-mm)** rails, with preservative-treated wood posts spaced not more than **8 feet (2.4 m)** apart.
5. Lumber and Plywood: Comply with requirements in Division 06 Section(s) "Rough Carpentry" OR "Miscellaneous Rough Carpentry", **as directed**.
6. Gypsum Board: Minimum **1/2 inch (12.7 mm)** thick by **48 inches (1219 mm)** wide by maximum available lengths; regular-type panels with tapered edges. Comply with ASTM C 36/C 36M.
7. Insulation: Unfaced mineral-fiber blanket, manufactured from glass, slag wool, or rock wool; with maximum flame-spread and smoke-developed indexes of 25 and 50, respectively.
8. Paint: Comply with requirements in Division 09.

B. Temporary Facilities

1. Field Offices, General: Prefabricated or mobile units with serviceable finishes, temperature controls, and foundations adequate for normal loading.
2. Common-Use Field Office: Of sufficient size to accommodate needs of construction personnel. Keep office clean and orderly. Furnish and equip offices as follows:
 - a. Furniture required for Project-site documents including file cabinets, plan tables, plan racks, and bookcases.
 - b. Conference room of sufficient size to accommodate meetings of 10 individuals. Provide electrical power service and 120-V ac duplex receptacles, with not less than 1 receptacle on each wall. Furnish room with conference table, chairs, and **4-foot- (1.2-m-)** square tack board.
 - c. Drinking water and private toilet.
 - d. Coffee machine and supplies.
 - e. Heating and cooling equipment necessary to maintain a uniform indoor temperature of **68 to 72 deg F (20 to 22 deg C)**.
 - f. Lighting fixtures capable of maintaining average illumination of **20 fc (215 lx)** at desk height.
3. Storage and Fabrication Sheds: Provide sheds sized, furnished, and equipped to accommodate materials and equipment for construction operations.
 - a. Store combustible materials apart from building.

C. Equipment

1. Fire Extinguishers: Portable, UL rated; with class and extinguishing agent as required by locations and classes of fire exposures.
2. HVAC Equipment: Unless the Owner authorizes use of permanent HVAC system, provide vented, self-contained, liquid-propane-gas or fuel-oil heaters with individual space thermostatic control.
 - a. Use of gasoline-burning space heaters, open-flame heaters, or salamander-type heating units is prohibited.
 - b. Heating Units: Listed and labeled for type of fuel being consumed, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.
 - c. Permanent HVAC System: If the Owner authorizes use of permanent HVAC system for temporary use during construction, provide filter with MERV of 8 at each return air grille in system and remove at end of construction.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation, General

1. Locate facilities where they will serve Project adequately and result in minimum interference with performance of the Work. Relocate and modify facilities as required by progress of the Work.



- a. For greenfield sites if reduced site disturbance is required for LEED-NC Credit SS 5.1: Locate facilities to limit site disturbance as specified in General Requirements.
 2. Provide each facility ready for use when needed to avoid delay. Do not remove until facilities are no longer needed or are replaced by authorized use of completed permanent facilities.
- B. Temporary Utility Installation
 1. General: Install temporary service or connect to existing service.
 - a. Arrange with utility company, the Owner, and existing users for time when service can be interrupted, if necessary, to make connections for temporary services.
 2. Sewers and Drainage: Provide temporary utilities to remove effluent lawfully.
 - a. Connect temporary sewers to municipal system **OR** private system indicated, **as directed**, as directed by authorities having jurisdiction.
 3. Water Service: Install water service and distribution piping in sizes and pressures adequate for construction.
OR
Water Service: Use of the Owner's existing water service facilities will be permitted, as long as facilities are cleaned and maintained in a condition acceptable to the Owner. At Final Completion, restore these facilities to condition existing before initial use.
 - a. Where installations below an outlet might be damaged by spillage or leakage, provide a drip pan of suitable size to minimize water damage. Drain accumulated water promptly from pans.
 4. Sanitary Facilities: Provide temporary toilets, wash facilities, and drinking water for use of construction personnel. Comply with authorities having jurisdiction for type, number, location, operation, and maintenance of fixtures and facilities.
 - a. Toilets: Use of the Owner's existing toilet facilities will be permitted, as long as facilities are cleaned and maintained in a condition acceptable to the Owner. At Final Completion, restore these facilities to condition existing before initial use.
 5. Heating **OR** Heating and Cooling, **as directed**: Provide temporary heating **OR** heating and cooling, **as directed**, required by construction activities for curing or drying of completed installations or for protecting installed construction from adverse effects of low temperatures or high humidity. Select equipment that will not have a harmful effect on completed installations or elements being installed.
 6. Ventilation and Humidity Control: Provide temporary ventilation required by construction activities for curing or drying of completed installations or for protecting installed construction from adverse effects of high humidity. Select equipment that will not have a harmful effect on completed installations or elements being installed. Coordinate ventilation requirements to produce ambient condition required and minimize energy consumption.
 7. Electric Power Service: Use of the Owner's existing electric power service will be permitted, as long as equipment is maintained in a condition acceptable to the Owner.
OR
Electric Power Service: Provide electric power service and distribution system of sufficient size, capacity, and power characteristics required for construction operations.
 - a. Install electric power service overhead **OR** underground, **as directed**, unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Connect temporary service to the Owner's existing power source, as directed by the Owner.
 8. Lighting: Provide temporary lighting with local switching that provides adequate illumination for construction operations, observations, inspections, and traffic conditions.
 - a. Install and operate temporary lighting that fulfills security and protection requirements without operating entire system.
 - b. Install lighting for Project identification sign.
 9. Telephone Service: Provide temporary telephone service in common-use facilities for use by all construction personnel. Install one telephone line for each field office.
 - a. Provide additional telephone lines for the following:
 - 1) Provide a dedicated telephone line for each facsimile machine and computer in each field office.



- b. At each telephone, post a list of important telephone numbers.
 - 1) Police and fire departments.
 - 2) Ambulance service.
 - 3) Contractor's home office.
 - 4) the Owner's office.
 - 5) the Owner's office.
 - 6) Principal subcontractors' field and home offices.
 - c. Provide superintendent with cellular telephone or portable two-way radio for use when away from field office.
10. Electronic Communication Service: Provide temporary electronic communication service, including electronic mail, in common-use facilities.
- a. Provide DSL **OR** T-1 line, **as directed**, in primary field office.

C. Support Facilities Installation

- 1. General: Comply with the following:
 - a. Provide incombustible construction for offices, shops, and sheds located within construction area or within **30 feet (9 m)** of building lines. Comply with NFPA 241.
 - b. Maintain support facilities until near Final Completion. Remove before Final Completion. Personnel remaining after Final Completion will be permitted to use permanent facilities, under conditions acceptable to the Owner.
 - 2. Temporary Roads and Paved Areas: Construct and maintain temporary roads and paved areas adequate for construction operations. Locate temporary roads and paved areas as indicated **OR** within construction limits indicated, **as directed**, on Drawings.
 - a. Provide dust-control treatment that is nonpolluting and nontracking. Reapply treatment as required to minimize dust.
- OR**
- 3. Temporary Roads and Paved Areas: Construct and maintain temporary roads and paved areas adequate for construction operations. Locate temporary roads and paved areas in same location as permanent roads and paved areas. Extend temporary roads and paved areas, within construction limits indicated, as necessary for construction operations.
 - a. Coordinate elevations of temporary roads and paved areas with permanent roads and paved areas.
 - b. Prepare subgrade and install subbase and base for temporary roads and paved areas according to Division 31 Section "Earth Moving".
 - c. Recondition base after temporary use, including removing contaminated material, regrading, proofrolling, compacting, and testing.
 - d. Delay installation of final course of permanent hot-mix asphalt pavement until immediately before Final Completion. Repair hot-mix asphalt base-course pavement before installation of final course according to Division 32 Section "Asphalt Paving".
 - 4. Traffic Controls: Comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - a. Protect existing site improvements to remain including curbs, pavement, and utilities.
 - b. Maintain access for fire-fighting equipment and access to fire hydrants.
 - 5. Parking: Provide temporary **OR** Use designated areas of the Owner's existing, **as directed**, parking areas for construction personnel.
 - 6. Dewatering Facilities and Drains: Comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction. Maintain Project site, excavations, and construction free of water.
 - a. Dispose of rainwater in a lawful manner that will not result in flooding Project or adjoining properties nor endanger permanent Work or temporary facilities.
 - b. Remove snow and ice as required to minimize accumulations.
 - 7. Project Identification and Temporary Signs: Provide Project identification and other signs as indicated on Drawings, **OR as directed**. Install signs where indicated to inform public and individuals seeking entrance to Project. Unauthorized signs are not permitted.
 - a. Provide temporary, directional signs for construction personnel and visitors.
 - b. Maintain and touchup signs so they are legible at all times.



8. Waste Disposal Facilities: Provide waste-collection containers in sizes adequate to handle waste from construction operations. Comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction. Comply with General Requirements for progress cleaning requirements.
 9. Lifts and Hoists: Provide facilities necessary for hoisting materials and personnel.
 - a. Truck cranes and similar devices used for hoisting materials are considered "tools and equipment" and not temporary facilities.
 10. Temporary Elevator Use: Refer to Division 14 for temporary use of new elevators.
 11. Existing Elevator Use: Use of the Owner's existing elevators will be permitted, as long as elevators are cleaned and maintained in a condition acceptable to the Owner. At Final Completion, restore elevators to condition existing before initial use, including replacing worn cables, guide shoes, and similar items of limited life.
 - a. Do not load elevators beyond their rated weight capacity.
 - b. Provide protective coverings, barriers, devices, signs, or other procedures to protect elevator car and entrance doors and frame. If, despite such protection, elevators become damaged, engage elevator Installer to restore damaged work so no evidence remains of correction work. Return items that cannot be refinished in field to the shop, make required repairs and refinish entire unit, or provide new units as required.
 12. Temporary Stairs: Until permanent stairs are available, provide temporary stairs where ladders are not adequate.
 13. Existing Stair Usage: Use of the Owner's existing stairs will be permitted, as long as stairs are cleaned and maintained in a condition acceptable to the Owner. At Final Completion, restore stairs to condition existing before initial use.
 - a. Provide protective coverings, barriers, devices, signs, or other procedures to protect stairs and to maintain means of egress. If, despite such protection, stairs become damaged, restore damaged areas so no evidence remains of correction work.
 14. Temporary Use of Permanent Stairs: Cover finished, permanent stairs with protective covering of plywood or similar material so finishes will be undamaged at time of acceptance.
- D. Security And Protection Facilities Installation
1. Environmental Protection: Provide protection, operate temporary facilities, and conduct construction in ways and by methods that comply with environmental regulations and that minimize possible air, waterway, and subsoil contamination or pollution or other undesirable effects.
 2. Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control: Provide measures to prevent soil erosion and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff and airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways, according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - a. Inspect, repair, and maintain erosion- and sedimentation-control measures during construction until permanent vegetation has been established.
 3. Stormwater Control: Comply with authorities having jurisdiction. Provide barriers in and around excavations and subgrade construction to prevent flooding by runoff of stormwater from heavy rains.
 4. Tree and Plant Protection: Install temporary fencing located as indicated or outside the drip line of trees to protect vegetation from damage from construction operations. Protect tree root systems from damage, flooding, and erosion.
 5. Pest Control: Engage pest-control service to recommend practices to minimize attraction and harboring of rodents, roaches, and other pests and to perform extermination and control procedures at regular intervals so Project will be free of pests and their residues at Final Completion. Obtain extended warranty for the Owner. Perform control operations lawfully, using environmentally safe materials.
 6. Site Enclosure Fence: Before construction operations begin **OR** When excavation begins, **as directed**, furnish and install site enclosure fence in a manner that will prevent people and animals from easily entering site except by entrance gates.
 - a. Extent of Fence: As required to enclose entire Project site or portion determined sufficient to accommodate construction operations **OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
 - b. Maintain security by limiting number of keys and restricting distribution to authorized personnel. Provide the Owner with one set of keys, **as directed**.



7. Security Enclosure and Lockup: Install substantial temporary enclosure around partially completed areas of construction. Provide lockable entrances to prevent unauthorized entrance, vandalism, theft, and similar violations of security.
8. Barricades, Warning Signs, and Lights: Comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction for erecting structurally adequate barricades, including warning signs and lighting.
9. Covered Walkway: Erect structurally adequate, protective, covered walkway for passage of individuals along adjacent public street(s). Coordinate with entrance gates, other facilities, and obstructions. Comply with regulations of authorities having jurisdiction and requirements indicated on Drawings, **OR as directed**.
 - a. Construct covered walkways using scaffold or shoring framing.
 - b. Provide wood-plank overhead decking, protective plywood enclosure walls, handrails, barricades, warning signs, lights, safe and well-drained walkways, and similar provisions for protection and safe passage.
 - c. Extend back wall beyond the structure to complete enclosure fence.
 - d. Paint and maintain in a manner approved by the Owner.
10. Temporary Enclosures: Provide temporary enclosures for protection of construction, in progress and completed, from exposure, foul weather, other construction operations, and similar activities. Provide temporary weathertight enclosure for building exterior.
 - a. Where heating or cooling is needed and permanent enclosure is not complete, insulate temporary enclosures.
11. Temporary Partitions: Provide floor-to-ceiling dustproof partitions to limit dust and dirt migration and to separate areas occupied by the Owner and tenants from fumes and noise.
 - a. Construct dustproof partitions with gypsum wallboard with joints taped on occupied side, and fire-retardant plywood on construction operations side.
 - b. If containment of airborne particles and dust generated by construction activities is critical to occupants of other spaces in building, e.g., occupied healthcare facilities: Construct dustproof partitions with 2 layers of **3-mil (0.07-mm)** polyethylene sheet on each side. Cover floor with 2 layers of **3-mil (0.07-mm)** polyethylene sheet, extending sheets **18 inches (460 mm)** up the sidewalls. Overlap and tape full length of joints. Cover floor with fire-retardant plywood.
 - 1) Construct vestibule and airlock at each entrance through temporary partition with not less than **48 inches (1219 mm)** between doors. Maintain water-dampened foot mats in vestibule.
 - c. Insulate partitions to provide noise protection to occupied areas.
 - d. Seal joints and perimeter. Equip partitions with dustproof doors and security locks.
 - e. Protect air-handling equipment.
 - f. Weather strip openings.
 - g. Provide walk-off mats at each entrance through temporary partition.
12. Temporary Fire Protection: Install and maintain temporary fire-protection facilities of types needed to protect against reasonably predictable and controllable fire losses. Comply with NFPA 241.
 - a. Prohibit smoking in hazardous fire-exposure **OR** construction, **as directed**, areas.
 - b. Supervise welding operations, combustion-type temporary heating units, and similar sources of fire ignition according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - c. Develop and supervise an overall fire-prevention and -protection program for personnel at Project site. Review needs with local fire department and establish procedures to be followed. Instruct personnel in methods and procedures. Post warnings and information.
 - d. Provide temporary standpipes and hoses for fire protection. Hang hoses with a warning sign stating that hoses are for fire-protection purposes only and are not to be removed. Match hose size with outlet size and equip with suitable nozzles.

E. Operation, Termination, And Removal

1. Supervision: Enforce strict discipline in use of temporary facilities. To minimize waste and abuse, limit availability of temporary facilities to essential and intended uses.
2. Maintenance: Maintain facilities in good operating condition until removal.



- a. Maintain operation of temporary enclosures, heating, cooling, humidity control, ventilation, and similar facilities on a 24-hour basis where required to achieve indicated results and to avoid possibility of damage.
3. Operate Project-identification-sign lighting daily from dusk until 12:00 midnight.
4. Temporary Facility Changeover: Do not change over from using temporary security and protection facilities to permanent facilities until Final Completion.
5. Termination and Removal: Remove each temporary facility when need for its service has ended, when it has been replaced by authorized use of a permanent facility, or no later than Final Completion. Complete or, if necessary, restore permanent construction that may have been delayed because of interference with temporary facility. Repair damaged Work, clean exposed surfaces, and replace construction that cannot be satisfactorily repaired.
 - a. Materials and facilities that constitute temporary facilities are property of Contractor. the Owner reserves right to take possession of Project identification signs.
 - b. Remove temporary paving not intended for or acceptable for integration into permanent paving. Where area is intended for landscape development, remove soil and aggregate fill that do not comply with requirements for fill or subsoil. Remove materials contaminated with road oil, asphalt and other petrochemical compounds, and other substances that might impair growth of plant materials or lawns. Repair or replace street paving, curbs, and sidewalks at temporary entrances, as required by authorities having jurisdiction.
 - c. At Final Completion, clean and renovate permanent facilities used during construction period. Comply with final cleaning requirements specified in General Requirements

END OF SECTION 01 52 13 00



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01 - General Requirements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 52 13 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 52 13 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 52 19 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 52 19 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 52 19 00	01 52 13 00	Temporary Facilities and Controls
01 53 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 53 16 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 53 16 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 53 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 54 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 54 09 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements



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SECTION 01 54 23 00 - TEMPORARY SCAFFOLDING AND PLATFORMS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of scaffolding-tubular steel. Products shall match existing materials and/or shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

1.2 PRODUCTS

- A. Tubular steel or aluminum scaffolding system shall comply with OSHA Safety and Health Standards, Section 29 CFR, 1926/1910.

1.3 EXECUTION - (Section not used.)

END OF SECTION 01 54 23 00



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SECTION 01 54 23 00a - UNIT MASONRY

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for unit masonry assemblies. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes unit masonry assemblies consisting of the following:
 - a. Concrete masonry units (CMUs).
 - b. Decorative concrete masonry units.
 - c. Pre-faced concrete masonry units.
 - d. Concrete brick.
 - e. Face brick.
 - f. Building (common) brick.
 - g. Hollow brick.
 - h. Glazed brick.
 - i. Structural-clay facing tile.
 - j. Firebox brick.
 - k. Clay flue lining units.
 - l. Stone trim units.
 - m. Mortar and grout.
 - n. Reinforcing steel.
 - o. Masonry joint reinforcement.
 - p. Ties and anchors.
 - q. Embedded flashing.
 - r. Miscellaneous masonry accessories.
 - s. Masonry-cell insulation.
 - t. Cavity-wall insulation.

C. Definitions

1. Reinforced Masonry: Masonry containing reinforcing steel in grouted cells.

D. Performance Requirements

1. Provide structural unit masonry that develops indicated net-area compressive strengths (f'_m) at 28 days.
2. Determine net-area compressive strength (f'_m) of masonry from average net-area compressive strengths of masonry units and mortar types (unit-strength method) according to Tables 1 and 2 in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 **OR** Tables 2105.2 in the International Building Code, **as directed.**
OR
Determine net-area compressive strength (f'_m) of masonry by testing masonry prisms according to ASTM C 1314 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed.**

E. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: For reinforcing steel. Detail bending and placement of unit masonry reinforcing bars. Comply with ACI 315, "Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement." Show elevations of reinforced walls.
3. Samples for each type and color of exposed masonry units and colored mortars.



4. Material Certificates: For each type of product indicated. Include statements of material properties indicating compliance with requirements including compliance with standards and type designations within standards.
5. Mix Designs: For each type of mortar and grout. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
 - a. For masonry units include material test reports substantiating compliance with requirements.
6. Cold-Weather Procedures: Detailed description of methods, materials, and equipment to be used to comply with cold-weather requirements.

F. Quality Assurance

1. Preconstruction Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform preconstruction testing indicated below.
 - a. Clay Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit required, per ASTM C 67.
 - b. Concrete Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit required, per ASTM C 140.
 - c. Mortar Test (Property Specification): For each mix required, per ASTM C 780 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 - d. Grout Test (Compressive Strength): For each mix required, per ASTM C 1019 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
2. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Where indicated, provide materials and construction identical to those of assemblies with fire-resistance ratings determined per ASTM E 119 by a testing and inspecting agency, by equivalent concrete masonry thickness, or by other means, as acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
3. Sample Panels: Build sample panels to verify selections made under sample submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects.
 - a. Build sample panels for each type of exposed unit masonry construction **OR** typical exterior wall, **as directed**, in sizes approximately **48 inches (1200 mm)** long by **48 inches (1200 mm)** high.

G. Delivery, Storage, And Handling

1. Store masonry units on elevated platforms in a dry location. If units are not stored in an enclosed location, cover tops and sides of stacks with waterproof sheeting, securely tied. If units become wet, do not install until they are dry.
2. Store cementitious materials on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location. Do not use cementitious materials that have become damp.
3. Store aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.
4. Deliver preblended, dry mortar mix in moisture-resistant containers designed for lifting and emptying into dispensing silo. Store preblended, dry mortar mix in delivery containers on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location or in a metal dispensing silo with weatherproof cover.
5. Store masonry accessories, including metal items, to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

H. Project Conditions

1. Cold-Weather Requirements: Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost. Do not build on frozen substrates. Remove and replace unit masonry damaged by frost or by freezing conditions. Comply with cold-weather construction requirements contained in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 **OR** Section 2104.3 in the International Building Code, **as directed**.
2. Hot-Weather Requirements: Comply with hot-weather construction requirements contained in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.



1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Concrete Masonry Units (CMUs)

1. Shapes: Provide special shapes for lintels, corners, jambs, sashes, movement joints, headers, bonding, and other special conditions.
2. Integral Water Repellent: Provide units made with liquid polymeric, integral water-repellent admixture that does not reduce flexural bond strength for exposed units and where indicated.
3. Concrete Masonry Units: ASTM C 90 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 - a. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of **1900 psi (13.1 MPa) OR 2150 psi (14.8 MPa) OR 2800 psi (19.3 MPa) OR 3050 psi (21.0 MPa), as directed.**
 - b. Weight Classification: Lightweight **OR** Medium weight **OR** Normal weight, **as directed**.
4. Decorative Concrete Masonry Units: ASTM C 90 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 - a. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of **1900 psi (13.1 MPa) OR 2150 psi (14.8 MPa) OR 2800 psi (19.3 MPa) OR 3050 psi (21.0 MPa), as directed.**
 - b. Weight Classification: Lightweight **OR** Medium weight **OR** Normal weight, **as directed**.
 - c. Pattern and Texture:
 - 1) Standard pattern, ground finish.
 - 2) Standard pattern, split-face finish.
 - 3) Standard pattern, split-ribbed finish.
 - 4) Scored vertically, standard finish.
 - 5) Triple scored vertically, standard finish.
5. Pre-faced Concrete Masonry Units: Lightweight hollow **OR** solid, **as directed**, concrete units complying with ASTM C 90 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, with manufacturer's standard smooth resinous facing complying with ASTM C 744.
 - a. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of **1900 psi (13.1 MPa) OR 2150 psi (14.8 MPa) OR 2800 psi (19.3 MPa) OR 3050 psi (21.0 MPa), as directed.**
 - b. Size: Manufactured with pre-faced surfaces having **1/16-inch- (1.5-mm-)** wide returns of facing to create **1/4-inch- (6.5-mm-)** wide mortar joints with modular coursing.
6. Concrete Building Brick: ASTM C 55 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 - a. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of **2500 psi (17.3 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa), as directed.**
 - b. Weight Classification: Lightweight **OR** Medium weight **OR** Normal weight, **as directed**.

B. Concrete And Masonry Lintels

1. General: Provide either concrete or masonry lintels, at Contractor's option, complying with requirements below.
2. Concrete Lintels:
 - a. Precast units matching concrete masonry units and with reinforcing bars indicated or required to support loads indicated.
OR
Precast or formed-in-place concrete lintels complying with requirements in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-place Concrete".
3. Masonry Lintels: Made from bond beam concrete masonry units with reinforcing bars placed as indicated and filled with coarse grout.

C. Brick

1. General: Provide shapes indicated and as follows:
 - a. For ends of sills and caps and for similar applications that would otherwise expose unfinished brick surfaces, provide units without cores or frogs and with exposed surfaces finished.
 - b. Provide special shapes for applications where shapes produced by sawing would result in sawed surfaces being exposed to view.



2. Face Brick: ASTM C 216 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Grade SW **OR** MW or SW, **as directed**, Type FBX **OR** FBS **OR** FBA, **as directed**.
 - a. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of **3000 psi (20.7 MPa) OR 4400 psi (30.3 MPa) OR 5500 psi (37.9 MPa) OR 6400 psi (44.1 MPa) OR 8000 psi (55.2 MPa) OR 8400 psi (57.9 MPa)**, **as directed**.
 - b. Initial Rate of Absorption: Less than **30 g/30 sq. in. (30 g/194 sq. cm)** per minute when tested per ASTM C 67.
 - c. Efflorescence: Provide brick that has been tested according to ASTM C 67 and is rated "not effloresced."
 - d. Surface Coating: Brick with colors or textures produced by application of coatings shall withstand 50 cycles of freezing and thawing per ASTM C 67 with no observable difference in the applied finish when viewed from **10 feet (3 m)**.
 - e. Size: **As directed**.
3. Building (Common) Brick: ASTM C 62 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Grade SW **OR** MW or SW **OR** NW, MW, or SW, **as directed**.
 - a. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of **3000 psi (20.7 MPa) OR 4400 psi (30.3 MPa) OR 5500 psi (37.9 MPa) OR 6400 psi (44.1 MPa) OR 8000 psi (55.2 MPa) OR 8400 psi (57.9 MPa)**, **as directed**.
 - b. Size: Match size of face brick.
4. Hollow Brick: ASTM C 652 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Grade SW **OR** MW or SW, **as directed**, Class H40V (void areas between 25 and 40 percent of gross cross-sectional area) **OR** H60V (void areas between 40 and 60 percent of gross cross-sectional area) , **as directed**, Type HBX **OR** HBS **OR** HBA **OR** HBB, **as directed**.
 - a. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of **3000 psi (20.7 MPa) OR 4400 psi (30.3 MPa) OR 5500 psi (37.9 MPa) OR 6400 psi (44.1 MPa) OR 8000 psi (55.2 MPa) OR 8400 psi (57.9 MPa)**, **as directed**.
 - b. Efflorescence: Provide brick that has been tested according to ASTM C 67 and is rated "not effloresced."
 - c. Surface Coating: Brick with colors or textures produced by application of coatings shall withstand 50 cycles of freezing and thawing per ASTM C 67 with no observable difference in the applied finish when viewed from **10 feet (3 m)**.
 - d. Size: **As directed**.
5. Glazed Face Brick: ASTM C 216 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Grade SW **OR** MW or SW, **as directed**, Type FBX **OR** FBS **OR** FBA, **as directed**; with glaze complying with ASTM C 126.
6. Glazed Face Brick: ASTM C 1405, Class Exterior **OR** Interior, **as directed**, Grade S (Select) **OR** SS (Select Sized or Ground Edge), **as directed**.
7. Glazed Face Brick: Either ASTM C 1405, Class Exterior **OR** Interior, **as directed**, Grade S (Select) or ASTM C 216 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Grade SW **OR** MW or SW, **as directed**, Type FBX; with glaze complying with ASTM C 126.
8. Glazed Hollow Brick: Hollow brick complying with ASTM C 652 **OR** IBC , **as directed**, Grade SW **OR** MW or SW, **as directed**, Class H40V (void areas between 25 and 40 percent of gross cross-sectional area) **OR** H60V (void areas between 40 and 60 percent of gross cross-sectional area), **as directed**, Type HBX **OR** HBS **OR** HBA, **as directed**; with glaze complying with ASTM C 126.
 - a. Size: **As directed**.
 - b. Provide Type I (single-faced units) where only one finished face is exposed when units are installed, and Type II (double-faced units) where two opposite finished faces are exposed when units are installed.

D. Structural-Clay Facing Tile

1. General:
 - a. Provide solid, multicored, or hollow units, with shape and direction of cores optional, unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Provide multicored units designed for use in reinforced, grouted masonry.
 - c. Provide special shapes where required for corners, jambs, coved bases, sills, and other special conditions indicated that cannot be produced by sawing standard units.



2. Glazed Structural-Clay Facing Tile: ASTM C 126, Grade S (Select) **OR** SS (Select Sized or Ground Edged), **as directed**.
 - a. Size: **As directed**.
 - b. Provide Type I (single-faced units) where only one finished face is exposed when units are installed, and Type II (double-faced units) where two opposite finished faces are exposed when units are installed.
 3. Unglazed Structural-Clay Facing Tile: ASTM C 212, Type FTX **OR** FTS, **as directed**, Standard **OR** Special-Duty, **as directed**, class.
 - a. Number of Faces: Single faced where only one finished face is exposed when units are installed **OR** Double faced where both finished faces are exposed when units are installed, **as directed**.
- E. Fireplace And Chimney Lining Units
1. Firebox Brick: ASTM C 1261, size required to produce lining thickness indicated.
 2. Clay Flue Lining Units: ASTM C 315.
- F. Stone Trim Units
1. Granite: ASTM C 615.
 - a. Description: Fine **OR** Medium, **as directed**,-grained, white **OR** pink **OR** gray **OR** black, **as directed**, stone. Uniform pattern, without veining.
 2. Limestone: ASTM C 568, Classification I Low **OR** II Medium **OR** III High, **as directed**, -Density.
 3. Marble: ASTM C 503, Classification I Calcite **OR** II Dolomite **OR** III Serpentine **OR** IV Travertine, **as directed**.
 - a. Description: Uniform, fine- to medium-grained, white stone with only slight veining.
 4. Quartz-Based Stone: ASTM C 616, Classification I Sandstone **OR** II Quartzitic Sandstone **OR** III Quartzite, **as directed**.
 5. Finish: Polished **OR** Honed **OR** Smooth **OR** Machine tooled, 4 bats per 1 inch (25 mm) **OR** Machine tooled, 6 bats per 1 inch (25 mm) **OR** Machine tooled, 8 bats per 1 inch (25 mm) **OR** Chat sawed **OR** Split face **OR** Rock face (pitched face), **as directed**.
 - a. Finish for Tops of Sills and Soffits of Lintels: Sand rubbed **OR** Split face, **as directed**.
 6. Provide stone units accurately shaped, with exposed faces dressed true, and with beds and joints at right angles to faces.
 - a. For granite, comply with recommendations in NBGQA's "Specifications for Architectural Granite."
 - b. For limestone, comply with recommendations in ILI's "Indiana Limestone Handbook."
 - c. For marble, comply with recommendations in MIA's "Dimensional Stone--Design Manual IV."
- G. Mortar And Grout Materials
1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I or II, except Type III may be used for cold-weather construction.
 2. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C 207 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Type S.
 3. Portland Cement-Lime Mix: Packaged blend of portland cement complying with ASTM C 150, Type I or Type III, and hydrated lime complying with ASTM C 207, Type S.
 4. Masonry Cement: ASTM C 91 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 5. Mortar Cement: ASTM C 1329 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 6. Mortar Pigments: Iron oxides and chromium oxides, compounded for use in mortar mixes. Use only pigments with a record of satisfactory performance in masonry mortar.
 7. Colored Cement Product: Packaged blend made from portland cement and lime or masonry cement and mortar pigments, all complying with specified requirements, and containing no other ingredients.
 - a. Formulate blend as required to produce color indicated or, if not indicated, as selected from manufacturer's standard colors.
 - b. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight.
 - c. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement or mortar cement by weight.
 8. Aggregate for Mortar: ASTM C 144.



- a. For joints less than **1/4 inch (6.5 mm)** thick, use aggregate graded with 100 percent passing the **No. 16 (1.18-mm)** sieve.
- b. Colored-Mortar Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.
- c. White-Mortar Aggregates: Natural white sand or crushed white stone.
- d. Colored-Mortar Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.
9. Aggregate for Grout: ASTM C 404.
10. Epoxy Pointing Mortar: ASTM C 395, epoxy-resin-based material formulated for use as pointing mortar for structural-clay tile facing units.
11. Refractory Mortar Mix: Ground fireclay or non-water-soluble, calcium aluminate, medium-duty refractory mortar that passes ASTM C 199 test; or an equivalent product acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
12. Cold-Weather Admixture: Nonchloride, noncorrosive, accelerating admixture complying with ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type C, and recommended by manufacturer for use in masonry mortar of composition indicated.
13. Water-Repellent Admixture: Liquid water-repellent mortar admixture intended for use with concrete masonry units, containing integral water repellent by same manufacturer.
14. Water: Potable.

H. Reinforcement

1. Uncoated Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M or ASTM A 996/A 996M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**.
2. Masonry Joint Reinforcement, General: ASTM A 951 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 - a. Interior Walls: Mill- **OR** Hot-dip, **as directed**, galvanized, carbon steel.
 - b. Exterior Walls: Hot-dip galvanized, carbon **OR** Stainless, **as directed**, steel.
 - c. Wire Size for Side Rods: W1.7 or **0.148-inch (3.8-mm)** **OR** W2.8 or **0.188-inch (4.8-mm)**, **as directed**, diameter.
 - d. Wire Size for Cross Rods: W1.7 or **0.148-inch (3.8-mm)** **OR** W2.8 or **0.188-inch (4.8-mm)**, **as directed** diameter.
 - e. Wire Size for Veneer Ties: W1.7 or **0.148-inch (3.8-mm)** **OR** W2.8 or **0.188-inch (4.8-mm)**, **as directed** diameter.
 - f. Spacing of Cross Rods, Tabs, and Cross Ties: Not more than **16 inches (407 mm)** o.c.
 - g. Single-Wythe Masonry: Either ladder or truss type with single pair of side rods.
 - h. Multiwythe Masonry:
 - 1) Ladder type with 1 side rod at each face shell of hollow masonry units more than **4 inches (100 mm)** in width, plus 1 side rod at each wythe of masonry **4 inches (100 mm)** or less in width.
 - 2) Tab type, with 1 side rod at each face shell of backing wythe and with rectangular tabs sized to extend at least halfway through facing wythe but with at least **5/8-inch (16-mm)** cover on outside face.
 - 3) Adjustable (two-piece) type, with one side rod at each face shell of backing wythe and with ties that extend into facing wythe. Ties engage eyes or slots in reinforcement and extend at least halfway through facing wythe but with at least **5/8-inch (16-mm)** cover on outside face. Ties have hooks or clips to engage a continuous wire in the facing wythe.
 - i. Veneers Anchored with Seismic Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Single **0.188-inch- (4.8-mm-)** diameter, hot-dip galvanized, carbon-steel continuous wire.

I. Ties And Anchors

1. Materials:
 - a. Mill-Galvanized, Carbon-Steel Wire: ASTM A 82; with ASTM A 641/A 641M, Class 1 coating.
 - b. Hot-Dip Galvanized, Carbon-Steel Wire: ASTM A 82; with ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class B-2 coating.



- c. Stainless-Steel Wire: ASTM A 580/A 580M, Type 304 **OR** 316, **as directed**.
 - d. Galvanized Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653/A 653M, Commercial Steel, **G60 (Z180)** zinc coating.
 - e. Steel Sheet, Galvanized after Fabrication: ASTM A 1008/A 1008M, Commercial Steel, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication to comply with ASTM A 153/A 153M.
 - f. Stainless-Steel Sheet: ASTM A 666, Type 304 **OR** 316, **as directed**.
 - g. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A 36/A 36M.
 - h. Stainless Steel bars: ASTM A 276 or ASTM a 666, Type 304.
2. Corrugated Metal Ties: Metal strips not less than **7/8 inch (22 mm)** wide with corrugations having a wavelength of **0.3 to 0.5 inch (7.6 to 12.7 mm)** and an amplitude of **0.06 to 0.10 inch (1.5 to 2.5 mm)** made from steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication **OR** stainless-steel sheet, **as directed**, not less than **0.043 inch (1.1 mm) OR 0.053 inch (1.3 mm) OR 0.067 inch (1.7 mm) OR 0.097 inch (2.5 mm)**, **as directed**, thick. Ties made from galvanized steel sheet may be used in interior walls, unless otherwise indicated.
3. Wire Ties, General: Unless otherwise indicated, size wire ties to extend at least halfway through veneer but with at least **5/8-inch (16-mm)** cover on outside face. Outer ends of wires are bent 90 degrees and extend **2 inches (50 mm)** parallel to face of veneer.
4. Individual Wire Ties: Rectangular units with closed ends and not less than **4 inches (100 mm)** wide.
- a. Z-shaped ties with ends bent 90 degrees to provide hooks not less than **2 inches (50 mm)** long may be used for masonry constructed from solid units or hollow units laid with cells horizontal.
 - b. Where wythes do not align **OR** are of different materials, **as directed**, use adjustable ties with pintle-and-eye connections having a maximum adjustment of **1-1/4 inches (32 mm)**.
 - c. Wire: Fabricate from **3/16-inch- (4.8-mm-) OR 1/4-inch- (6.4-mm-)**, **as directed**, diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel **OR** stainless-steel, **as directed**, wire. Mill-galvanized wire ties may be used in interior walls, unless otherwise indicated.
5. Adjustable Anchors for Connecting to Structure: Provide anchors that allow vertical or horizontal adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall.
- a. Anchor Section for Welding to Steel Frame: Crimped **1/4-inch- (6.4-mm-)** diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel **OR** stainless-steel, **as directed**, wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls, unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Tie Section for Steel Frame: Triangular-shaped wire tie, sized to extend within **1 inch (25 mm)** of masonry face, made from **0.188-inch- (4.8-mm-) OR 0.25-inch- (6.4-mm-)**, **as directed**, diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel **OR** stainless-steel, **as directed** wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls, unless otherwise indicated.
 - c. Connector Section for Concrete: Dovetail tabs for inserting into dovetail slots in concrete and attached to tie section; formed from **0.053-inch- (1.3-mm-)** thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication **OR 0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-)** thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication **OR 0.062-inch- (1.6-mm-)** thick, stainless-steel sheet **OR 0.109-inch- (2.8-mm-)** thick, stainless-steel sheet, **as directed**. **0.064-inch- (1.6-mm-) OR 0.108-inch- (2.7-mm-)**, **as directed**, thick, galvanized sheet may be used at interior walls, unless otherwise indicated.
 - d. Tie Section for Concrete: Corrugated metal ties with dovetail tabs for inserting into dovetail slots in concrete and sized to extend to within **1 inch (25 mm)** of masonry face.
6. Partition Top anchors: **0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-)** thick metal plate with **3/8-inch- (10-mm-)** diameter metal rod **6 inches (150 mm)** long welded to plate and with closed-end plastic tube fitted over rod that allows rod to move in and out of tube. Fabricate from steel, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication **OR** stainless-steel, **as directed**.
7. Rigid Anchors: Fabricate from steel bars **1-1/2 inches (38 mm)** wide by **1/4 inch (6.4 mm)** thick by **24 inches (600 mm)** long, with ends turned up **2 inches (50 mm)** or with cross pins.
- a. Corrosion Protection: Hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A 153/A 153M **OR** Epoxy coating **0.020 inch (0.51 mm)** thick **OR** Rust-inhibitive paint, **as directed**.
8. Stone Anchors: Fabricate dowels, cramps, and other stone anchors from stainless steel.
9. Adjustable Masonry-Veneer Anchors



- a. General: Provide anchors that allow vertical adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall, for attachment over sheathing to wood or metal studs, and as follows:
 - 1) Structural Performance Characteristics: Capable of withstanding a 100-lbf (445-N) load in both tension and compression without deforming or developing play in excess of 0.05 inch (1.3 mm).
- b. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Units consisting of a wire tie and a metal anchor section.
 - 1) Anchor Section:
 - a) Rib-stiffened, sheet metal plate with screw holes top and bottom, and slotted holes for inserting wire tie.
 - b) Sheet metal plate with screw holes top and bottom and with raised rib-stiffened strap, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and plate for inserting wire tie.
 - c) Gasketed sheet metal plate with screw holes top and bottom; top and bottom ends bent to form pronged legs of length to match thickness of insulation or sheathing; and raised rib-stiffened strap, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and plate for inserting wire tie. Provide anchor manufacturer's standard, self-adhering, modified bituminous gaskets manufactured to fit behind anchor plate and extend beyond pronged legs.
 - 2) Fabricate sheet metal anchor sections and other sheet metal parts from 0.067-inch- (1.7-mm-) thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication OR 0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-) thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication OR 0.078-inch- (2.0-mm-) thick, stainless-steel sheet OR 0.109-inch- (2.8-mm-) thick, stainless-steel sheet, as directed.
 - 3) Wire Ties: Triangular-, rectangular-, or T-shaped wire ties fabricated from 0.188-inch- (4.8-mm-) OR 0.25-inch- (6.4-mm-), as directed, diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel OR stainless-steel, as directed, wire.
- c. Slip-in, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Units consisting of a wire tie section and an anchor section designed to interlock with metal studs and be slipped into place as sheathing is installed.
 - 1) Wire-Type Anchor: Bent wire anchor section with an eye to receive the wire tie. Wire tie has a vertical leg that slips into the eye of anchor section and allows vertical adjustment. Both sections are made from 3/16-inch (4.8-mm), hot-dip galvanized wire.
 - 2) Strap-and-Wire Type Anchor: Flat metal strap with notch to interlock with flange of metal stud and two holes for inserting vertical legs of wire tie specially formed to fit anchor section. Strap is made from 0.067-inch- (1.7-mm-) thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication; anchor wire tie is made from 3/16-inch (4.8-mm), hot-dip galvanized wire.
- d. Seismic Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Units consisting of a metal anchor section and a connector section designed to engage a continuous wire embedded in the veneer mortar joint.
 - 1) Anchor Section: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal plate with screw holes top and bottom, and slotted holes for inserting connector section.
 - 2) Connector Section: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal bent plate; sheet metal clip; or wire tie and rigid extruded vinyl clip designed to engage continuous wire. Size connector to extend at least halfway through veneer but with at least 5/8-inch (16-mm) cover on outside face.
 - 3) Fabricate sheet metal anchor sections and other sheet metal parts from 0.067-inch- (1.7-mm-) thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication OR 0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-) thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication OR 0.078-inch- (2.0-mm-) thick, stainless-steel sheet OR 0.109-inch- (2.8-mm-) thick, stainless-steel sheet, as directed.



- 4) Fabricate wire connector sections from **0.188-inch- (4.8-mm-)** -OR **0.25-inch- (6.4-mm-)**, **as directed**, diameter, hot-dip galvanized, carbon **OR** stainless, **as directed**, steel wire.
 - e. Polymer-Coated, Steel Drill Screws for Steel Studs: ASTM C 954 except manufactured with hex washer head and neoprene washer, **No. 10 (4.8-mm)** diameter by length required to penetrate steel stud flange with not less than 3 exposed threads, and with organic polymer coating with salt-spray resistance to red rust of more than 800 hours per ASTM B 117.
 - f. Stainless-Steel Drill Screws for Steel Studs: Proprietary fastener consisting of carbon-steel drill point and 300 Series stainless-steel shank, complying with ASTM C 954 except manufactured with hex washer head and neoprene washer, **No. 10 (4.8-mm)** diameter by length required to penetrate steel stud flange with not less than three exposed threads.
- J. Miscellaneous Anchors
1. Unit Type Inserts in Concrete: Cast-iron or malleable-iron wedge-type inserts.
 2. Dovetail Slots in Concrete: Furnish dovetail slots with filler strips, of slot size indicated, fabricated from **0.034-inch (0.9-mm)**, galvanized steel sheet.
 3. Anchor Bolts: Headed or L-shaped steel bolts complying with **ASTM A 307, Grade A (ASTM F 568M, Property Class 4.6)**; with **ASTM A 563 (ASTM A 563M)** hex nuts and, where indicated, flat washers; hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class C; of dimensions indicated.
 4. Postinstalled Anchors: Provide chemical or torque-controlled expansion anchors, with capability to sustain, without failure, a load equal to six times the load imposed when installed in solid or grouted unit masonry and equal to four times the load imposed when installed in concrete, as determined by testing per ASTM E 488 conducted by a qualified independent testing agency.
 - a. Corrosion Protection:
 - 1) Carbon-steel components zinc plated to comply with ASTM B 633, Class Fe/Zn 5 (5 microns) for Class SC 1 service condition (mild).
 - 2) Stainless-steel components complying with **ASTM F 593 and ASTM F 594, Alloy Group 1 or 2 (ASTM F 738M and ASTM F 836M, Alloy Group 1 or 4)** for bolts and nuts; ASTM A 666 or ASTM A 276, Type 304 or 316, for anchors.
- K. Embedded Flashing Materials
1. Metal Flashing: Provide metal flashing, where flashing is exposed or partly exposed and where indicated, complying with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual OR Division 07 Section "Sheet Metal Flashing And Trim" as directed.
 - a. Stainless Steel: ASTM A 240/A 240M, Type 304, **0.016 inch (0.4 mm)** thick.
 - b. Copper: ASTM B 370, Temper H00 or H01, cold-rolled copper sheet, **10-oz./sq. ft. (3-kg/sq. m)** weight or **0.0135 inch (0.34 mm)** thick for fully concealed flashing; **16-oz./sq. ft. (5-kg/sq. m)** weight or **0.0216 inch (0.55 mm)** thick elsewhere.
 - c. Fabricate continuous flashings in sections **96 inches (2400 mm)** long minimum, but not exceeding **12 feet (3.6 m)**. Provide splice plates at joints of formed, smooth metal flashing.
 - d. Fabricate through-wall metal flashing embedded in masonry from stainless steel **OR** copper, **as directed**, with ribs at **3-inch (75-mm)** intervals along length of flashing to provide an integral mortar bond.
 - e. Metal Drip Edges: Fabricate from stainless steel. Extend at least **3 inches (75 mm)** into wall and **1/2 inch (13 mm)** out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.
 - f. Metal Flashing Terminations: Fabricate from stainless steel. Extend at least **3 inches (75 mm)** into wall and out to exterior face of wall. At exterior face of wall, bend metal back on itself for **3/4 inch (19 mm)** and down into joint **3/8 inch (10 mm)** to form a stop for retaining sealant backer rod.
 - g. Metal Expansion-Joint Strips: Fabricate from stainless steel **OR** copper, **as directed**, to shapes indicated.
 2. Flexible Flashing: For flashing not exposed to the exterior, use one of the following, unless otherwise indicated:



- a. Copper-Laminated Flashing: 5-oz./sq. ft. (1.5-kg/sq. m) OR 7-oz./sq. ft. (2-kg/sq. m), as directed, copper sheet bonded with asphalt between 2 layers of glass-fiber cloth. Use only where flashing is fully concealed in masonry.
- b. Asphalt-Coated Copper Flashing: 5-oz./sq. ft. (1.5-kg/sq. m) OR 7-oz./sq. ft. (2-kg/sq. m), as directed, copper sheet coated with flexible asphalt. Use only where flashing is fully concealed in masonry.
- c. Rubberized-Asphalt Flashing: Composite flashing product consisting of a pliable, adhesive rubberized-asphalt compound, bonded to a high-density, cross-laminated polyethylene film to produce an overall thickness of not less than 0.030 inch (0.8 mm) OR 0.040 inch (1.0 mm), as directed.
- d. Elastomeric Thermoplastic Flashing: Composite flashing product consisting of a polyester-reinforced ethylene interpolymer alloy 0.025 inch (0.6 mm) thick, with a 0.015-inch- (0.4-mm-) thick coating of rubberized-asphalt adhesive.
- e. EPDM Flashing: Sheet flashing product made from ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer, complying with ASTM D 4637, 0.040 inch (1.0 mm) thick.
3. Single-Wythe CMU Flashing System: System of CMU cell flashing pans and interlocking CMU web covers made from high-density polyethylene incorporating chemical stabilizers that prevent UV degradation. Cell flashing pans have integral weep spouts that are designed to be built into mortar bed joints and weep collected moisture to the exterior of CMU walls and that extend into the cell to prevent clogging with mortar.
4. Solder and Sealants for Sheet Metal Flashings:
 - a. Solder for Stainless Steel: ASTM B 32, Grade Sn60, with acid flux of type recommended by stainless-steel sheet manufacturer.
 - b. Solder for Copper: ASTM B 32, Grade Sn50, 50 percent tin and 50 percent lead.
 - c. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C 920, chemically curing urethane OR polysulfide silicone as directed, sealant; of type, grade, class, and use classifications required to seal joints in sheet metal flashing and trim and remain watertight.
5. Adhesives, Primers, and Seam Tapes for Flashings: Flashing manufacturer's standard products or products recommended by flashing manufacturer.

L. Miscellaneous Masonry Accessories

1. Compressible Filler: Premolded filler strips complying with ASTM D 1056, Grade 2A1; compressible up to 35 percent; formulated from neoprene, urethane or PVC.
2. Preformed Control-Joint Gaskets: Made from styrene-butadiene-rubber compound, complying with ASTM D 2000, Designation M2AA-805 or PVC, complying with ASTM D 2287, Type PVC-65406 and designed to fit standard sash block and to maintain lateral stability in masonry wall.
3. Bond-Breaker Strips: Asphalt-saturated, organic roofing felt complying with ASTM D 226, Type I (No. 15 asphalt felt).
4. Weep/Vent Products: Use one of the following, unless otherwise indicated:
 - a. Wicking Material: Absorbent rope, made from cotton or UV-resistant synthetic fiber, 1/4 to 3/8 inch (6 to 10 mm) in diameter, in length required to produce 2-inch (50-mm) exposure on exterior and 18 inches (450 mm) in cavity between wythes. Use only for weeps.
 - b. Round Plastic Weep/Vent Tubing: Medium-density polyethylene, 3/8-inch (9-mm) OD by 4 inches (100 mm) long.
 - c. Rectangular Plastic Weep/Vent Tubing: Clear butyrate, 3/8 by 1-1/2 by 3-1/2 inches (9 by 38 by 89 mm) long.
 - d. Cellular Plastic Weep/Vent: One-piece, flexible extrusion made from UV-resistant polypropylene copolymer, full height and width of head joint and depth 1/8 inch (3 mm) less than depth of outer wythe, in color selected from manufacturer's standard.
 - e. Mesh Weep/Vent: Free-draining mesh; made from polyethylene strands, full height and width of head joint and depth 1/8 inch (3 mm) less than depth of outer wythe; in color selected from manufacturer's standard.
 - f. Aluminum Weep Hole/Vent: One-piece, L-shaped units made from sheet aluminum, designed to fit into a head joint and consisting of a vertical channel with louvers stamped in web and with a top flap to keep mortar out of the head joint; painted before installation to



- comply with Division 09 Section(s) "Exterior Painting" OR "Interior Painting", in color approved to match that of mortar.
- g. Vinyl Weep Hole/Vent: One-piece, offset, T-shaped units made from flexible, injection-molded PVC, designed to fit into a head joint and consisting of a louvered vertical leg, flexible wings to seal against ends of masonry units, and a top flap to keep mortar out of the head joint; in color approved by Architect to match that of mortar.
5. Cavity Drainage Material: Free-draining mesh, made from polymer strands that will not degrade within the wall cavity.
- a. Provide one of the following configurations:
 - 1) Strips, full-depth of cavity and **10 inches (250 mm)** wide, with dovetail shaped notches **7 inches (175 mm)** deep.
 - 2) Strips, not less than **1-1/2 inches (38 mm)** thick and **10 inches (250 mm)** wide, with dimpled surface designed to catch mortar droppings and prevent weep holes from being clogged with mortar.
 - 3) Sheets or strips full depth of cavity and installed to full height of cavity.
6. Reinforcing Bar Positioners: Wire units designed to fit into mortar bed joints spanning masonry unit cells with loops for holding reinforcing bars in center of cells. Units are formed from **0.142-inch (3.6-mm)** steel wire, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Provide units with either two loops or four loops as needed for number of bars indicated.
- M. Insulation
- 1. Loose-Granular Fill Insulation: Perlite complying with ASTM C 549, Type II (surface treated for water repellency and limited moisture absorption) or Type IV (surface treated for water repellency and to limit dust generation).
 - 2. Molded-Polystyrene Insulation Units: Rigid, cellular thermal insulation formed by the expansion of polystyrene-resin beads or granules in a closed mold to comply with ASTM C 578, Type I. Provide specially shaped units designed for installing in cores of masonry units.
 - 3. Extruded-Polystyrene Board Insulation: ASTM C 578, Type IV **OR X, as directed**, closed-cell product extruded with an integral skin.
 - 4. Molded-Polystyrene Board Insulation: ASTM C 578, Type I.
 - 5. Polyisocyanurate Board Insulation: ASTM C 1289, Type I (aluminum-foil-faced), Class 2 (glass-fiber-reinforced).
 - 6. Adhesive: Type recommended by insulation board manufacturer for application indicated.
- N. Masonry Cleaners
- 1. Proprietary Acidic Cleaner: Manufacturer's standard-strength cleaner designed for removing mortar/grout stains from new masonry without damaging masonry. Use product approved for intended use by cleaner manufacturer and manufacturer of masonry units being cleaned.
- O. Mortar And Grout Mixes
- 1. General: Do not use admixtures, unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Do not use calcium chloride in mortar or grout.
 - b. Limit cementitious materials in mortar for exterior and reinforced masonry to portland cement and lime.
 - c. Add cold-weather admixture (if used) at same rate for all mortar that will be exposed to view, regardless of weather conditions, to ensure that mortar color is consistent.
 - 2. Preblended, Dry Mortar Mix: Furnish dry mortar ingredients in form of a preblended mix. Measure quantities by weight to ensure accurate proportions, and thoroughly blend ingredients before delivering to Project site.
 - 3. Mortar for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C 270 **OR** BIA Technical Notes 8A **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Proportion Specification.
 - 4. Mortar for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C 270 **OR** BIA Technical Notes 8A **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**, Property Specification.
 - a. For masonry below grade or in contact with earth, use Type M **OR** S, **as directed**.
 - b. For reinforced masonry, use Type S **OR** N, **as directed**.
 - c. For mortar parge coats, use Type S or N.



- d. For exterior, above-grade, load-bearing and non-load-bearing walls and parapet walls; for interior load-bearing walls; for interior non-load-bearing partitions; and for other applications where another type is not indicated, use Type N.
- e. For interior non-load-bearing partitions, Type O may be used instead of Type N.
- 5. Pigmented Mortar: Use colored cement product or select and proportion pigments with other ingredients to produce color required. Do not add pigments to colored cement products.
 - a. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight.
 - b. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement or mortar cement by weight.
- 6. Colored-Aggregate Mortar: Produce required mortar color by using colored aggregates and natural color or white cement as necessary to produce required mortar color.
- 7. Grout for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C 476 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
 - a. Use grout of type indicated or, if not otherwise indicated, of type (fine or coarse) that will comply with Table 1.15.1 in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 **OR** Table 21-C in the International Building Code, **as directed**, for dimensions of grout spaces and pour height.
 - b. Provide grout with a slump of **8 to 11 inches (200 to 280 mm)** as measured according to ASTM C 143/C 143M.
- 8. Epoxy Pointing Mortar: Mix epoxy pointing mortar to comply with mortar manufacturer's written instructions.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation, General

- 1. Use full-size units without cutting if possible. If cutting is required, cut units with motor-driven saws; provide clean, sharp, unchipped edges. Allow units to dry before laying unless wetting of units is specified. Install cut units with cut surfaces and, where possible, cut edges concealed.
- 2. Select and arrange units for exposed unit masonry to produce a uniform blend of colors and textures.
- 3. Matching Existing Masonry: Match coursing, bonding, color, and texture of existing masonry.
- 4. Wetting of Brick: Wet brick before laying if initial rate of absorption exceeds **30 g/30 sq. in. (30 g/194 sq. cm)** per minute when tested per ASTM C 67. Allow units to absorb water so they are damp but not wet at time of laying.
- 5. Comply with tolerances in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 and with the following:
 - a. For conspicuous vertical lines, such as external corners, door jambs, reveals, and expansion and control joints, do not vary from plumb by more than **1/8 inch in 10 feet (3 mm in 3 m)**, **1/4 inch in 20 feet (6 mm in 6 m)**, or **1/2 inch (12 mm)** maximum.
 - b. For conspicuous horizontal lines, such as lintels, sills, parapets, and reveals, do not vary from level by more than **1/8 inch in 10 feet (3 mm in 3 m)**, **1/4 inch in 20 feet (6 mm in 6 m)**, or **1/2 inch (12 mm)** maximum.

B. Laying Masonry Walls

- 1. Lay out walls in advance for accurate spacing of surface bond patterns with uniform joint thicknesses and for accurate location of openings, movement-type joints, returns, and offsets. Avoid using less-than-half-size units, particularly at corners, jambs, and, where possible, at other locations.
- 2. Bond Pattern for Exposed Masonry: Unless otherwise indicated, lay exposed masonry in running bond; do not use units with less than nominal **4-inch (100-mm)** horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.
- 3. Built-in Work: As construction progresses, build in items specified in this and other Sections. Fill in solidly with masonry around built-in items.
- 4. Fill space between steel frames and masonry solidly with mortar, unless otherwise indicated.
- 5. Fill cores in hollow concrete masonry units with grout **24 inches (600 mm)** under bearing plates, beams, lintels, posts, and similar items, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Mortar Bedding And Jointing



1. Lay hollow brick and concrete masonry units as follows:
 - a. With face shells fully bedded in mortar and with head joints of depth equal to bed joints.
 - b. With webs fully bedded in mortar in all courses of piers, columns, and pilasters.
 - c. With webs fully bedded in mortar in grouted masonry, including starting course on footings.
 - d. With entire units, including areas under cells, fully bedded in mortar at starting course on footings where cells are not grouted.
2. Lay solid masonry units with completely filled bed and head joints; butter ends with sufficient mortar to fill head joints and shove into place. Do not deeply furrow bed joints or slush head joints.
3. Lay structural-clay tile as follows:
 - a. Lay vertical-cell units with full head joints, unless otherwise indicated. Provide bed joints with full mortar coverage on face shells and webs.
 - b. Lay horizontal-cell units with full bed joints, unless otherwise indicated. Keep drainage channels, if any, free of mortar. Form head joints with sufficient mortar so excess will be squeezed out as units are placed in position.
 - c. Maintain joint thicknesses indicated except for minor variations required to maintain bond alignment. If not indicated, lay walls with **1/4- to 3/8-inch- (6- to 10-mm-)** thick joints.
 - d. Where epoxy-mortar pointed joints are indicated, rake out setting mortar to a uniform depth of **1/4 inch (6 mm)** and point with epoxy mortar.
4. Set firebox brick in full bed of refractory mortar with full head joints. Form joints by buttering both surfaces of adjoining brick and sliding it into place. Make joints just wide enough to accommodate variations in size of brick, approximately **1/8 inch (3 mm)**. Tool joints smooth on surfaces exposed to fire or smoke.
5. Install clay flue liners to comply with ASTM C 1283. Install flue liners ahead of surrounding masonry. Set clay flue liners in full bed of refractory mortar **1/16 to 1/8 inch (1.6 to 3 mm)** thick. Strike joints flush on inside of flue to provide smooth surface. Maintain expansion space between flue liner and surrounding masonry except where surrounding masonry is required to provide lateral support for flue liners.
6. Set stone **OR** cast-stone, **as directed**, trim units in full bed of mortar with full vertical joints. Fill dowel, anchor, and similar holes.
7. Tool exposed joints slightly concave when thumbprint hard, using a jointer larger than joint thickness, unless otherwise indicated.
8. Cut joints flush for masonry walls to receive plaster or other direct-applied finishes (other than paint), unless otherwise indicated.

D. Composite Masonry

1. Bond wythes of composite masonry together using one of the following methods:
 - a. Individual Metal Ties: Provide ties as shown installed in horizontal joints, but not less than one metal tie for **4.5 sq. ft. (0.42 sq. m) OR 2.67 sq. ft. (0.25 sq. m)**, **as directed**, of wall area spaced not to exceed **36 inches (914 mm) OR 24 inches (610 mm)**, **as directed**, o.c. horizontally and **16 inches (406 mm)** o.c. vertically. Stagger ties in alternate courses. Provide additional ties within **12 inches (305 mm)** of openings and space not more than **36 inches (915 mm)** apart around perimeter of openings. At intersecting and abutting walls, provide ties at no more than **24 inches (610 mm)** o.c. vertically.
 - 1) Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable (two-piece) type ties.
 - b. Masonry Joint Reinforcement: Installed in horizontal mortar joints.
 - 1) Where bed joints of both wythes align, use ladder-type reinforcement extending across both wythes **OR** tab-type reinforcement, **as directed**.
 - 2) Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable (two-piece) type reinforcement with continuous horizontal wire in facing wythe attached to ties.
2. Collar Joints: Solidly fill collar joints by parging face of first wythe that is laid and shoving units of other wythe into place.
3. Collar Joints in Clay Tile Masonry: After each course is laid, fill the vertical, longitudinal joint between wythes solidly with mortar at exterior walls, except cavity walls, and interior walls and partitions.



4. Corners: Provide interlocking masonry unit bond in each wythe and course at corners, unless otherwise indicated.
5. Intersecting and Abutting Walls: Unless vertical expansion or control joints are shown at juncture, bond walls together as follows:
 - a. Provide individual metal ties not more than **8 inches (203 mm) OR 16 inches (406 mm)**, **as directed**, o.c.
 - b. Provide continuity with masonry joint reinforcement by using prefabricated T-shaped units.
 - c. Provide rigid metal anchors not more than **24 inches (610 mm) OR 48 inches (1220 mm)**, **as directed**, o.c. If used with hollow masonry units, embed ends in mortar-filled cores.

E. Cavity Walls

1. Bond wythes of cavity walls together using one of the following methods:
 - a. Individual Metal Ties: Provide ties as shown installed in horizontal joints, but not less than one metal tie for **4.5 sq. ft. (0.42 sq. m) OR 2.67 sq. ft. (0.25 sq. m)**, **as directed**, of wall area spaced not to exceed **36 inches (914 mm) OR 24 inches (610 mm)**, **as directed**, o.c. horizontally and **16 inches (406 mm)** o.c. vertically. Stagger ties in alternate courses. Provide additional ties within **12 inches (305 mm)** of openings and space not more than **36 inches (915 mm)** apart around perimeter of openings. At intersecting and abutting walls, provide ties at no more than **24 inches (610 mm)** o.c. vertically.
 - b. Masonry Joint Reinforcement: Installed in horizontal mortar joints.
 - 1) Where bed joints of both wythes align, use ladder-type reinforcement extending across both wythes **OR** tab-type reinforcement, **as directed**.
 - 2) Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable (two-piece) type reinforcement with continuous horizontal wire in facing wythe attached to ties.
 - 3) Where one wythe is of clay masonry and the other of concrete masonry, use adjustable (two-piece) type reinforcement with continuous horizontal wire in facing wythe attached to ties to allow for differential movement regardless of whether bed joints align.
 - c. Masonry Veneer Anchors: Comply with requirements for anchoring masonry veneers.
2. Keep cavities clean of mortar droppings and other materials during construction. Bevel beds away from cavity, to minimize mortar protrusions into cavity. Do not attempt to trowel or remove mortar fins protruding into cavity.
3. Parge cavity face of backup wythe in a single coat approximately 3/8 inch (10 mm) thick. Trowel face of parge coat smooth.
OR
Coat cavity face of backup wythe to comply with Division 07 Section "Bituminous Dampproofing".

- ### F. Installing Cavity-Wall Insulation:
- Place small dabs of adhesive, spaced approximately **12 inches (300 mm)** o.c. both ways, on inside face of insulation boards, or attach with plastic fasteners designed for this purpose. Fit insulation between wall ties and other confining obstructions, with edges butted tightly. Press units firmly against inside wythe of masonry.

G. Masonry-Cell Insulation

1. Pour granular insulation into cavities to fill void spaces. Maintain inspection ports to show presence of insulation at extremities of each pour area. Close the ports after filling has been confirmed. Limit the fall of insulation to 1 story in height, but not more than **20 feet (6 m)**.
2. Install molded-polystyrene insulation units into masonry unit cells before laying units.

H. Masonry Joint Reinforcement

1. General: Install in mortar with a minimum cover of **5/8 inch (16 mm)** on exterior side of walls, **1/2 inch (13 mm)** elsewhere. Lap reinforcement a minimum of **6 inches (150 mm)**.
2. Interrupt joint reinforcement at control and expansion joints, unless otherwise indicated.
3. Provide continuity at wall intersections by using prefabricated T-shaped units.
4. Provide continuity at corners by using prefabricated L-shaped units.



- I. Anchoring Masonry To Structural Members
 - 1. Anchor masonry to structural members where masonry abuts or faces structural members to comply with the following:
 - a. Provide an open space not less than **1/2 inch (13 mm) OR 1 inch (25 mm)**, **as directed**, in width between masonry and structural member, unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Anchor masonry to structural members with anchors embedded in masonry joints and attached to structure.
 - c. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than **24 inches (610 mm)** o.c. vertically and **36 inches (915 mm)** o.c. horizontally.
- J. Anchoring Masonry Veneers
 - 1. Anchor masonry veneers to wall framing **OR** concrete and masonry backup, **as directed**, with seismic masonry-veneer anchors to comply with the following requirements:
 - a. Fasten screw-attached and seismic anchors through sheathing to wall framing and to concrete and masonry backup with metal fasteners of type indicated. Use two fasteners.
 - b. Insert slip-in anchors in metal studs as sheathing is installed. Provide one anchor at each stud in each horizontal joint between sheathing boards.
 - c. Embed tie sections **OR** connector sections and continuous wire, **as directed**, in masonry joints. Provide not less than **2 inches (50 mm)** of air space between back of masonry veneer and face of sheathing.
 - d. Locate anchor sections to allow maximum vertical differential movement of ties up and down.
 - e. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than **16 inches (406 mm)** o.c. vertically and **32 inches (813 mm) OR 24 inches (610 mm)**, **as directed**, o.c. horizontally with not less than 1 anchor for each **3.5 sq. ft. (0.33 sq. m) OR 2.67 sq. ft. (0.25 sq. m)**, **as directed**, of wall area. Install additional anchors within **12 inches (305 mm)** of openings and at intervals, not exceeding **36 inches (914 mm)**, around perimeter.
- K. Control And Expansion Joints
 - 1. General: Install control and expansion joint materials in unit masonry as masonry progresses. Do not allow materials to span control and expansion joints without provision to allow for in-plane wall or partition movement.
 - 2. Provide horizontal, pressure-relieving joints by either leaving an air space or inserting a compressible filler of width required for installing sealant and backer rod specified in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants", but not less than **3/8 inch (10 mm)**.
 - a. Locate horizontal, pressure-relieving joints beneath shelf angles supporting masonry.
- L. Lintels
 - 1. Provide concrete or masonry lintels where shown and where openings of more than **12 inches (305 mm)** for brick-size units and **24 inches (610 mm)** for block-size units are shown without structural steel or other supporting lintels.
 - 2. Provide minimum bearing of **8 inches (200 mm)** at each jamb, unless otherwise indicated.
- M. Flashing, Weep Holes, Cavity Drainage, And Vents
 - 1. General: Install embedded flashing and weep holes in masonry at shelf angles, lintels, ledges, other obstructions to downward flow of water in wall, and where indicated. Install vents at shelf angles, ledges, and other obstructions to upward flow of air in cavities, and where indicated.
 - 2. Install flashing as follows, unless otherwise indicated:
 - a. Prepare masonry surfaces so they are smooth and free from projections that could puncture flashing. Where flashing is within mortar joint, place through-wall flashing on sloping bed of mortar and cover with mortar. Before covering with mortar, seal penetrations in flashing as recommended by flashing manufacturer.
 - b. At lintels and shelf angles, extend flashing a minimum of **6 inches (150 mm)** into masonry at each end. At heads and sills, extend flashing **6 inches (150 mm)** at ends and turn up not less than **2 inches (50 mm)** to form end dams.



- c. Install metal drip edges beneath flexible flashing at exterior face of wall. Stop flexible flashing **1/2 inch (13 mm)** back from outside face of wall and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal drip edge.
 - d. Install metal flashing termination beneath flexible flashing at exterior face of wall. Stop flexible flashing **1/2 inch (13 mm)** back from outside face of wall and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal flashing termination.
3. Install single-wythe CMU flashing system in bed joints of CMU walls where indicated to comply with manufacturer's written instructions. Install CMU cell pans with upturned edges located below face shells and webs of CMUs above and with weep spouts aligned with face of wall. Install CMU web covers so that they cover upturned edges of CMU cell pans at CMU webs and extend from face shell to face shell.
4. Install reglets and nailers for flashing and other related construction where they are shown to be built into masonry.
5. Install weep holes in head joints in exterior wythes of first course of masonry immediately above embedded flashing and as follows:
 - a. Use specified weep/vent products or open head joints to form weep holes.
 - b. Space weep holes **24 inches (600 mm)** o.c., unless otherwise indicated.
 - c. Cover cavity side of weep holes with plastic insect screening at cavities insulated with loose-fill insulation.
6. Place cavity drainage material in cavities to comply with configuration requirements for cavity drainage material in Part 2 "Miscellaneous Masonry Accessories" Article.
7. Install vents in head joints in exterior wythes at spacing indicated. Use specified weep/vent products or open head joints to form vents.
 - a. Close cavities off vertically and horizontally with blocking in manner indicated. Install through-wall flashing and weep holes above horizontal blocking.

N. Reinforced Unit Masonry Installation

1. Temporary Formwork and Shores: Construct formwork and shores as needed to support reinforced masonry elements during construction.
 - a. Construct formwork to provide shape, line, and dimensions of completed masonry as indicated. Make forms sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of mortar and grout. Brace, tie, and support forms to maintain position and shape during construction and curing of reinforced masonry.
 - b. Do not remove forms and shores until reinforced masonry members have hardened sufficiently to carry their own weight and other temporary loads that may be placed on them during construction.
2. Placing Reinforcement: Comply with requirements in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 **OR** Section 2104.5 in the International Building Code, **as directed**.
 - a. Grouting: Do not place grout until entire height of masonry to be grouted has attained enough strength to resist grout pressure.
 - b. Comply with requirements in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 **OR** Section 2104.6 in the International Building Code, **as directed**, for cleanouts and for grout placement, including minimum grout space and maximum pour height.
 - c. Limit height of vertical grout pours to not more than **60 inches (1520 mm)**.

O. Field Quality Control

1. Inspectors: Engage qualified independent inspectors to perform inspections and prepare reports. Allow inspectors access to scaffolding and work areas, as needed to perform inspections.
 - a. Place grout only after inspectors have verified compliance of grout spaces and grades, sizes, and locations of reinforcement.
2. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections indicated below and prepare test reports:
3. Testing Frequency: One set of tests for each **5000 sq. ft. (465 sq. m)** of wall area or portion thereof.
4. Clay Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit provided, per ASTM C 67.



5. Concrete Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit provided, per ASTM C 140.
 6. Mortar Test (Property Specification): For each mix provided, per ASTM C 780 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**. Test mortar for mortar air content and compressive strength.
 7. Grout Test (Compressive Strength): For each mix provided, per ASTM C 1019 **OR** IBC Standard, **as directed**.
- P. Parging
1. Parge exterior faces of below-grade masonry walls, where indicated, in 2 uniform coats to a total thickness of **3/4 inch (19 mm)** with a steel-trowel finish. Form a wash at top of parging and a cove at bottom. Damp-cure parging for at least 24 hours and protect parging until cured.
- Q. Cleaning
1. In-Progress Cleaning: Clean unit masonry as work progresses by dry brushing to remove mortar fins and smears before tooling joints.
 2. Final Cleaning: After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, clean exposed masonry as follows:
 - a. Test cleaning methods on sample wall panel; leave one-half of panel uncleaned for comparison purposes.
 - b. Protect adjacent surfaces from contact with cleaner.
 - c. Wet wall surfaces with water before applying cleaners; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing surfaces thoroughly with clear water.
 - d. Clean brick by bucket-and-brush hand-cleaning method described in BIA Technical Notes 20.
 - e. Clean masonry with a proprietary acidic cleaner applied according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - f. Clean concrete masonry by cleaning method indicated in NCMA TEK 8-2A applicable to type of stain on exposed surfaces.
- R. Masonry Waste Disposal
1. Waste Disposal as Fill Material: Dispose of clean masonry waste, including excess or soil-contaminated sand, waste mortar, and broken masonry units, by crushing and mixing with fill material as fill is placed.
 - a. Do not dispose of masonry waste as fill within **18 inches (450 mm)** of finished grade.
 - b. Remove excess clean masonry waste that cannot be used as fill, as described above, and other masonry waste, and legally dispose of off the Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 01 54 23 00a



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 54 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 54 23 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 54 26 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 54 26 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 55 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 55 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 55 23 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 55 26 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 55 26 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 55 26 00	10 14 53 11	Traffic Signs
01 56 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 56 16 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 56 16 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required



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SECTION 01 56 26 00 - EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of mesh or netting for erosion control. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Jute Mesh: Fed. Spec. CCC-C-467.
2. Plastic Mesh: Manufacturer's recommendation.
3. Plastic Netting: Manufacturer's recommendation.
4. Polypropylene Mesh: Manufacturer's recommendation.
5. Woven Fabric Fence: EPA specifications.
6. Hay-Bales: EPA specifications.

1.3 EXECUTION:

- A. Preparation: Grade, compact, fertilize, and seed the area to be protected.
- B. Installation: Apply blankets either horizontally or vertically to the slope. In ditches, apply blanket in direction of water flow. Lap and anchor blankets according to the manufacturer's instructions. Install woven fabric fence and hay bales adjacent to all excavated areas.

END OF SECTION 01 56 26 00



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SECTION 01 56 26 00a - STABILIZATION MEASURES FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing of labor and equipment for sediment removal.

1.2 PRODUCTS - (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION

- A. The Contractor shall remove all material from areas as required to meet project requirements. Water and sediment removed from these areas shall be discharged to a sedimentation basin constructed and maintained by the Contractor. All work shall be in strict compliance with Pollution Control requirements and Dewatering requirements. All material removed shall be disposed of in an approved landfill in accordance with all State and Federal Regulations.

END OF SECTION 01 56 26 00a



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 56 26 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 56 26 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 56 29 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 56 29 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 56 33 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 56 33 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 56 39 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 56 39 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 57 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 57 13 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 57 13 00	01 56 26 00a	Stabilization Measures for Erosion and Sedimentation Control
01 57 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 58 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 58 13 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 58 13 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 60 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 66 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 66 19 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 66 19 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 70 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 71 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 71 13 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 71 13 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 71 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements



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SECTION 01 71 23 16 - CUTTING AND PATCHING

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for cutting and patching. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes procedural requirements for cutting and patching.

C. Definitions

1. Cutting: Removal of in-place construction necessary to permit installation or performance of other Work.
2. Patching: Fitting and repair work required to restore surfaces to original conditions after installation of other Work.

D. Submittals

1. Cutting and Patching Proposal: Submit a proposal describing procedures at least 10 days before the time cutting and patching will be performed, requesting approval to proceed. Include the following information:
 - a. Extent: Describe cutting and patching, show how they will be performed, and indicate why they cannot be avoided.
 - b. Changes to In-Place Construction: Describe anticipated results. Include changes to structural elements and operating components as well as changes in building's appearance and other significant visual elements.
 - c. Products: List products to be used and firms or entities that will perform the Work.
 - d. Dates: Indicate when cutting and patching will be performed.
 - e. Utility Services and Mechanical/Electrical Systems: List services/systems that cutting and patching procedures will disturb or affect. List services/systems that will be relocated and those that will be temporarily out of service. Indicate how long services/systems will be disrupted.
 - f. Structural Elements: Where cutting and patching involve adding reinforcement to structural elements, submit details and engineering calculations showing integration of reinforcement with original structure.
 - g. the Owner's Approval: Obtain approval of cutting and patching proposal before cutting and patching. Approval does not waive right to later require removal and replacement of unsatisfactory work.

E. Quality Assurance

1. LEED Requirements for Building Reuse:
 - a. Credit MR 1.1 and 1.2, **as directed**: Maintain existing building structure (including structural floor and roof decking) and envelope (exterior skin and framing, excluding window assemblies and nonstructural roofing material) not indicated to be removed; do not cut such existing construction beyond indicated limits.
 - b. Credit MR 1.3: Maintain existing interior nonstructural elements (interior walls, doors, floor coverings, and ceiling systems) not indicated to be removed; do not cut such existing construction beyond indicated limits.
 - c. Credit MR 1.2 and 1.3, **as directed**: Maintain existing nonshell, nonstructural components (walls, flooring, and ceilings) not indicated to be removed; do not cut such existing construction beyond indicated limits.



2. Structural Elements: Do not cut and patch structural elements in a manner that could change their load-carrying capacity or load-deflection ratio.
 - a. **Refer to the Owner for list of elements that might otherwise be overlooked as structural elements and that require Architect's or Construction Manager's approval of a cutting and patching proposal.**
3. Operational Elements: Do not cut and patch operating elements and related components in a manner that results in reducing their capacity to perform as intended or that results in increased maintenance or decreased operational life or safety. Operating elements include the following:
 - a. Primary operational systems and equipment.
 - b. Air or smoke barriers.
 - c. Fire-suppression systems.
 - d. Mechanical systems piping and ducts.
 - e. Control systems.
 - f. Communication systems.
 - g. Conveying systems.
 - h. Electrical wiring systems.
 - i. Operating systems of special construction in Division 13.
4. Miscellaneous Elements: Do not cut and patch miscellaneous elements or related components in a manner that could change their load-carrying capacity, that results in reducing their capacity to perform as intended, or that results in increased maintenance or decreased operational life or safety. Miscellaneous elements include the following:
 - a. Water, moisture, or vapor barriers.
 - b. Membranes and flashings.
 - c. Exterior curtain-wall construction.
 - d. Equipment supports.
 - e. Piping, ductwork, vessels, and equipment.
 - f. Noise- and vibration-control elements and systems.
5. Visual Requirements: Do not cut and patch construction in a manner that results in visual evidence of cutting and patching. Do not cut and patch construction exposed on the exterior or in occupied spaces in a manner that would, in Architect's opinion, reduce the building's aesthetic qualities. Remove and replace construction that has been cut and patched in a visually unsatisfactory manner.
6. Cutting and Patching Conference: Before proceeding, meet at Project site with parties involved in cutting and patching, including mechanical and electrical trades. Review areas of potential interference and conflict. Coordinate procedures and resolve potential conflicts before proceeding.

F. Warranty

1. Existing Warranties: Remove, replace, patch, and repair materials and surfaces cut or damaged during cutting and patching operations, by methods and with materials so as not to void existing warranties.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. General: Comply with requirements specified in other Sections.
2. In-Place Materials: Use materials identical to in-place materials. For exposed surfaces, use materials that visually match in-place adjacent surfaces to the fullest extent possible.
 - a. If identical materials are unavailable or cannot be used, use materials that, when installed, will match the visual and functional performance of in-place materials.



1.3 EXECUTION

A. Preparation

1. Temporary Support: Provide temporary support of Work to be cut.
2. Protection: Protect in-place construction during cutting and patching to prevent damage. Provide protection from adverse weather conditions for portions of Project that might be exposed during cutting and patching operations.
3. Adjoining Areas: Avoid interference with use of adjoining areas or interruption of free passage to adjoining areas.
4. Existing Utility Services and Mechanical/Electrical Systems: Where existing services/systems are required to be removed, relocated, or abandoned, bypass such services/systems before cutting to minimize **OR** prevent, **as directed**, interruption to occupied areas.

B. Performance

1. General: Employ skilled workers to perform cutting and patching. Proceed with cutting and patching at the earliest feasible time, and complete without delay.
 - a. Cut in-place construction to provide for installation of other components or performance of other construction, and subsequently patch as required to restore surfaces to their original condition.
2. Cutting: Cut in-place construction by sawing, drilling, breaking, chipping, grinding, and similar operations, including excavation, using methods least likely to damage elements retained or adjoining construction. If possible, review proposed procedures with original Installer; comply with original Installer's written recommendations.
 - a. In general, use hand or small power tools designed for sawing and grinding, not hammering and chopping. Cut holes and slots as small as possible, neatly to size required, and with minimum disturbance of adjacent surfaces. Temporarily cover openings when not in use.
 - b. Finished Surfaces: Cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces.
 - c. Concrete and Masonry: Cut using a cutting machine, such as an abrasive saw or a diamond-core drill.
 - d. Excavating and Backfilling: Comply with requirements in applicable Division 31 where required by cutting and patching operations.
 - e. Mechanical and Electrical Services: Cut off pipe or conduit in walls or partitions to be removed. Cap, valve, or plug and seal remaining portion of pipe or conduit to prevent entrance of moisture or other foreign matter after cutting.
 - f. Proceed with patching after construction operations requiring cutting are complete.
3. Patching: Patch construction by filling, repairing, refinishing, closing up, and similar operations following performance of other Work. Patch with durable seams that are as invisible as possible. Provide materials and comply with installation requirements specified in other Sections.
 - a. Inspection: Where feasible, test and inspect patched areas after completion to demonstrate integrity of installation.
 - b. Exposed Finishes: Restore exposed finishes of patched areas and extend finish restoration into retained adjoining construction in a manner that will eliminate evidence of patching and refinishing.
 - 1) Clean piping, conduit, and similar features before applying paint or other finishing materials.
 - 2) Restore damaged pipe covering to its original condition.
 - c. Floors and Walls: Where walls or partitions that are removed extend one finished area into another, patch and repair floor and wall surfaces in the new space. Provide an even surface of uniform finish, color, texture, and appearance. Remove in-place floor and wall coverings and replace with new materials, if necessary, to achieve uniform color and appearance.
 - 1) Where patching occurs in a painted surface, apply primer and intermediate paint coats over the patch and apply final paint coat over entire unbroken surface containing the patch. Provide additional coats until patch blends with adjacent surfaces.

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- d. Ceilings: Patch, repair, or rehang in-place ceilings as necessary to provide an even-plane surface of uniform appearance.
- e. Exterior Building Enclosure: Patch components in a manner that restores enclosure to a weathertight condition.
- 4. Cleaning: Clean areas and spaces where cutting and patching are performed. Completely remove paint, mortar, oils, putty, and similar materials.

END OF SECTION 01 71 23 16



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 71 23 16	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 71 36 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 74 00 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 74 13 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 74 16 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 74 16 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required



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SECTION 01 74 19 00 - CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

1.1 GENERAL

A. Summary

1. This Section includes administrative and procedural requirements for the following:
 - a. Salvaging nonhazardous demolition and construction waste.
Note: All salvageable materials remain the property of the Owner and shall be turned over as directed when specified in the Job Order.
 - b. Recycling nonhazardous demolition and construction waste.
 - c. Disposing of nonhazardous demolition and construction waste.

B. Definitions

1. Construction Waste: Building and site improvement materials and other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, renovation, or repair operations. Construction waste includes packaging.
2. Demolition Waste: Building and site improvement materials resulting from demolition or selective demolition operations.
3. Disposal: Removal off-site of demolition and construction waste and subsequent sale, recycling, reuse, or deposit in landfill or incinerator acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
4. Recycle: Recovery of demolition or construction waste for subsequent processing in preparation for reuse.
5. Salvage: Recovery of demolition or construction waste and subsequent sale or reuse in another facility.
6. Salvage and Reuse: Recovery of demolition or construction waste and subsequent incorporation into the Work.

C. Performance Goals **OR** Requirements, **as directed**

1. General: Develop waste management plan that results in end-of-Project rates for salvage/recycling of 50 **OR** 75, **as directed**, percent by weight of total waste generated by the Work.
2. Salvage/Recycle Goals **OR** Requirements, **as directed**: Owner's goal is to salvage and recycle as much nonhazardous demolition and construction waste as possible including the following materials:
OR
Salvage/Recycle Goals **OR** Requirements, **as directed**: Owner's goal is to salvage and recycle as much nonhazardous demolition and construction waste as possible. Owner has established minimum goals for the following materials:
 - a. Demolition Waste:
 - 1) Asphaltic concrete paving.
 - 2) Concrete.
 - 3) Concrete reinforcing steel.
 - 4) Brick.
 - 5) Concrete masonry units.
 - 6) Wood studs.
 - 7) Wood joists.
 - 8) Plywood and oriented strand board.
 - 9) Wood paneling.
 - 10) Wood trim.
 - 11) Structural and miscellaneous steel.
 - 12) Rough hardware.
 - 13) Roofing.
 - 14) Insulation.
 - 15) Doors and frames.



- 16) Door hardware.
 - 17) Windows.
 - 18) Glazing.
 - 19) Metal studs.
 - 20) Gypsum board.
 - 21) Acoustical tile and panels.
 - 22) Carpet.
 - 23) Carpet pad.
 - 24) Demountable partitions.
 - 25) Equipment.
 - 26) Cabinets.
 - 27) Plumbing fixtures.
 - 28) Piping.
 - 29) Supports and hangers.
 - 30) Valves.
 - 31) Sprinklers.
 - 32) Mechanical equipment.
 - 33) Refrigerants.
 - 34) Electrical conduit.
 - 35) Copper wiring.
 - 36) Lighting fixtures.
 - 37) Lamps.
 - 38) Ballasts.
 - 39) Electrical devices.
 - 40) Switchgear and panelboards.
 - 41) Transformers.
 - b. Construction Waste:
 - 1) Site-clearing waste.
 - 2) Masonry and CMU.
 - 3) Lumber.
 - 4) Wood sheet materials.
 - 5) Wood trim.
 - 6) Metals.
 - 7) Roofing.
 - 8) Insulation.
 - 9) Carpet and pad.
 - 10) Gypsum board.
 - 11) Piping.
 - 12) Electrical conduit.
 - 13) Packaging: Regardless of salvage/recycle goal indicated above, salvage or recycle 100 percent of the following uncontaminated packaging materials:
 - a) Paper.
 - b) Cardboard.
 - c) Boxes.
 - d) Plastic sheet and film.
 - e) Polystyrene packaging.
 - f) Wood crates.
 - g) Plastic pails.
- D. Submittals
- 1. Waste Management Plan: Submit 3 copies of plan within 7 **OR** 30, **as directed**, days of date established for commencement of the Work **OR** the Notice to Proceed **OR** the Notice of Award, **as directed**.



2. Waste Reduction Progress Reports: Concurrent with each Application for Payment, submit three copies of report. Include separate reports for demolition and construction waste, **as directed**. Include the following information:
 - a. Material category.
 - b. Generation point of waste.
 - c. Total quantity of waste in **tons (tonnes)**.
 - d. Quantity of waste salvaged, both estimated and actual in **tons (tonnes)**.
 - e. Quantity of waste recycled, both estimated and actual in **tons (tonnes)**.
 - f. Total quantity of waste recovered (salvaged plus recycled) in **tons (tonnes)**.
 - g. Total quantity of waste recovered (salvaged plus recycled) as a percentage of total waste.
 3. Waste Reduction Calculations: Before request for Final Completion, submit three copies of calculated end-of-Project rates for salvage, recycling, and disposal as a percentage of total waste generated by the Work.
 4. Recycling and Processing Facility Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of recyclable waste by recycling and processing facilities licensed to accept them. Include manifests, weight tickets, receipts, and invoices.
 5. Landfill and Incinerator Disposal Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of waste by landfills and incinerator facilities licensed to accept them. Include manifests, weight tickets, receipts, and invoices.
 6. LEED Submittal: LEED letter template for Credit MR 2.1 and 2.2, **as directed**, signed by Contractor, tabulating total waste material, quantities diverted and means by which it is diverted, and statement that requirements for the credit have been met.
 7. Qualification Data: For Waste Management Coordinator and refrigerant recovery technician.
 8. Statement of Refrigerant Recovery: Signed by refrigerant recovery technician responsible for recovering refrigerant, stating that all refrigerant that was present was recovered and that recovery was performed according to EPA regulations. Include name and address of technician and date refrigerant was recovered.
- E. Quality Assurance
1. Waste Management Coordinator Qualifications: LEED Accredited Professional by U.S. Green Building Council. Waste management coordinator may also serve as LEED coordinator.
 2. Refrigerant Recovery Technician Qualifications: Certified by EPA-approved certification program.
 3. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.
 4. Waste Management Conference: Conduct conference at Project site. Review methods and procedures related to waste management including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Review and discuss waste management plan including responsibilities of Waste Management Coordinator.
 - b. Review requirements for documenting quantities of each type of waste and its disposition.
 - c. Review and finalize procedures for materials separation and verify availability of containers and bins needed to avoid delays.
 - d. Review procedures for periodic waste collection and transportation to recycling and disposal facilities.
 - e. Review waste management requirements for each trade.
- F. Waste Management Plan
1. General: Develop plan consisting of waste identification, waste reduction work plan, and cost/revenue analysis. Include separate sections in plan for demolition and construction waste if Project requires selective demolition or building demolition. Indicate quantities by weight or volume, but use same units of measure throughout waste management plan.
 2. Waste Identification: Indicate anticipated types and quantities of demolition, site-clearing, and construction waste generated by the Work. Include estimated quantities and assumptions for estimates.
 3. Waste Reduction Work Plan: List each type of waste and whether it will be salvaged, recycled, or disposed of in landfill or incinerator. Include points of waste generation, total quantity of each type of waste, quantity for each means of recovery, and handling and transportation procedures.



- a. Salvaged Materials for Reuse: For materials that will be salvaged and reused in this Project, describe methods for preparing salvaged materials before incorporation into the Work.
 - b. Recycled Materials: Include list of local receivers and processors and type of recycled materials each will accept. Include names, addresses, and telephone numbers.
 - c. Disposed Materials: Indicate how and where materials will be disposed of. Include name, address, and telephone number of each landfill and incinerator facility.
 - d. Handling and Transportation Procedures: Include method that will be used for separating recyclable waste including sizes of containers, container labeling, and designated location on Project site where materials separation will be located.
4. Cost/Revenue Analysis: Indicate total cost of waste disposal as if there was no waste management plan and net additional cost or net savings resulting from implementing waste management plan. Include the following:
- a. Total quantity of waste.
 - b. Estimated cost of disposal (cost per unit). Include hauling and tipping fees and cost of collection containers for each type of waste.
 - c. Total cost of disposal (with no waste management).
 - d. Revenue from salvaged materials.
 - e. Revenue from recycled materials.
 - f. Savings in hauling and tipping fees by donating materials.
 - g. Savings in hauling and tipping fees that are avoided.
 - h. Handling and transportation costs. Include cost of collection containers for each type of waste.
 - i. Net additional cost or net savings from waste management plan.

1.2 PRODUCTS (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Plan Implementation

1. General: Implement waste management plan as approved by the Owner. Provide handling, containers, storage, signage, transportation, and other items as required to implement waste management plan during the entire duration of the Contract.
 - a. Comply with Division 01 Section "Temporary Facilities And Controls" for operation, termination, and removal requirements.
2. Waste Management Coordinator: Engage a waste management coordinator to be responsible for implementing, monitoring, and reporting status of waste management work plan. Coordinator shall be present at Project site full time for duration of Project.
3. Training: Train workers, subcontractors, and suppliers on proper waste management procedures, as appropriate for the Work occurring at Project site.
 - a. Distribute waste management plan to everyone concerned within three days of submittal return.
 - b. Distribute waste management plan to entities when they first begin work on-site. Review plan procedures and locations established for salvage, recycling, and disposal.
4. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct waste management operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
 - a. Designate and label specific areas on Project site necessary for separating materials that are to be salvaged, recycled, reused, donated, and sold.
 - b. Comply with Division 01 Section "Temporary Facilities And Controls" for controlling dust and dirt, environmental protection, and noise control.

B. Salvaging Demolition Waste



1. Salvaged Items for Reuse in the Work:
 - a. Clean salvaged items.
 - b. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
 - c. Store items in a secure area until installation.
 - d. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
 - e. Install salvaged items to comply with installation requirements for new materials and equipment. Provide connections, supports, and miscellaneous materials necessary to make items functional for use indicated.
 2. Salvaged Items for Sale and Donation: Not permitted.
 3. Salvaged Items for Owner's Use:
 - a. Clean salvaged items.
 - b. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
 - c. Store items in a secure area until delivery to Owner.
 - d. Transport items to Owner's storage area on-site **OR** off-site **OR** designated by Owner, **as directed**.
 - e. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
 4. Doors and Hardware: Brace open end of door frames. Except for removing door closers, leave door hardware attached to doors.
- C. Recycling Demolition And Construction Waste, General
1. General: Recycle paper and beverage containers used by on-site workers.
 2. Recycling Receivers and Processors: Refer to the Owner for available recycling receivers and processors.
 3. Recycling Incentives: Revenues, savings, rebates, tax credits, and other incentives received for recycling waste materials shall accrue to Owner **OR** accrue to Contractor **OR** be shared equally by Owner and Contractor, **as directed**.
 4. Procedures: Separate recyclable waste from other waste materials, trash, and debris. Separate recyclable waste by type at Project site to the maximum extent practical.
 - a. Provide appropriately marked containers or bins for controlling recyclable waste until they are removed from Project site. Include list of acceptable and unacceptable materials at each container and bin.
 - 1) Inspect containers and bins for contamination and remove contaminated materials if found.
 - b. Stockpile processed materials on-site without intermixing with other materials. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust.
 - c. Stockpile materials away from construction area. Do not store within drip line of remaining trees.
 - d. Store components off the ground and protect from the weather.
 - e. Remove recyclable waste off Owner's property and transport to recycling receiver or processor.
- D. Recycling Demolition Waste
1. Asphaltic Concrete Paving: Grind asphalt to maximum **1-1/2-inch (38-mm) OR 4-inch (100-mm), as directed**, size.
 - a. Crush asphaltic concrete paving and screen to comply with requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for use as general fill.
 2. Asphaltic Concrete Paving: Break up and transport paving to asphalt-recycling facility.
 3. Concrete: Remove reinforcement and other metals from concrete and sort with other metals.
 - a. Pulverize concrete to maximum **1-1/2-inch (38-mm) OR 4-inch (100-mm), as directed**, size.
 - b. Crush concrete and screen to comply with requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for use as satisfactory soil for fill or subbase.
 4. Masonry: Remove metal reinforcement, anchors, and ties from masonry and sort with other metals.
 - a. Pulverize masonry to maximum **3/4-inch (19-mm) OR 1-inch (25-mm) OR 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) OR 4-inch (100-mm), as directed**, size.



- 1) Crush masonry and screen to comply with requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for use as general fill **OR** satisfactory soil for fill or subbase, **as directed**.
- 2) Crush masonry and screen to comply with requirements in Division 32 Section "Plants" for use as mineral mulch.
- b. Clean and stack undamaged, whole masonry units on wood pallets.
5. Wood Materials: Sort and stack members according to size, type, and length. Separate lumber, engineered wood products, panel products, and treated wood materials.
6. Metals: Separate metals by type.
 - a. Structural Steel: Stack members according to size, type of member, and length.
 - b. Remove and dispose of bolts, nuts, washers, and other rough hardware.
7. Asphalt Shingle Roofing: Separate organic and glass-fiber asphalt shingles and felts. Remove and dispose of nails, staples, and accessories.
8. Gypsum Board: Stack large clean pieces on wood pallets and store in a dry location. Remove edge trim and sort with other metals. Remove and dispose of fasteners.
9. Acoustical Ceiling Panels and Tile: Stack large clean pieces on wood pallets and store in a dry location.
 - a. Separate suspension system, trim, and other metals from panels and tile and sort with other metals.
10. Carpet and Pad: Roll large pieces tightly after removing debris, trash, adhesive, and tack strips.
 - a. Store clean, dry carpet and pad in a closed container or trailer provided by Carpet Reclamation Agency or carpet recycler.
11. Equipment: Drain tanks, piping, and fixtures. Seal openings with caps or plugs. Protect equipment from exposure to weather.
12. Plumbing Fixtures: Separate by type and size.
13. Piping: Reduce piping to straight lengths and store by type and size. Separate supports, hangers, valves, sprinklers, and other components by type and size.
14. Lighting Fixtures: Separate lamps by type and protect from breakage.
15. Electrical Devices: Separate switches, receptacles, switchgear, transformers, meters, panelboards, circuit breakers, and other devices by type.
16. Conduit: Reduce conduit to straight lengths and store by type and size.

E. Recycling Construction Waste

1. Packaging:
 - a. Cardboard and Boxes: Break down packaging into flat sheets. Bundle and store in a dry location.
 - b. Polystyrene Packaging: Separate and bag materials.
 - c. Pallets: As much as possible, require deliveries using pallets to remove pallets from Project site. For pallets that remain on-site, break down pallets into component wood pieces and comply with requirements for recycling wood.
 - d. Crates: Break down crates into component wood pieces and comply with requirements for recycling wood.
2. Site-Clearing Wastes: Chip brush, branches, and trees on-site **OR** at landfill facility, **as directed**.
 - a. Comply with requirements in Division 32 Section "Plants" for use of chipped organic waste as organic mulch.
3. Wood Materials:
 - a. Clean Cut-Offs of Lumber: Grind or chip into small pieces.
 - b. Clean Sawdust: Bag sawdust that does not contain painted or treated wood.
 - 1) Comply with requirements in Division 32 Section "Plants" for use of clean sawdust as organic mulch.
4. Gypsum Board: Stack large clean pieces on wood pallets and store in a dry location.
 - a. Clean Gypsum Board: Grind scraps of clean gypsum board using small mobile chipper or hammer mill. Screen out paper after grinding.
 - 1) Comply with requirements in Division 32 Section "Plants" for use of clean ground gypsum board as inorganic soil amendment.



F. Disposal Of Waste

1. General: Except for items or materials to be salvaged, recycled, or otherwise reused, remove waste materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in a landfill or incinerator acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
 - a. Except as otherwise specified, do not allow waste materials that are to be disposed of accumulate on-site.
 - b. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
2. Burning: Do not burn waste materials.
OR
Burning: Burning of waste materials is permitted only at designated areas on Owner's property, provided required permits are obtained. Provide full-time monitoring for burning materials until fires are extinguished.
3. Disposal: Transport waste materials and dispose of at designated spoil areas on Owner's property.
OR
Disposal: Transport waste materials off Owner's property and legally dispose of them.

END OF SECTION 01 74 19 00



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01 - General Requirements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
01 74 19 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 74 19 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
01 74 23 00	01 00 00 00	General Requirements
01 00 00 00MOD0000	01 00 00 00	General Requirements



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SECTION 02 32 13 00 - SUBSURFACE DRILLING AND SAMPLING

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing of labor and equipment for drilling, sampling and testing for subsurface investigation of soils.

B. System Description: The purpose of the work specified herein is to determine the type, nature, and characteristics of subsurface materials and the extent and conditions of the various materials as they exist to the depths and at the locations specified. This is to be accomplished by means of auger borings, drive sample borings, undisturbed sample borings, core drilling, pressure testing, or test pits.

1. **Auger Borings and Sampling:** An auger boring is any boring made in unconsolidated soils with a conventional manually or power-driven earth auger for the purpose of obtaining samples of subsurface materials. Auger boring and sampling shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D 1452.
2. **Drive Sample Borings and Sampling:** A drive sample boring is a boring made through unconsolidated or partly consolidated sediments or decomposed rock by means of a mechanically driven sampler. The purpose of these borings is to obtain knowledge of the composition, the thickness, the depth, the sequence, the structure, and the pertinent physical properties of foundation or borrow materials. Drive sample boring and sampling shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D 1587. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D 1586.
3. **Undisturbed Sample Borings and Sampling:** An undisturbed sample boring is a boring made to obtain soil samples which, when tested, will show properties as close to the in situ (in place) properties as any sample which can be obtained. All undisturbed sampling shall be accomplished in accordance with ASTM D 1587.
4. **Core Drilling:** Drilling of cores shall be performed as per ASTM D 2113. The method used shall provide equally good recovery of cores from both hard and soft rocks.
5. **Pressure Testing (Hydraulic):** Hydraulic pressure testing is the process of forcing water under pressure into subsurface rock formations through pre-drilled holes for the purpose of determining the subsurface leakage conditions and possible grouting requirements.
6. **Test Pit Excavation and Sampling:** A test pit is any excavation in soil, hardpan, decomposed rock, or other unconsolidated or partially consolidated overburden materials which has an open cross-sectional area large enough to permit efficient excavation and shoring/lining, engineering and geological inspection and photographing of the subsurface soils and manual undisturbed sampling from within the test pit. All test pits shall be excavated, dewatered (if necessary), shored/lined and protected from surface water drainage in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, local, and OSHA safety regulations.
7. **Bearing Capacity:** ASTM D 1149.
8. **Soils Classification:** ASTM D 2487, ASTM D 2488, MIL-STD 619.

C. Submittals

1. **Permits, Certifications, and Licenses:** Comply with all Federal, State and local laws, regulations and ordinances relating to the performance of this work. The Contractor shall, at its own expense, procure all required permits, certifications and licenses required of him by Federal, State, and local law for the execution of this work. Furnish copies of all such documents to the Owner prior to starting work.
2. **Drilling, Sampling, and Testing Plan:** Prior to starting work, submit a plan for drilling, sampling, testing, and safety. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the proposed method of drilling and sampling including a description of the equipment and sampling tools that will be used, a listing of any subcontractors to include a description of how the subcontractors will be used and a description of all methods and procedures that will be utilized to ensure a safe operation and to protect the environment. This submittal shall also include a statement of the prior experience, in



the type of work described in these specifications, of the person or persons designated to perform the work specified herein. No work shall be performed until this plan has been approved and no deviation from the approved plan will be permitted without prior approval by the Owner.

3. Drilling Log: Submit complete, legible copies of drilling log and records to the Owner within 5 days after a hole or test pit is completed.

D. Care And Delivery Of Samples

1. General: The Contractor shall be solely responsible for preserving all samples in good condition. Keep samples from freezing and from undue exposure to the weather, and shall keep all descriptive labels and designations on sample jars, tubes, and boxes clean and legible until final delivery. Except as otherwise specified, deliver samples safely to test facility, **as directed**. Deliver samples within the time limits specified for each type of investigation or in accordance with schedules prepared by the Owner.
2. Undisturbed Samples: Take every precaution to avoid damage to samples as a result of careless handling and undue delay in shipping. Ship samples in containers approved by the Owner, of sufficient durability to protect the samples from any damage during shipment. Pack sample tubes in vermiculite or other equal material approved by the Owner to protect the samples against vibration. Avoid exposing sealed and crated samples to precipitation, direct sunlight, freezing and temperatures in excess of **100 degrees F (38 degrees C)**. Samples permitted to freeze, even partially, shall be replaced by the Contractor at its expense. In general, no undisturbed samples shall remain on the site of sampling for more than one week before shipment. Store and ship samples with the tube in a horizontal **OR** vertical, **as directed**, position in order to prevent consolidation and segregation or change of water content.

E. Project/Site Conditions

1. Environmental Requirements
 - a. In order to prevent and to provide for abatement and control of any environmental pollution arising from Contractor activities in the performance of this contract, the Contractor and its subcontractors shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances concerning environmental pollution control and abatement.
 - 1) The Contractor shall be responsible for keeping informed of all updates and changes in all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.
 - 2) The Contractor shall not pollute lakes, ditches, rivers, springs, canals, waterways, groundwaters, or reservoirs with drill fluids, fuels, oils, bitumens, calcium chloride, insecticides, herbicides, or other materials that may be harmful to the environment or a detriment to outdoor recreation.
2. Field Measurements: The approximate locations of drill holes or test pits shall be as directed. The actual locations will be established in the field by the Owner prior to the start of work. The elevations of the established locations will also be provided by the Owner prior to the start of work. The Contractor will provide access to the locations as it deems necessary for the prosecution of the work. Since no separate payment will be made for access construction, all costs associated with this shall be included in the cost of drilling or excavating.

F. Sequencing And Scheduling

1. Schedule of Drilling, Sampling and Testing: The schedule of Drilling, Sampling, and Testing is listed in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE OF DRILLING, SAMPLING AND TESTING

HOLE NO. or PIT NO.	METHOD	DEPTH FT(M)	VERTICAL or INCLINED	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
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2. Order of Work: The order in which the work is to be accomplished will be determined in the field by the Owner.



1.2 PRODUCTS

- A. Containers: Furnish jars, tubes, and boxes that meet the following requirements. All such containers will become the property of the Owner and the cost thereof shall be included in the contract price for the applicable item for which payment is provided.
1. Sample Jars: Sample jars shall be **1 pint (0.5 L) OR 1 quart (1.0 L)**, as directed, capacity, wide-mouth over **2-1/4 inches (57 mm)** in diameter, glass **OR** plastic, as directed, jars with moisture-tight screw tops.
 2. Shipping Boxes: Boxes for shipping sample jars shall be corrugated cardboard **OR** wooden, as directed, boxes that have the capacity to hold no more than 12 sample jars and the strength to contain and protect the jars and their contents under ordinary handling and environmental conditions.
 3. Tubes and Crates: Undisturbed samples shall be shipped in thin walled Shelby tubes packed in crates.
 4. Core Boxes: Longitudinally partitioned, hinged top, wooden core boxes constructed of plywood and dressed lumber or other approved materials shall be used for all rock cores. As many core boxes as may be required shall be used to box all core. Core boxes shall be completely equipped with all necessary partitions, hinges, and a hasp for holding down the cover. In addition, the Contractor shall provide wood spacers made of surfaced lumber (not plywood) and having dimensions that are **1/8 inch (3 mm)** less than the inside dimensions of the individual core box troughs and no less than **3/4 inch (19 mm)** thick for blocking the core in the boxes and for providing a marking space to identify core runs and pull depths/elevations. The quantities of these blocks that are required are: ten blocks per core box for **3-inch (75-mm)** or smaller core, five blocks per core box for **4-inch (100-mm)** and PQ core, and three blocks per core box for **6-inch (150-mm)** core. The box should have the following capacities:

6-inch (150-mm) core	single row of core
4-inch (100-mm) or PQ core	2 rows of core
3-inch (75-mm) or smaller core	3 or 4 rows of core

The maximum length of a core box shall be **4 feet (1.2 m)** for **3-inch (75 mm)** or smaller core and shall be dimensioned so that a box will hold **12 to 16 feet (3.6 to 4.9 m)** of core. The maximum length of a core box for core that is larger than **3 inches (75 mm)** shall be **5 feet (1.5 m)**.
- B. Labels
1. Sample Jar Labels: A printed or type-written, fade resistant and waterproof label shall be affixed to the outside of each jar and shall contain the following information:

PROJECT _____	LOCATION _____
(Such as Table Rock Dam)	(Such as Borrow Area B)
HOLE NO. _____	STATION _____
JAR NO. _____ of _____ JARS	
TOP ELEV. OF HOLE _____	DEPTH OF SAMPLE _____
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL _____	
(Such as moist, silty, medium sand)	
 2. Shipping Box Labels: Each box of jar samples shall be identified with weatherproof and wear-proof labels indicating the following:

PROJECT: [_____]
LOCATION: [_____]
JAR SAMPLES FROM HOLE OR HOLES: [_____]
 3. Core Box Labels: Core boxes shall be identified with stenciled labels. The information on this label shall contain the following:

PROJECT: [_____]
HOLE NO. [_____]
BOX NO. [_____]
TOTAL NUMBER OF BOXES FOR THE HOLE: [_____]

1.3 EXECUTION



A. Mobilization and Demobilization

1. Mobilization: Mobilization shall consist of the delivery to the site of all plant, equipment, materials and supplies to be furnished by the Contractor, the complete assembly in satisfactory working order of all such plant and equipment at the jobsite and the satisfactory storage at the site of all such materials and supplies.
2. Demobilization: Demobilization shall consist of the removal from the site of all plant, equipment, materials and supplies after completion of the work and also includes, at the direction of the Owner, the cleanup and removal of all scrap, waste backfill material, waste drilling fluid, soil contaminated with engine/hydraulic oil, backfilling all sumps or excavations resulting from the operations and, in general, returning the site as close to its original condition as possible.

B. Equipment and Supplies

1. Auger Boring and Sampling: The equipment to be furnished by the Contractor for making auger borings shall include, but not be limited to, standard continuous flight augers and/or standard cup-type earth augers, similar or equal to the Iwan Auger and not less than **4 inches (100 mm)** in diameter unless otherwise approved. The augers shall be completely equipped with all the accessories necessary for boring and sampling of overburden materials to the depths and diameters specified or shown on the drawings.
2. Drive Sample Boring and Sampling: Equipment to be furnished by the Contractor for making drive sample borings shall include, but not be limited to, standard **2-inch (50 mm)** split barrel **OR** solid barrel, **as directed**, drive samplers and power-driven drilling machinery of a type or types approved by the Owner, complete with a drive-hammer of the weight as required to meet project requirements, and all other accessories for taking samples of all types of soils or decomposed rock at the locations and to the depths indicated in the schedule in paragraph SCHEDULE OF DRILLING, SAMPLING, AND TESTING. The drive shoe for the split barrel samplers shall be of hardened steel and shall be replaced or repaired when it becomes dented or distorted. Supplies shall include, but not be limited to, all casing, drill stem, drill bits, drill fluid and additives, pumps, and power necessary to accomplish the required boring and sampling.
3. Undisturbed Sample Boring and Sampling: Equipment to be furnished by the Contractor for making undisturbed sample borings shall include, but not be limited to, power-driven drilling machinery of an approved type or types complete with the special devices and accessories enumerated and described hereinafter. Drilling machinery shall be of the hydraulic feed type. Supplies shall include, but not be limited to, all samplers, casing, drill stem, drill bits, drill fluid and additives, pumps, and power necessary to accomplish the required boring and sampling. Drill casing, if used, shall be of such minimum inside diameter as to allow use of the selected sampler.
 - a. Sands and Cohesive Soils: The sampling device used to sample fine to medium grain sands and cohesive soils shall be a fixed or stationary piston type that uses a **3-inch (75-mm) OR 5-inch (125-mm), as directed**, diameter thin wall Shelby tube. Subject to the approval of the Owner, floating or free piston and non-piston type samplers may be used provided adequate means, such as check valve or vacuum system, are provided to prevent loss of samples.
 - b. Stiff and Dense Soils: The sampling device for obtaining samples of stiff and dense soils shall be similar or equal to a Denison double tube, swivel head core barrel, or a Pitcher sampler and must be approved by the Owner prior to use.
4. Core Drilling - Size BX and NX Core: Equipment to be furnished by the Contractor for core drilling shall include core-drilling machinery of a type or types approved by the Owner complete with all the accessories needed to take continuous rock cores of a diameter consistent with bit size to the depths specified. The Contractor shall use, as a minimum, a standard ball-bearing, swivel-head, double-tube core barrel, or equivalent. The capacity of the core barrel shall not exceed **10.5 feet (3.2 m)** of core. Supplies for core drilling to be furnished by the Contractor shall include, but not be limited to, all casing, drill rods, core barrels, coring bits, piping, pumps, water, tools, and power required for drilling and all boxes and containers required for core samples. Selection of the type of bit shall be at the Contractor's discretion provided that the selected bit produces high quality rock core. (see paragraph SUPPLEMENTAL BORINGS or PITS). The



Contractor's drilling equipment shall be capable of drilling inclined as well as vertical core holes as specified.

5. Pressure Testing (Hydraulic): Pressure testing equipment to be furnished by the Contractor shall include, but not be limited to, a water pump with a minimum capacity of **50 gallons per minute (3.15 liters per second)** that is capable of delivering a constant discharge pressure with double expander packers with rubber expansion elements set **5 feet (1.5 m) OR 10 feet (3 m), as directed**, apart with piping so arranged that water may be admitted either below the bottom packer element or between the two packer elements, a pressure relief valve, a pressure gage capable of measuring water pressures to the nearest **10 psi (1.45 kPa)** and water meter capable of measuring flows to the nearest **1.6 gallon(s) per minute (0.1 liter(s) per second)**. Supplies shall include, but not be limited to, all accessory valves, gages, surge tanks, stopcocks, plugs, expanders, potable water for testing, standby pumps, fuels, pipes, pressure hose, and tools necessary for maintaining uninterrupted tests for each boring to be tested. The pressure test equipment shall be configured so that the pressure gage is located at the top of the hole, a by-pass water line and valve are located between the pump and the gage, a flow meter is located between the by-pass and the pressure gage, and a valve is located in the line between the flow meter and the pressure gage. All equipment and supplies used for pressure testing shall be approved by the Owner prior to use.
 6. Test Pit Excavation and Sampling: Selection of the test pit excavation, shoring/lining and dewatering (if necessary) methods and equipment shall be at the Contractor's discretion but must be approved by the Owner. When the number of test pits to be excavated is large, and when adaptable mechanical trenching equipment is available, the Owner may require that such mechanical excavating equipment be used to expedite completion of the pits. Supplies which the Contractor shall furnish for obtaining undisturbed samples shall include, but not be limited to, split metal cylinders and/or metal or wooden boxes of acceptable sizes and types. Accessories to be supplied by the Contractor shall include, but not be limited to, a small sample trimming shovel or spade, hatchet, trimming knife, wax and facilities for melting and brushing same, trowels, labels, and boxes for shipping samples. The Contractor shall also furnish all materials required for shoring/lining to comply with all applicable safety regulations. The Owner may require the Contractor to salvage and re-use this shoring/lining material in successive test pits.
- C. Identifying Samples: Sample jars, shipping boxes, and labels shall comply with paragraphs SAMPLE JARS, SHIPPING BOXES, and LABELS, respectively. The Contractor shall take all precautions required to insure that the shipping boxes are not subjected to rough handling or damaging environmental conditions, and complies with paragraph CARE AND DELIVERY OF SAMPLES. A copy of the boring log for the portion of the boring that the samples came from shall be enclosed in the shipping box.
- D. Auger Boring and Sampling: Samples shall be labeled in accordance with paragraph IDENTIFYING SAMPLES. Samples shall be obtained for each change of overburden material and at maximum vertical intervals as directed by the Owner. In order to retain the natural moisture content of the material to the fullest extent possible, all samples shall be of sufficient volume to completely fill the sample jars and the samples shall be placed in the sample jars as soon as possible after they are taken from the hole. All sample jars shall be labeled. In general, no sample shall remain on the site of boring for more than 1 week after being taken from the boring and placed in a jar.
- E. Drive Sample Boring and Sampling: Samples shall be labeled in accordance with paragraph IDENTIFYING SAMPLES. Drive sample borings drilled through overburden materials shall be suitably cased to permit obtaining drive samples of the size or sizes specified or as directed. Samples shall be taken either continuously or at a change in materials in accordance with instructions contained in the SCHEDULE OF DRILLING, SAMPLING, AND TESTING or as otherwise directed by the Owner. To minimize the compacting effect of casing driving when casing is used to stabilize a boring, the bottom of the casing shall be kept as high above the soil sampling zone as conditions permit. If hollow stem auger is used as a casing and/or to advance the boring, a plug assembly must be used to keep soil from entering the inside of the auger. Above the water table, samples shall be obtained from a dry hole. Below the water table, water shall be maintained within the hole at or above the groundwater level.



Where information on the natural water content of soils above the water table is not needed and when approved by the Owner, boreholes may be drilled without casing by using a suitable drilling fluid to prevent collapse of sidewalls. When a drilling fluid is used, soil sampling shall be done by such means that will prevent inclusion of drilling fluid in the samples. The samples shall be placed in sample jars as soon as possible after they are taken from the hole and, when possible, the volume of the sample shall be large enough to completely fill the sample jar in order that the natural moisture content of the material may be retained to the fullest extent possible. All samples shall be labeled. No sample shall remain at the site of boring for more than one week after being taken from the hole.

- F. Undisturbed Sample Boring And Sampling: In general, labeling of undisturbed samples shall conform to paragraph IDENTIFYING SAMPLES. Particular care shall be taken to indicate the top and bottom of each sample tube. Tubes and crates for undisturbed samples shall be labeled "DO NOT JAR OR VIBRATE" and "HANDLE, HAUL, AND SHIP IN A HORIZONTAL **OR** VERTICAL POSITION," **as directed**.
1. Procedure: The procedure for Undisturbed Sample Boring and Sampling shall be the same as outlined in paragraph DRIVE SAMPLE BORING AND SAMPLING, except that the sampling device shall be advanced downward by one continuous, smooth drive using the drill rig's hydraulic feed system. The hydraulic down pressure shall be read and recorded at **6 inch (150 mm)** intervals during each sample drive. The sampling device for stiff and dense soils shall be advanced by continuous rotation of the outer cutting barrel in conjunction with use of drill fluid circulation. Driving of any undisturbed sampling device by means such as a drop hammer will not be permitted.
 2. Sealing
 - a. Alternate 1: The soil sample obtained in a thin wall Shelby tube shall be retained in the tube and sealed on both ends with a mechanically expandable O-ring sealing disk of the appropriate size.
 - b. Alternate 2: The soil sample obtained in a thin wall Shelby tube shall be extruded from the tube in the field as soon as the tube is removed from the boring by a method approved by the Owner. The extruded soil sample shall immediately be wrapped in aluminum foil or thin plastic wrap and placed in the center of a metal bottomed, waxed cardboard or plastic tube that has a diameter of at least **1 inch (25 mm)** larger than the diameter of the soil sample, is at least **1-inch (25 mm)** longer than the length of the soil sample, and has at least **1/2-inch (13 mm)** of congealed 50/50 mixture of paraffin and microcrystalline wax in the bottom. The annular space between the soil sample and the tube shall be filled with a 50/50 mixture of paraffin and microcrystalline wax to a distance of at least **1/2-inch (13 mm)** above the top of the soil sample.
 - c. Alternate 3: Both ends of the soil sample tube/liner obtained with a Denison barrel, or its equivalent, shall be cleaned out to remove all drill fluid contaminated and/or disturbed soil or to a minimum distance of **2 inches (50 mm)** from the ends of the tube/liner. Any material removed that is not contaminated with drill fluid shall be placed in a sample jar and labeled in accordance with paragraph IDENTIFYING SAMPLES. The cleaned out ends of the sample liner tube shall then be sealed with a 50/50 mixture of paraffin and microcrystalline wax. A metal or wooden disk, having a diameter just slightly smaller than the inside diameter of the liner tube shall be inserted into the wax to a distance of **1/4-inch (6 mm)** from the end of the soil sample. The wax plugs shall be flush with the ends of the tube and a final seal consisting of a metal cap or tape shall be placed over the ends of the tube.
- G. Core Hole Overburden Drilling: Where samples of overburden materials are required in connection with core drilling, the soil overburden shall be drilled and sampled in accordance with the applicable provisions for the type of samples required. Where sampling of the overburden materials is not required, the Contractor may utilize any method and equipment for drilling and, if required, casing through the overburden that will not affect the quality of the core drilling from the rock surface downward in accordance with these specifications. The method chosen must be approved by the Owner prior to starting any overburden drilling.



H. Core Drilling - Size BX and NX core.

1. Procedure: All holes shall be drilled vertically **OR** at the inclined angles listed in paragraph SCHEDULE OF DRILLING, SAMPLING, AND TESTING, **as directed**, to the bottom elevations or depths specified unless indicated in the schedule of borings or directed to be drilled otherwise. Off-setting of borings from the locations specified in the Plan of Borings or as shown on the drawings, will not be permitted without prior approval. Casing through the overburden may be required. This casing shall be sealed in the rock at the elevation where rock is encountered prior to commencement of rock coring. The Contractor shall operate its drills at such speeds and with such down pressures and shall control drill fluid pressures and quantities to insure maximum core quality and recovery in whatever kind of rock is encountered. Where soft or broken rock is encountered, the Contractor shall reduce the length of runs to **5 feet (1.5 m)** or less in order to reduce and/or keep core loss and core disturbance to the minimum. Failure to comply with the foregoing procedures shall constitute justification for the Owner to require redrilling, at the Contractor's expense, of any boring from which the core recovery is unsatisfactory. The Contractor shall exercise particular care in recording zones of water loss, cavities, rod jerks, rough drilling and other unusual and non-ordinary coring experiences that, supplementing the core record, will throw light on the nature and the extent of any fracturing or abnormalities.
2. Arrangement of Core: Core boxes shall comply with paragraph CORE BOXES. All cores shall be arranged neatly in the partitioned boxes in the same sequence in which they occurred before removal from the hole. Facing the open box with the hinged cover above and the open box below, cores shall be arranged in descending sequence beginning at the left end of the trough nearest the hinges and continuing in the other troughs from left to right. The highest part of the core shall be placed in box 1, and the lower portions of the core shall be placed in the other boxes in consecutive order.
3. Preservation of Core: Representative samples of core shall be wrapped in aluminum foil or thin plastic wrap or cheese cloth and then sealed by applying paraffin wax to the outside of the wrapping material prior to placing the core in the core box. This sealing process shall be accomplished as soon as possible after the core is removed from the core barrel. The minimum length of core that is preserved from each boring shall be no less than 2.5 times the core diameter. Spacer blocks shall be marked and placed in the core box to show where samples have been removed.
4. Labeling, Marking and Packing Core: Stenciled labels for core boxes complying with paragraph CORE BOX LABELS shall be placed on the inside and outside of the top cover in addition to each end. In addition, the depths (or elevations) of each core run/pull shall be marked with a black waterproof pen on the spacer blocks that are placed between core pulls. When a box is full, the space between the core and the trough sides shall be filled with finely ground vermiculite or other packing material approved by the Owner.
5. Disposition of Core: While on site, the Contractor shall protect the filled core boxes from direct sunlight, precipitation, and freezing by some form of the Owner approved shelter that allows ventilation to the boxes. Upon completion of core drilling and sampling operations, core boxes containing cores shall be stored in an area provided by the Owner near the site of drilling **OR** shipped or delivered to address provided by the Owner, **as directed**.

- I. Pressure Testing (Hydraulic): The Contractor shall pressure-test each hole commencing at the top of bedrock and progressing downward to the bottom of the hole or to such depths as determined by the Owner below which testing of the hole is not necessary. Where core data from the test holes indicate only isolated zones that are open or fractured, pressure testing may be limited by the Owner to these zones only. Water pressure employed for each lift shall be determined in the field by the Owner and shall not exceed of depth **one pound per square inch per foot (22.6 kPa per meter)** of depth to the upper expander. The pressure test will be divided into two phases; the first phase will be a flow test which shall then be followed by the second phase which is a duration test. In performing the first phase, water is pumped slowly at first, and the flow then gradually increased to the point where the predetermined maximum pressure is maintained, by adjusting the valve on the by-pass line. The allowable pressure shall be held for 1 minute before any readings are taken. The volume of flow into the test section shall be measured for a period of 5 minutes during which time the pressure shall not vary by more than **5 psi (34.5 kPa)**. After this 5-minute test, the second phase shall be started by closing the valve located



between the flow meter and the pressure gage. The drop in pressure is then read for a period of 5 minutes at 15 to 30-second intervals. In some situations, such as in a very tight formation, the Owner may eliminate phase one of the test. The Contractor may be required to make check tests at its own expense if the testing equipment or its assembly and arrangement are found to be faulty during or after the testing of any holes. The Contractor shall record all gage and meter readings made during a pressure test on a suitable form approved by the Owner.

J. Test Pit Excavation And Sampling

1. Excavation: The test pits shall be excavated in the order scheduled in paragraph SCHEDULE OF DRILLING, SAMPLING, AND TESTING, and shall be excavated to depths and dimensions indicated in paragraph SCHEDULE OF DRILLING, SAMPLING, AND TESTING. Before excavating pits, the Contractor shall thoroughly familiarize itself with work site and with all available subsurface data, particularly groundwater conditions. Regardless of the method of excavation employed, the pits shall be excavated, dewatered and shored/lined in conformance with all applicable safety regulations.
2. Sampling: Soil samples shall be obtained from each pit at the depths/elevations indicated in paragraph SCHEDULE OF DRILLING, SAMPLING, AND TESTING **OR** at depths determined by the Owner, **as directed**. In obtaining samples from test pits, the undisturbed in situ (in place) natural physical and structural characteristics of the sampled materials shall be preserved insofar as possible both while samples are being taken and during shipment to the point of testing. In cohesive and partially cohesive soils this may be accomplished by isolating the soil column or cube to be sampled by gently trenching around it and knife-trimming it to the required dimensions of the split cylinder or box. A thin coating of melted 50/50 mixture of paraffin and microcrystalline wax shall then be applied quickly but gently to the sample with a paint brush to seal it against loss of moisture. The metal or wooden sample container, with the top and bottom removed shall then be placed over the wax coated sample such that the sample is centered within the container and the top of the container sides are at least **1 inch (25 mm)** above the top of the sample. The spaces between the sample and the side walls of the container shall then be filled with melted wax. After this wax has congealed, the space between the top of the sample container sides and the top of the sample shall be filled with wax. After this wax has congealed, it shall be trimmed so that when the top of the sample container is installed there is no void between the container top and the wax. After the container top is installed, the soil column or cube shall then be cut off a few hundred **inches (millimeters)** below the container, the sample and container inverted and removed from the pit and the sample trimmed at the base so that the bottom of the sample is at least **1 inch (25 mm)** below the bottom of the container. This space shall be filled with wax and, after the wax has congealed, it shall be trimmed so that when the bottom of the container is installed, there shall be no void between the wax and the bottom of the container. Where overburden materials to be sampled are only partially cohesive, it is best not to expose the entire soil column before waxing. By exposing and waxing small sections at a time, the sample will be subjected to less disturbance. Where natural moisture content is an important factor, delay shall be avoided in taking the sample in order that the natural moisture content of the material may be retained to the fullest extent.
3. Disposition of Samples: Samples shall be packed in vermiculite or a packing material approved by the Owner and shipped in sturdy wooden boxes of strength and construction sufficient to guarantee against damage during shipment. Boxes should be no larger than is required for shipping two such samples. All sample boxes shall be marked FRAGILE-HANDLE WITH CARE and shall be identified by labels, similar to those as specified in paragraph IDENTIFYING SAMPLES, attached to the outside of each box. Extreme care shall be taken to indicate the top and bottom of each sample. The Contractor shall avoid exposing sealed and crated samples to precipitation and extremes of temperature. Undisturbed samples permitted to freeze, even partially, shall be replaced by the Contractor at its expense. The Contractor shall not hold these samples at the site of sampling for a period in excess of one week. Prior to shipment, each sealed and boxed sample shall be checked for correct labeling.



- K. Supplemental Borings or Pits: Borings or Pits that are abandoned or from which unsatisfactory samples or cores are obtained will be supplemented by other borings or pits adjacent to the original in order that satisfactory samples or the required information will be obtained. Actual locations of any supplemental borings or pits will be established by the Owner. Penetration to the depth where the original was abandoned or to the depths where unsatisfactory samples were obtained may be made by any method selected by the Contractor that in the opinion of the Owner will permit satisfactory completion and sampling below the elevation where the last satisfactory sample was obtained in the abandoned or satisfactory sampling in the reaches where satisfactory samples were not obtained in the original borings or pits. No payment will be made for supplemental borings or pits that are required to be drilled or excavated to replace borings or pits that were abandoned or from which satisfactory samples were not obtained because of mechanical failure of drilling and sampling equipment, negligence on the part of the Contractor, or other preventable cause for which the Contractor is responsible except that payment will be made for acceptable portions of these supplementary borings or pits below the depths or outside the reaches for which payment was made for the original borings or pits.
- L. Backfilling
1. Drill Holes: Unless otherwise noted in these specifications or directed by the Owner, all drill holes shall be backfilled and abandoned in accordance with all Federal, State, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. The Contractor shall preserve all holes in good condition until final measurement and until the records and samples have been accepted. As a minimum, all holes shall be grouted from the bottom of the hole to within **2 feet (600 mm)** of the ground. All grout shall be pumped through a tremie pipe that is inserted to the bottom of the boring to ensure that the grout fills the full extent of the hole. The remaining ungrouted portion of the hole shall be backfilled with local soil and tamped. All backfilling operations shall be performed in the presence of the Owner and, if required by regulation, Federal, State, and local officials. No separate payment will be made for backfilling drill holes. The cost of this work shall be included in the drilling costs.
 2. Test Pits: The Contractor shall backfill all test pits with local soil compacted to original densities as directed by the Owner. No separate payment will be made for backfilling test pits. The cost of this work shall be included in the test pit excavation costs.
- M. Records: The Contractor shall keep accurate driller's logs and records of all work accomplished under this contract and shall deliver complete, legible copies of these logs and records to the Owner upon completion of the work or at such other time or times as it may be directed. All such records shall be recorded during the actual performance of the work and shall be preserved in good condition and order by the Contractor until they are delivered and accepted. The Owner shall have the right to examine and review all such records at any time prior to their delivery to him and shall have the right to request changes to the record keeping procedure. The following information shall be included on the logs or in the records for each hole or test pit:
1. Hole or Test Pit number or designation and elevation of top of hole or test pit.
 2. Driller's name and Geologist's name.
 3. Make, size, and manufacturer's model designation of drilling, sampling, pressure testing, and test-pit excavating equipment.
 4. Type of drilling, sampling, and pressure testing operation by depth.
 5. Hole diameter.
 6. Dates and time by depths when test-pit excavation, drilling, sampling, and pressure testing operations were performed.
 7. Time required for drilling each run and pressure testing each interval tested.
 8. Drill action, rotation speed, hydraulic pressure, water pressure, tool drops, and any other unusual and non-ordinary experience which could indicate the subsurface conditions encountered.
 9. Depths at which samples or cores were recovered or attempts made to sample or core including top and bottom depth of each run and of each interval pressure tested.
 10. Classification or description by depths of the materials sampled, cored, or penetrated using the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D 2487) and including a description of moisture conditions, consistency and other appropriate descriptive information described in paragraph



- SUPPLEMENTAL BORINGS or PITS of ASTM D 2488. This classification or description shall be made immediately after the samples or cores are retrieved.
11. Classification and description by depths of rock materials sampled or cored including rock type, composition, texture, presence and orientation of bedding, floiation, or fractures, presence of vugs or other interstices, and the RQD for each cored interval.
 12. Indication of penetration resistance such as drive-hammer blows given in blows per foot for driving sample spoons and casing and the pressure in applied to push thin-wall or piston-type samplers.
 13. **Weight** (**Force**) of drive hammer.
 14. Percentage of sample or core recovered per run.
 15. Depth at which groundwater is encountered initially and when stabilized.
 16. Depths at which drill water is lost and regained and amounts.
 17. Depths at which the color of the drill water return changes.
 18. Type and weight of drill fluid.
 19. Depth of bottom of hole.
 20. Pressures employed in pressure testing.

**TABLE 1 - COMMON CORE DIAMETERS**

	CORE DIAMETER		HOLE DIAMETER	
	in.	(mm)	in.	(mm)
Conventional Core Barrels				
AWG	1.185	(30.1)	1.890	(48.0)
BWG	1.655	(42.0)	2.360	(60.0)
NWG	2.155	(54.7)	2.980	(75.7)
HWG	3.000	(76.2)	3.907	(99.2)
Wireline Core Barrels*				
A	1.064	(27.0)	1.890	(48.0)
B	1.432	(36.5)	2.360	(60.0)
N	1.875	(47.6)	2.980	(75.7)
H	2.450	(62.2)	3.716	(94.4)
	3.345	(85.0)	4.827	(122.6)
Large Diameter Series				
2-3/4" X 3-7/8"	2.690	(68.3)	3.875	(98.4)
4" X 5-1/2"	3.970	(100.8)	5.495	(139.6)
6" X 7-3/4"	5.970	(151.6)	7.750	(196.9)

*No Industry Standard for Wireline Sizes. Diameters shown for wireline core barrels are nominal and vary between manufacturers.

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02 - Existing Conditions

Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 32 13 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required



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SECTION 02 41 13 13 - PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE REMOVAL

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for portland cement concrete removal. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Section Includes:

1. Provide all labor, materials and equipment required for the removal work and disposal of existing Portland Cement Concrete indicated on the drawings and specified, including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Saw cutting existing concrete pavements, sidewalks, driveways, curbs and gutters noted on drawings to be removed.
 - b. Saw cutting existing concrete sidewalks for new tree pit openings (refer to drawings for locations).
 - c. Saw cutting existing bituminous paving noted on drawings to be removed.
 - d. Removal and disposal of demolished concrete sidewalks, driveways, curbs and gutters, including concrete removed for new tree pit openings.
 - e. Removal and disposal of demolished bituminous paving.
 - f. All excavating, rough grading and compacting as required to establish subgrade for new sidewalks, and Subgrade and Sub-Base for driveways.
 - g. Providing, placing and grading sand fill under new sidewalks. Top of compacted subgrades shall allow for the placement of sidewalks plus thickness of sand fill.
 - h. Removal and disposal of excavated material.

C. Special Requirements:

1. Protection: Provide protection barricades, maintain all lights and signals and other measures as required by federal, state, and municipal laws, for the full period of demolition operations and remove same when directed. In removing work, perform all work required to protect and maintain adjacent property, streets, alleys, sidewalks, curbs, and other structures remaining in place.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Backfilling Material:

1. Sand: Natural sand, with the following gradation: 100% passing the 1 sieve-, 65-100% passing the No. 4 sieve; 40-90% passing the No. 10 sieve- 30-80% passing the No. 16 sieve- 10-50% passing the No. 50 sieve; 0-30% passing the No. 100 sieve, and 0-10% passing the No. 200 sieve.
2. Crushed Stone: Crushed stone having a #57 crusher run gradation.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Demolition:

1. The contractor shall accept the site as it finds it and shall inform itself as to the character and types of work to be removed. The Owner assumes no responsibility for the condition of the existing construction to be removed or demolished.
2. No demolition shall be commenced until a program of operations has been coordinated with the Owner, except that preparatory work may be started if specifically approved by the Owner.



3. Operations shall be done in such manner as to avoid hazards to persons and property and interference with use of adjacent areas or interruption of free passage to and from such areas. Maintain Pedestrian access to all private entrances where construction of new sidewalks is in progress. Provide temporary walk ways or other means as required to maintain entry into the private properties, complying with all laws and ordinances and as approved by the Owner. Care shall be taken to prevent the spread of dust and flying particles.
4. Demolition and removal work shall be executed in a careful and orderly manner. Accumulation of rubbish will not be permitted.
5. After work is started, it shall be continued to completion at a rate that will allow the balance of the work to be completed within the time specified. If extra shifts are necessary beyond regular working hours, the work shall proceed with a minimum of nuisance to surrounding properties.
6. Contractor shall determine the nature and extent of demolition that will be necessary by comparing the drawings with the existing field conditions. It is expressly understood that this contract includes all work of a demolition nature that may be required or necessary for a full and complete execution of the work, whether particularly referred to herein or not.

B. Removal And Excavation:

1. When removing existing sidewalks, driveways, curbs and gutters provisions shall be made for satisfactory transition between replacements and the portion remaining in place. The contractor shall saw cut to a minimum depth of 1-1/2 inches with a concrete sawing machine to prevent the surface from spalling when the concrete is broken out. This work shall be done in such a manner that a straight joint will be secured.
2. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to determine the thickness of the existing sidewalk to be removed. No additional compensation will be allowed because of variations from the assumed thickness or from the thickness shown on the plans.
3. After existing concrete sidewalks and driveways have been removed, excavate to depth required for sand fill.
4. The bottoms of all excavations shall be properly leveled off and all loose materials shall be removed from excavations. All wood, timber and organic materials, that are exposed at the bottom of all excavations, shall be removed and the area backfilled with sand and compacted.
5. Any excess or unauthorized excavation shall be backfilled with sand and compacted, at no additional cost to the Owner.
6. No backfill shall be placed in standing water, on frozen ground or on surfaces which have not been approved by the Commissioner.
7. Backfilling for all areas shall be approved material. Backfill shall be compacted to 95% maximum density in accordance with ASTM D 1557.
8. Contractor shall determine the nature and extent of excavation work that will be necessary by comparing the drawings with the existing areas to be excavated. It is expressly understood that this contract includes all work of an excavation nature that may be required or necessary for a complete execution of all excavation work, whether particularly referred to herein or not.

C. Disposal Of Materials:

1. All demolished and unsuitable materials, including excavated earth removed to establish required grade elevations shall be disposed of legally in such a manner that public or private property will not be damaged or endangered.

D. Clean-Up:

1. On completion of the demolition work, excavation work and before acceptance by the Owner, clean the areas affected, including areas outside the limits of the contractor's work area where permission to work has been granted. Remove surplus construction material or debris resulting from the demolition work and excavation work, and dispose of legally off the site.
2. Access routes to and from the site shall be kept clean of debris resulting from the work.

END OF SECTION 02 41 13 13



02 - Existing Conditions

Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 41 13 13	02 41 19 13a	Selective Demolition



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SECTION 02 41 19 13 - BUILDING DEMOLITION

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for building demolition. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes the following:
 - a. Demolition and removal of buildings and site improvements.
 - b. Abandoning in place **OR** Removing, **as directed**, below-grade construction.
 - c. Disconnecting, capping or sealing, and abandoning in-place **OR** removing, **as directed**, site utilities.
 - d. Salvaging items for reuse by the Owner.

C. Definitions

1. Remove: Detach items from existing construction and legally dispose of them off-site unless indicated to be removed and salvaged.
2. Remove and Salvage: Carefully detach from existing construction, in a manner to prevent damage, and deliver to the Owner ready for reuse. Include fasteners or brackets needed for reattachment elsewhere.

D. Materials Ownership

1. Unless otherwise indicated, demolition waste becomes property of Contractor.
2. Historic items, relics, antiques, and similar objects including, but not limited to, cornerstones and their contents, commemorative plaques and tablets, and other items of interest or value to the Owner that may be uncovered during demolition remain the property of the Owner.
 - a. Carefully salvage in a manner to prevent damage and promptly return to the Owner.

E. Informational Submittals

1. Qualification Data: For refrigerant recovery technician.
2. Proposed Protection Measures: Submit informational report, including drawings, that indicates the measures proposed for protecting individuals and property, for environmental protection, for dust control and, for noise control, **as directed**. Indicate proposed locations and construction of barriers.
 - a. Adjacent Buildings: Detail special measures proposed to protect adjacent buildings to remain.
3. Schedule of Building Demolition Activities: Indicate the following:
 - a. Detailed sequence of demolition work, with starting and ending dates for each activity.
 - b. Temporary interruption of utility services.
 - c. Shutoff and capping or re-routing of utility services.
4. Inventory: Submit a list of items to be removed and salvaged and deliver to the Owner prior to start of demolition.
5. Predemolition Photographs **OR** Video, **as directed**: Show existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including finish surfaces, that might be misconstrued as damage caused by building demolition operations. Submit before the Work begins.
6. Landfill Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of hazardous wastes by a landfill facility licensed to accept hazardous wastes.
7. Statement of Refrigerant Recovery: Signed by refrigerant recovery technician responsible for recovering refrigerant, stating that all refrigerant that was present was recovered and that



recovery was performed according to EPA regulations. Include name and address of technician and date refrigerant was recovered.

F. Quality Assurance

1. Refrigerant Recovery Technician Qualifications: Certified by EPA-approved certification program.
2. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing EPA notification regulations before beginning demolition. Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.
3. Standards: Comply with ANSI/ASSE A10.6 and NFPA 241.
4. Predemolition Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - a. Inspect and discuss condition of construction to be demolished.
 - b. Review structural load limitations of existing structures.
 - c. Review and finalize building demolition schedule and verify availability of demolition personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
 - d. Review and finalize protection requirements.
 - e. Review procedures for noise control and dust control.
 - f. Review procedures for protection of adjacent buildings.
 - g. Review items to be salvaged and returned to the Owner.

G. Project Conditions

1. Buildings to be demolished will be vacated and their use discontinued before start of the Work.
2. Buildings immediately adjacent to demolition area will be occupied. Conduct building demolition so operations of occupied buildings will not be disrupted.
 - a. Provide not less than 72 hours' notice of activities that will affect operations of adjacent occupied buildings.
 - b. Maintain access to existing walkways, exits, and other facilities used by occupants of adjacent buildings.
 - 1) Do not close or obstruct walkways, exits, or other facilities used by occupants of adjacent buildings without written permission from authorities having jurisdiction.
3. the Owner assumes no responsibility for buildings and structures to be demolished.
 - a. Conditions existing at time of inspection for bidding purpose will be maintained by the Owner as far as practical.
 - b. Before building demolition, the Owner will remove certain items, as directed by the Owner.
4. Hazardous Materials: It is not expected that hazardous materials will be encountered in the Work.
 - a. Hazardous materials will be removed by the Owner before start of the Work.
 - b. If materials suspected of containing hazardous materials are encountered, do not disturb; immediately notify Architect and the Owner. Hazardous materials will be removed by the Owner under a separate contract.

OR

Hazardous Materials: Hazardous materials are present in buildings and structures to be demolished. A report on the presence of hazardous materials is on file for review and use. Examine report to become aware of locations where hazardous materials are present.

- a. Hazardous material remediation is specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.
 - b. Do not disturb hazardous materials or items suspected of containing hazardous materials except under procedures specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.
 - c. the Owner will provide safety data sheets for materials that are known to be present in buildings and structures to be demolished because of building operations or processes performed there.
5. On-site storage or sale of removed items or materials is not permitted.

H. Coordination

1. Arrange demolition schedule so as not to interfere with the Owner's on-site operations **OR** operations of adjacent occupied buildings, **as directed**.



1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Soil Materials

1. Satisfactory Soils: Satisfactory Soils: For soils which is to be used for backfilling voids that result from demolition operations in below-grade areas, comply with requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving".

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Examination

1. Verify that utilities have been disconnected and capped before starting demolition operations.
2. Review Project Record Documents of existing construction provided by the Owner. the Owner does not guarantee that existing conditions are same as those indicated in Project Record Documents.
3. Inventory and record the condition of items to be removed and salvaged. Provide photographs **OR** video, **as directed**, of conditions that might be misconstrued as damage caused by salvage operations.
4. Perform **OR** Engage a professional engineer to perform, **as directed**, an engineering survey of condition of building to determine whether removing any element might result in structural deficiency or unplanned collapse of any portion of structure or adjacent structures during building demolition operations.
 - a. Steel Tendons: Locate tensioned steel tendons and include recommendations for de-tensioning.
5. Verify that hazardous materials have been remediated before proceeding with building demolition operations.

B. Preparation

1. Refrigerant: Remove refrigerant from mechanical equipment according to 40 CFR 82 and regulations of authorities having jurisdiction before starting demolition.
2. Existing Utilities: Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off indicated utilities serving buildings and structures to be demolished.
 - a. the Owner will arrange to shut off indicated utilities when requested by Contractor.
OR
Arrange to shut off indicated utilities with utility companies, **as directed**.
 - b. If removal, relocation, or abandonment of utility services will affect adjacent occupied buildings, then provide temporary utilities that bypass buildings and structures to be demolished and that maintain continuity of service to other buildings and structures.
 - c. Cut off pipe or conduit a minimum of **24 inches (610 mm)** below grade. Cap, valve, or plug and seal remaining portion of pipe or conduit after bypassing according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
OR
Existing Utilities: Refer to Division 22 AND Division 26 for shutting off, disconnecting, removing, and sealing or capping utilities. Do not start demolition work until utility disconnecting and sealing have been completed and verified in writing, **as directed**.
3. Temporary Shoring: Provide and maintain interior and exterior shoring, bracing, or structural support to preserve stability and prevent unexpected movement or collapse of construction being demolished.
 - a. Strengthen or add new supports when required during progress of demolition.
4. Salvaged Items: Comply with the following:
 - a. Clean salvaged items of dirt and demolition debris.
 - b. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
 - c. Store items in a secure area until delivery to the Owner.
 - d. Transport items to storage area designated by the Owner **OR** indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
 - e. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.



C. Protection

1. Existing Facilities: Protect adjacent walkways, loading docks, building entries, and other building facilities during demolition operations. Maintain exits from existing buildings.
2. Existing Utilities: Maintain utility services to remain and protect from damage during demolition operations.
 - a. Do not interrupt existing utilities serving adjacent occupied or operating facilities unless authorized in writing by the Owner and authorities having jurisdiction.
 - b. Provide temporary services during interruptions to existing utilities, as acceptable to the Owner and authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 1) Provide at least 72 hours' notice to occupants of affected buildings if shutdown of service is required during changeover.
3. Temporary Protection: Erect temporary protection, such as walks, fences, railings, canopies, and covered passageways, where required by authorities having jurisdiction, and as indicated. Comply with requirements in Division 01 Section "Temporary Facilities And Controls".
 - a. Protect adjacent buildings and facilities from damage due to demolition activities.
 - b. Protect existing site improvements, appurtenances, and landscaping to remain.
 - c. Erect a plainly visible fence around drip line of individual trees or around perimeter drip line of groups of trees to remain.
 - d. Provide temporary barricades and other protection required to prevent injury to people and damage to adjacent buildings and facilities to remain.
 - e. Provide protection to ensure safe passage of people around building demolition area and to and from occupied portions of adjacent buildings and structures.
 - f. Protect walls, windows, roofs, and other adjacent exterior construction that are to remain and that are exposed to building demolition operations.
 - g. Erect and maintain dustproof partitions and temporary enclosures to limit dust, noise, and dirt migration to occupied portions of adjacent buildings.
4. Remove temporary barriers and protections where hazards no longer exist. Where open excavations or other hazardous conditions remain, leave temporary barriers and protections in place.

D. Demolition, General

1. General: Demolish indicated existing buildings and site improvements completely. Use methods required to complete the Work within limitations of governing regulations and as follows:
 - a. Do not use cutting torches until work area is cleared of flammable materials. Maintain portable fire-suppression devices during flame-cutting operations.
 - b. Maintain fire watch during and for a specified time after flame cutting operations as directed by the Owner.
 - c. Maintain adequate ventilation when using cutting torches.
 - d. Locate building demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, or framing.
2. Engineering Surveys: During demolition, perform surveys to detect hazards that may result from building demolition activities.
3. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct building demolition and debris-removal operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
 - a. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, walkways, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from the Owner and authorities having jurisdiction. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed traffic ways if required by authorities having jurisdiction.
 - b. Use water mist and other suitable methods to limit spread of dust and dirt. Comply with governing environmental-protection regulations. Do not use water when it may damage adjacent construction or create hazardous or objectionable conditions, such as ice, flooding, and pollution.
4. Explosives: Use of explosives is not permitted, **unless directed otherwise**.



E. Demolition By Mechanical Means

1. Proceed with demolition of structural framing members systematically, from higher to lower level. Complete building demolition operations above each floor or tier before disturbing supporting members on the next lower level.
2. Remove debris from elevated portions of the building by chute, hoist, or other device that will convey debris to grade level in a controlled descent.
 - a. Remove structural framing members and lower to ground by method suitable to minimize ground impact and dust generation.
3. Salvage: Items to be salvaged are indicated on Drawings **OR** below, **as directed**:
 - a. Doors and door hardware.
 - b. Windows.
 - c. Cabinets.
 - d. Mirrors.
 - e. Chalkboards.
 - f. Tackboards.
 - g. Marker boards.
 - h. Plumbing fixtures.
 - i. Other items as directed.
4. Below-Grade Construction: Abandon foundation walls and other below-grade construction. Cut below-grade construction flush with grade.
OR
Below-Grade Construction: Demolish foundation walls and other below-grade construction that are within footprint of new construction and extending **5 feet (1.5 m)** outside footprint indicated for new construction. Abandon below-grade construction outside this area.
 - a. Remove below-grade construction, including basements, foundation walls, and footings, completely **OR** to at least **6 inches (150 mm)** below grade **OR** to at least **12 inches (300 mm)** below grade **OR** to depths indicated, **as directed**.
OR
Below-Grade Construction: Demolish foundation walls and other below-grade construction.
 - b. Remove below-grade construction, including basements, foundation walls, and footings, completely **OR** to at least **6 inches (150 mm)** below grade **OR** to at least **12 inches (300 mm)** below grade **OR** to depths indicated, **as directed**.
5. Existing Utilities: Abandon existing utilities and below-grade utility structures. Cut utilities flush with grade.
OR
Existing Utilities: Demolish existing utilities and below-grade utility structures that are within **5 feet (1.5 m)** outside footprint indicated for new construction. Abandon utilities outside this area.
 - a. Fill abandoned utility structures with satisfactory soil materials **OR** recycled pulverized concrete, **as directed**, according to backfill requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving".
 - b. Piping: Disconnect piping at unions, flanges, valves, or fittings.
 - c. Wiring Ducts: Disassemble into unit lengths and remove plug-in and disconnecting devices.
OR
Existing Utilities: Demolish and remove existing utilities and below-grade utility structures.
 - a. Piping: Disconnect piping at unions, flanges, valves, or fittings.
 - b. Wiring Ducts: Disassemble into unit lengths and remove plug-in and disconnecting devices.

F. Demolition By Explosives – ONLY IF APPROVED BY THE OWNER

1. Explosives: Perform explosive demolition according to governing regulations.
 - a. Obtain written permission from authorities having jurisdiction before bringing explosives to, or using explosives on, Project site.
 - b. Do not damage adjacent structures, property, or site improvements when using explosives.
2. Comply with recommendation in Explosives Consultant's report.



- G. Site Restoration
 - 1. Below-Grade Areas: Rough grade below-grade areas ready for further excavation or new construction.
OR
Below-Grade Areas: Completely fill below-grade areas and voids resulting from building demolition operations with satisfactory soil materials **OR** recycled pulverized concrete **OR** recycled pulverized masonry, **as directed**, according to backfill requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving".
 - 2. Site Grading: Uniformly rough grade area of demolished construction to a smooth surface, free from irregular surface changes. Provide a smooth transition between adjacent existing grades and new grades.
- H. Repairs
 - 1. Promptly repair damage to adjacent buildings caused by demolition operations.
- I. Disposal Of Demolished Materials
 - 1. Remove demolition waste materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in EPA approved landfill acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction. See Division 01 Section "Construction Waste Management And Disposal" for recycling and disposal of demolition waste.
 - a. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site.
 - b. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
 - 2. Do not burn demolished materials.
- J. Cleaning
 - 1. Clean adjacent structures and improvements of dust, dirt, and debris caused by building demolition operations. Return adjacent areas to condition existing before building demolition operations began.
 - a. Clean roadways of debris caused by debris transport.

END OF SECTION 02 41 19 13



SECTION 02 41 19 13a - SELECTIVE DEMOLITION

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for selective demolition. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes the following:
 - a. Demolition and removal of selected portions of building or structure.
 - b. Demolition and removal of selected site elements.
 - c. Salvage of existing items to be reused or recycled.

C. Definitions

1. Remove: Detach items from existing construction and legally dispose of them off-site, unless indicated to be removed and salvaged or removed and reinstalled.
2. Remove and Salvage: Detach items from existing construction and deliver them to the Owner ready for reuse, **as directed**.
3. Remove and Reinstall: Detach items from existing construction, prepare them for reuse, and reinstall them where indicated.
4. Existing to Remain: Existing items of construction that are not to be removed and that are not otherwise indicated to be removed, removed and salvaged, or removed and reinstalled.

D. Materials Ownership

1. Historic items, relics, and similar objects including, but not limited to, cornerstones and their contents, commemorative plaques and tablets, antiques, and other items of interest or value to the Owner that may be encountered during selective demolition remain the Owner's property. Carefully remove and salvage each item or object in a manner to prevent damage and deliver promptly to the Owner.
 - a. Coordinate with the Owner's archaeologist **OR** historical adviser, **as directed**, who will establish special procedures for removal and salvage.

E. Submittals

1. Qualification Data: For demolition firm, professional engineer, refrigerant recovery technician, **as directed**.
2. Schedule of Selective Demolition Activities: Indicate the following:
 - a. Detailed sequence of selective demolition and removal work, with starting and ending dates for each activity. Ensure the Owner's building manager's and other tenants' on-site operations are uninterrupted.
 - b. Interruption of utility services. Indicate how long utility services will be interrupted.
 - c. Coordination for shutoff, capping, and continuation of utility services.
 - d. Use of elevator and stairs.
 - e. Locations of proposed dust- and noise-control temporary partitions and means of egress, including for other tenants affected by selective demolition operations.
 - f. Coordination of the Owner's continuing occupancy of portions of existing building and of the Owner's partial occupancy of completed Work.
 - g. Means of protection for items to remain and items in path of waste removal from building.
3. Inventory: After selective demolition is complete, submit a list of items that have been removed and salvaged.



4. Predemolition Photographs or Videotapes: Show existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including finish surfaces, that might be misconstrued as damage caused by selective demolition operations. Submit before Work begins.
5. Landfill Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of hazardous wastes by a landfill facility licensed to accept hazardous wastes.
 - a. Comply with submittal requirements in Division 01 Section "Construction Waste Management And Disposal".

F. Quality Assurance

1. Demolition Firm Qualifications: An experienced firm that has specialized in demolition work similar in material and extent to that indicated for this Project.
2. Refrigerant Recovery Technician Qualifications: Certified by an EPA-approved certification program.
3. LEED Requirements for Building Reuse:
 - a. Credit MR 1.1 and 1.2, **as directed**: Maintain existing building structure (including structural floor and roof decking) and envelope (exterior skin and framing, excluding window assemblies and nonstructural roofing material) not indicated to be demolished; do not demolish such existing construction beyond indicated limits.
 - b. Credit MR 1.3: Maintain existing interior nonstructural elements (interior walls, doors, floor coverings, and ceiling systems) not indicated to be demolished; do not demolish such existing construction beyond indicated limits.
 - c. Credit MR 1.2 and 1.3, **as directed**: Maintain existing nonshell, nonstructural components (walls, flooring, and ceilings) not indicated to be demolished; do not demolish such existing construction beyond indicated limits.
4. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing EPA notification regulations before beginning selective demolition. Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.
5. Standards: Comply with ANSI A10.6 and NFPA 241.
6. Predemolition Conference: Conduct conference at Project site. Review methods and procedures related to selective demolition including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Inspect and discuss condition of construction to be selectively demolished.
 - b. Review structural load limitations of existing structure.
 - c. Review and finalize selective demolition schedule and verify availability of materials, demolition personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
 - d. Review requirements of work performed by other trades that rely on substrates exposed by selective demolition operations.
 - e. Review areas where existing construction is to remain and requires protection.

G. Project Conditions

1. the Owner will occupy portions of building immediately adjacent to selective demolition area. Conduct selective demolition so the Owner's operations will not be disrupted.
2. Conditions existing at time of inspection for bidding purpose will be maintained by the Owner as far as practical.
 - a. Before selective demolition, items will be removed as directed by the Owner.
3. Notify the Owner of discrepancies between existing conditions and Drawings before proceeding with selective demolition.
4. Hazardous Materials: It is not expected that hazardous materials will be encountered in the Work.
 - a. Hazardous materials will be removed by the Owner before start of the Work **OR** have been removed by the Owner under a separate contract, **as directed**.
 - b. If materials suspected of containing hazardous materials are encountered, do not disturb; immediately notify the Owner. the Owner will remove hazardous materials under a separate contract.

OR



5. Hazardous Materials: It is unknown whether hazardous materials will be encountered in the Work.
 - a. If materials suspected of containing hazardous materials are encountered, do not disturb; immediately notify the Owner and the Owner. the Owner will remove hazardous materials under a separate contract.
6. Hazardous Materials (if asbestos abatement is part of Work of this Contract): Hazardous materials are present in construction to be selectively demolished. A report on the presence of hazardous materials is on file for review and use. Examine report to become aware of locations where hazardous materials are present.
 - a. Hazardous material remediation is specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.
 - b. Do not disturb hazardous materials or items suspected of containing hazardous materials except under procedures specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.
7. Storage or sale of removed items or materials on-site is not permitted.
8. Utility Service: Maintain existing utilities indicated to remain in service and protect them against damage during selective demolition operations.
 - a. Maintain fire-protection facilities in service during selective demolition operations.

H. Warranty

1. Existing Warranties: Remove, replace, patch, and repair materials and surfaces cut or damaged during selective demolition, by methods and with materials so as not to void existing warranties.

1.2 PRODUCTS (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Utility Services And Mechanical/Electrical Systems

1. Existing Services/Systems: Maintain services/systems indicated to remain and protect them against damage during selective demolition operations.
2. Service/System Requirements: Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off indicated utility services and mechanical/electrical systems serving areas to be selectively demolished.
 - a. the Owner will arrange to shut off indicated services/systems when requested by Contractor.
 - b. Arrange to shut off indicated utilities with utility companies.
 - c. If services/systems are required to be removed, relocated, or abandoned, before proceeding with selective demolition provide temporary services/systems that bypass area of selective demolition and that maintain continuity of services/systems to other parts of building.
 - d. Cut off pipe or conduit in walls or partitions to be removed. Cap, valve, or plug and seal remaining portion of pipe or conduit after bypassing.
 - 1) Where entire wall is to be removed, existing services/systems may be removed with removal of the wall.

B. Preparation

1. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct selective demolition and debris-removal operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
2. Temporary Facilities: Provide temporary barricades and other protection required to prevent injury to people and damage to adjacent buildings and facilities to remain.
 - a. Provide protection to ensure safe passage of people around selective demolition area and to and from occupied portions of building.
 - b. Provide temporary weather protection, during interval between selective demolition of existing construction on exterior surfaces and new construction, to prevent water leakage and damage to structure and interior areas.



- c. Protect walls, ceilings, floors, and other existing finish work that are to remain or that are exposed during selective demolition operations.
- d. Cover and protect furniture, furnishings, and equipment that have not been removed.
- e. Comply with requirements for temporary enclosures, dust control, heating, and cooling.
- 3. Temporary Shoring: Provide and maintain shoring, bracing, and structural supports as required to preserve stability and prevent movement, settlement, or collapse of construction and finishes to remain, and to prevent unexpected or uncontrolled movement or collapse of construction being demolished.
 - a. Strengthen or add new supports when required during progress of selective demolition.

C. Selective Demolition, General

- 1. General: Demolish and remove existing construction only to the extent required by new construction and as indicated. Use methods required to complete the Work within limitations of governing regulations and as follows:
 - a. Proceed with selective demolition systematically, from higher to lower level. Complete selective demolition operations above each floor or tier before disturbing supporting members on the next lower level.
 - b. Neatly cut openings and holes plumb, square, and true to dimensions required. Use cutting methods least likely to damage construction to remain or adjoining construction. Use hand tools or small power tools designed for sawing or grinding, not hammering and chopping, to minimize disturbance of adjacent surfaces. Temporarily cover openings to remain.
 - c. Cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces to avoid marring existing finished surfaces.
 - d. Do not use cutting torches until work area is cleared of flammable materials. At concealed spaces, such as duct and pipe interiors, verify condition and contents of hidden space before starting flame-cutting operations. Maintain fire watch and portable fire-suppression devices during flame-cutting operations.
 - e. Maintain adequate ventilation when using cutting torches.
 - f. Remove decayed, vermin-infested, or otherwise dangerous or unsuitable materials and promptly dispose of off-site.
 - g. Remove structural framing members and lower to ground by method suitable to avoid free fall and to prevent ground impact or dust generation.
 - h. Locate selective demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, or framing.
 - i. Dispose of demolished items and materials promptly. Comply with requirements in Division 01 Section "Construction Waste Management And Disposal".
- 2. Reuse of Building Elements: Project has been designed to result in end-of-Project rates for reuse of building elements as follows. Do not demolish building elements beyond what is indicated on Drawings without the Owner's approval.
 - a. Building Structure and Shell: 75 **OR** 100, **as directed**, percent.
 - b. Nonshell Elements: 50 percent.
- 3. Removed and Salvaged Items:
 - a. Clean salvaged items.
 - b. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
 - c. Store items in a secure area until delivery to the Owner.
 - d. Transport items to the Owner's storage area on-site **OR** off-site **OR** designated by the Owner **OR** indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
 - e. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
- 4. Removed and Reinstalled Items:
 - a. Clean and repair items to functional condition adequate for intended reuse. Paint equipment to match new equipment.
 - b. Pack or crate items after cleaning and repairing. Identify contents of containers.
 - c. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.



- d. Reinstall items in locations indicated. Comply with installation requirements for new materials and equipment. Provide connections, supports, and miscellaneous materials necessary to make item functional for use indicated.
 5. Existing Items to Remain: Protect construction indicated to remain against damage and soiling during selective demolition. When permitted by the Owner, items may be removed to a suitable, protected storage location during selective demolition and cleaned, **as directed**, and reinstalled in their original locations after selective demolition operations are complete.
- D. Selective Demolition Procedures For Specific Materials
1. Concrete: Demolish in small sections. Cut concrete to a depth of at least **3/4 inch (19 mm)** at junctures with construction to remain, using power-driven saw. Dislodge concrete from reinforcement at perimeter of areas being demolished, cut reinforcement, and then remove remainder of concrete indicated for selective demolition. Neatly trim openings to dimensions indicated.
OR
Concrete: Demolish in sections. Cut concrete full depth at junctures with construction to remain and at regular intervals, using power-driven saw, then remove concrete between saw cuts.
 2. Masonry: Demolish in small sections. Cut masonry at junctures with construction to remain, using power-driven saw, then remove masonry between saw cuts.
 3. Concrete Slabs-on-Grade: Saw-cut perimeter of area to be demolished, then break up and remove.
 4. Resilient Floor Coverings: Remove floor coverings and adhesive according to recommendations in RFCI-WP and its Addendum.
 - a. Remove residual adhesive and prepare substrate for new floor coverings by one of the methods recommended by RFCI.
 5. Roofing: Remove no more existing roofing than can be covered in one day by new roofing and so that building interior remains watertight and weathertight. Refer to Division 07 for new roofing requirements.
 - a. Remove existing roof membrane, flashings, copings, and roof accessories.
 - b. Remove existing roofing system down to substrate.
 6. Air-Conditioning Equipment: Remove equipment without releasing refrigerants.
- E. Disposal Of Demolished Materials
1. General: Except for items or materials indicated to be recycled, **as directed**, reused, salvaged, reinstalled, or otherwise indicated to remain the Owner's property, remove demolished materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in an EPA-approved landfill.
 - a. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site.
 - b. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
 - c. Remove debris from elevated portions of building by chute, hoist, or other device that will convey debris to grade level in a controlled descent.
 - d. Comply with requirements specified in Division 01 Section "Construction Waste Management And Disposal".
 2. Burning: Do not burn demolished materials.
OR
Burning: Burning of demolished materials will be permitted only at designated areas on the Owner's property, **as directed**, provided required permits are obtained. Provide full-time monitoring for burning materials until fires are extinguished.
 3. Disposal: Transport demolished materials and dispose of at designated spoil areas on the Owner's property.
OR
Disposal: Transport demolished materials off the Owner's property and legally dispose of them.
- F. Cleaning

02 - Existing Conditions



1. Clean adjacent structures and improvements of dust, dirt, and debris caused by selective demolition operations. Return adjacent areas to condition existing before selective demolition operations began.

G. Selective Demolition Schedule

1. Existing Items **OR** Construction, **as directed**, to Be Removed, as directed by the Owner.
2. Existing Items to Be Removed and Salvaged, as directed by the Owner.
3. Existing Items to Be Removed and Reinstalled, as directed by the Owner.
4. Existing Items to Remain, as directed by the Owner.

END OF SECTION 02 41 19 13a



02 - Existing Conditions

Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 41 19 13	01 71 23 16	Cutting and Patching
02 41 19 13	02 41 13 13	Portland Cement Concrete Removal
02 43 13 13	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
02 61 00 00	02 61 13 00	Excavation And Handling Of Contaminated Material



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SECTION 02 61 13 00 - EXCAVATION AND HANDLING OF CONTAMINATED MATERIAL

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for excavation and handling of contaminated material. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals

1. Shop Drawings: Separate cross-sections of each area before and after excavation and after backfilling.
2. Product Data: Work Plan within 30 calendar days after notice to proceed. No work at the site, with the exception of site inspections and surveys, shall be performed until the Work Plan is approved. The Contractor shall allow 30 calendar days in the schedule for the Owner's review. No adjustment for time or money will be made if resubmittals of the Work Plan are required due to deficiencies in the plan. At a minimum, the Work Plan shall include:
 - a. Schedule of activities.
 - b. Method of excavation and equipment to be used.
 - c. Shoring or side-wall slopes proposed.
 - d. Dewatering plan.
 - e. Storage methods and locations for liquid and solid contaminated material.
 - f. Borrow sources and haul routes.
 - g. Decontamination procedures.
 - h. Spill contingency plan.
3. Closure Report: Three (3) copies of the Closure Report within 14 calendar days of work completion at the site.
4. Test Reports
 - a. Backfill
 - b. Surveys
 - c. Confirmation Sampling and Analysis
 - d. Sampling of Stored Material
 - e. Sampling Liquid
 - f. Compaction
 - g. Test results.

C. Surveys

1. Surveys shall be performed immediately prior to and after excavation of contaminated material to determine the volume of contaminated material removed. Surveys shall also be performed immediately after backfill of each excavation. The Contractor shall provide cross-sections on **25 foot (7.6 meter)** intervals and at break points for all excavated areas. Locations of confirmation samples shall also be surveyed and shown on the drawings.

D. Regulatory Requirements

1. Permits and Licenses: The Contractor shall obtain required federal, state, and local permits for excavation and storage of contaminated material. Permits shall be obtained at no additional cost the Owner.
2. Air Emissions: Air emissions shall be monitored and controlled in accordance with the Owner's Environmental Requirements.

E. Chemical Testing

1. Required sampling and chemical analysis shall be conducted in accordance with local requirements and the Owner's requirements.



F. Scheduling

1. The Contractor shall notify the Owner five (5) calendar days prior to the start of excavation of contaminated material. the Owner will **OR** The Contractor shall, **as directed**, be responsible for contacting regulatory agencies in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Backfill

1. Backfill material shall be obtained from the location indicated on the drawings **OR** offsite sources approved by the Owner, **as directed**. Backfill shall be classified in accordance with ASTM D 2487 as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, SC, ML, MH, CL, or CH and shall be free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, snow, ice or frozen materials. Backfill material shall be tested for the parameters listed below at a frequency of once per 3000 **cubic yards (cubic meters)**. A minimum of one set of classification tests shall be performed per borrow source. One backfill sample per borrow source shall also be collected and tested for the chemical parameters listed below.

<u>Physical Parameter</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
Grain Size	ASTM D 422
Compaction	ASTM D 698

Backfill shall not be used until borrow source chemical and physical test results have been submitted and approved.

B. Spill Response Materials

1. The Contractor shall provide appropriate spill response materials including, but not limited to the following: containers, adsorbents, shovels, and personal protective equipment. Spill response materials shall be available at all times when contaminated materials/wastes are being handled or transported. Spill response materials shall be compatible with the type of materials and contaminants being handled.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Existing Structures And Utilities

1. No excavation shall be performed until site utilities have been field located. The Contractor shall take the necessary precautions to ensure no damage occurs to existing structures and utilities. Damage to existing structures and utilities resulting from the Contractor's operations shall be repaired at no additional cost to the Owner. Utilities encountered that were not previously shown or otherwise located shall not be disturbed without approval from the Owner.

B. Clearing

1. Clearing shall be performed to the limits shown on the drawings in accordance with Division 2 Section "Site Clearing."

C. Contaminated Material Removal

1. Excavation: Areas of contamination shall be excavated to the depth and extent shown on the drawings and not more than **0.2 feet (60 mm)** beyond the depth and extent shown on the drawings unless directed by the Owner. Excavation shall be performed in a manner that will limit spills and the potential for contaminated material to be mixed with uncontaminated material. An excavation log describing visible signs of contamination encountered shall be maintained for each area of excavation. Excavation logs shall be prepared in accordance with ASTM D 5434.
2. Shoring: If workers must enter the excavation, it shall be evaluated, shored, sloped or braced as required by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) EM 385-1-1 and U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) 29 CFR 1926 section 650.



3. Dewatering: Surface water shall be diverted to prevent entry into the excavation. Dewatering shall be limited to that necessary to assure adequate access, a safe excavation, prevent the spread of contamination, and to ensure that compaction requirements can be met. No dewatering shall be performed without prior approval of the Owner.
- D. Confirmation Sampling And Analysis
 1. the Owner shall be present to inspect the removal of contaminated material from each site. After all material suspected of being contaminated has been removed, the excavation shall be examined for evidence of contamination. If the excavation appears to be free of contamination, field analysis shall be used to determine the presence of contamination using a real time vapor monitoring instrument **OR** immunoassay field kits, **as directed**. Excavation of additional material shall be as directed by the Owner. After all suspected contaminated material is removed, confirmation samples shall be collected and analyzed.
 2. Samples shall be collected at a frequency as directed by the Owner. A minimum of one sample shall be collected from the bottom and each side wall of the excavation. Based on test results, the Contractor shall propose any additional excavation which may be required to remove material which is contaminated above action levels. Additional excavation shall be subject to approval by the Owner. Locations of samples shall be marked in the field and documented on the as-built drawings.
- E. Contaminated Material Storage
 1. Material shall be placed in temporary storage immediately after excavation **OR** after treatment while awaiting test results, **as directed**. The following paragraphs describe acceptable methods of material storage. Storage units shall be in good condition and constructed of materials that are compatible with the material or liquid to be stored. If multiple storage units are required, each unit shall be clearly labeled with an identification number and a written log shall be kept to track the source of contaminated material in each temporary storage unit.
 2. Stockpiles
 - a. Stockpiles shall be constructed to isolate stored contaminated material from the environment. The maximum stockpile size shall be as directed by the Owner. Stockpiles shall be constructed to include:
 - 1) A chemically resistant geomembrane liner free of holes and other damage. Non-reinforced geomembrane liners shall have a minimum thickness of **20 mils (0.5 mm)**. Scrim reinforced geomembrane liners shall have a minimum weight of **40 lbs. per 1000 square feet (20 kg/100 square meters)**. The ground surface on which the geomembrane is to be placed shall be free of rocks greater than **0.5 inches (12 mm)** in diameter and any other object which could damage the membrane.
 - 2) Geomembrane cover free of holes or other damage to prevent precipitation from entering the stockpile. Non-reinforced geomembrane covers shall have a minimum thickness of **10 mils (0.25 mm)**. Scrim reinforced geomembrane covers shall have a minimum weight of **26 lbs. per 1000 square feet (13 kg/100 square meters)**. The cover material shall be extended over the berms and anchored or ballasted to prevent it from being removed or damaged by wind.
 - 3) Berms surrounding the stockpile, a minimum of **12 inches (300 mm)** in height. Vehicle access points shall also be bermed.
 - 4) The liner system shall be sloped to allow collection of leachate. Storage and removal of liquid which collects in the stockpile, in accordance with paragraph Liquid Storage.
 3. Roll-Off Units: Roll-off units used to temporarily store contaminated material shall be water tight. A cover shall be placed over the units to prevent precipitation from contacting the stored material. The units shall be located as shown on the drawings. Liquid which collects inside the units shall be removed and stored in accordance with paragraph Liquid Storage.
 4. Liquid Storage: Liquid collected from excavations and stockpiles shall be temporarily stored in **55 gallon barrels (220 L barrels) OR 500 gallon tanks (2000 L tanks)**, **as directed**. Liquid storage containers shall be water-tight and shall be located as shown on the drawings.



F. Sampling

1. Sampling of Stored Material

- a. Samples of stored material shall be collected at a frequency as directed by the Owner.
- b. Stored material with contaminant levels that exceed the action levels shall be treated offsite. Analyses for contaminated material to be taken to an offsite treatment facility shall conform to local, state, and federal criteria as well as to the requirements of the treatment facility. Documentation of all analyses performed shall be furnished to the Owner. Additional sampling and analyses to the extent required by the approved offsite treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and shall be performed at no additional cost to the Owner **OR** subject to approval by the Owner, **as directed**.

OR

Stored material with contaminant levels that exceed the action levels shall be treated onsite.

2. Sampling Liquid

- a. Liquid collected from excavations **OR** storage areas **OR** decontamination facilities, **as directed**, shall be sampled at a frequency of once for every **500 gallons (2,000 L)** of liquid collected.
- b. Liquid with contaminant levels that exceed action levels shall be treated offsite. Analyses for contaminated liquid to be taken to an offsite treatment facility shall conform to local, state, and federal criteria as well as to the requirements of the treatment facility. Documentation of all analyses performed shall be furnished to the Owner. Additional sampling and analysis to the extent required by the approved offsite treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility receiving the material shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and shall be performed at no additional cost to the Owner **OR** subject to approval by the Owner.

OR

Liquid with contaminant levels that exceed action levels shall be treated onsite.

3. Sampling Beneath Storage Units

- a. Samples from beneath each storage unit shall be collected prior to construction of and after removal of the storage unit. Samples shall be collected at a frequency as directed by the Owner from a depth interval of **0 to 0.5 feet (0 to 0.15 m)**.
- b. Based on test results, soil which has become contaminated above action levels shall be removed at no additional cost to the Owner. Contaminated material which is removed from beneath the storage unit shall be handled in accordance with paragraph Sampling of Stored Material. as directed by the Owner and at no additional cost to the Owner, additional sampling and testing shall be performed to verify areas of contamination found beneath stockpiles have been cleaned up to below action levels.

G. Spills

1. In the event of a spill or release of a hazardous substance (as designated in NARA 40 CFR 302), pollutant, contaminant, or oil (as governed by the Oil Pollution Act [OPA], 33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), the Contractor shall notify the Owner immediately. If the spill exceeds the reporting threshold, the Contractor shall follow the pre-established procedures as described in the Contingency Plan for immediate reporting and containment. Immediate containment actions shall be taken to minimize the effect of any spill or leak. Cleanup shall be in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. as directed by the Owner, additional sampling and testing shall be performed to verify spills have been cleaned up. Spill cleanup and testing shall be done at no additional cost to the Owner.

H. Backfilling

1. Confirmation Test Results: Excavations shall be backfilled immediately after all contaminated materials have been removed and confirmation test results have been approved. Backfill shall be placed and compacted to the lines and grades shown on the drawings.



2. Compaction: Approved backfill shall be placed in lifts with a maximum loose thickness of **8 inches (200 mm)**. Soil shall be compacted to 90 percent of ASTM D 698 **OR** ASTM D 1557, **as directed**, maximum dry density. Density tests shall be performed at a frequency of once per **10,000 square feet (930 square meters)** per lift. A minimum of one density test shall be performed on each lift of backfill placed. Field in-place dry density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, or ASTM D 2922. If ASTM D 2922 is used, a minimum of one in ten tests shall be checked using ASTM D 1556 or ASTM D 2167. Test results from ASTM D 1556 or ASTM D 2167 shall govern if there is a discrepancy with the ASTM D 2922 test results.
- I. Disposal Requirements
 1. Offsite disposal of contaminated material shall be in accordance with Division 2 Section "Disposal of Hazardous Materials."
- J. Closure Report
 1. Three copies of a Closure Report shall be prepared and submitted within 14 calendar days of completing work at the site. The report shall be labeled with the contract number, project name, location, date, and name of general contractor. The Closure Report shall include the following information as a minimum:
 - a. A cover letter signed by a responsible company official **OR** Professional Engineer registered in the state of the work who is a responsible company official, **as directed**, certifying that all services involved have been performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract documents and regulatory requirements.
 - b. A narrative report including, but not limited to, the following:
 - 1) site conditions, ground water elevation, and cleanup criteria;
 - 2) excavation logs;
 - 3) field screening readings;
 - 4) quantity of materials removed from each area of contamination;
 - 5) quantity of water/product removed during dewatering;
 - 6) sampling locations and sampling methods;
 - 7) sample collection data such as time of collection and method of preservation;
 - 8) sample chain-of-custody forms; and
 - 9) source of backfill.
 - c. Copies of all chemical and physical test results.
 - d. Copies of all manifests and land disposal restriction notifications.
 - e. Copies of all certifications of final disposal signed by the responsible disposal facility official.
 - f. Waste profile sheets.
 - g. Scale drawings showing limits of each excavation, limits of contamination, known underground utilities within **50 feet (15 m)** of excavation, sample locations, and sample identification numbers. On-site stockpile, storage, treatment, loading, and disposal areas shall also be shown on the drawings.
 - h. Progress Photographs. Color photographs shall be used to document progress of the work. A minimum of four views of the site showing the location of the area of contamination, entrance/exit road, and any other notable site conditions shall be taken before work begins. After work has been started, activities at each work location shall be photographically recorded daily **OR** weekly, **as directed**. Photographs shall be a minimum of **3 x 5 inches (76.2 x 127.0 mm)** and shall include:
 - 1) Soil removal and sampling.
 - 2) Dewatering operations.
 - 3) Unanticipated events such as spills and the discovery of additional contaminated material.
 - 4) Contaminated material/water storage, handling, treatment, and transport.
 - 5) Site or task-specific employee respiratory and personal protection.
 - 6) Fill placement and grading.

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- 7) Post-construction photographs. After completion of work at each site, the Contractor shall take a minimum of four views of each excavation site. A digital version of all photos shown in the report shall be included with the Closure Report. Photographs shall be a minimum of 3 inches by 5 inches (76mm by 127 mm) and shall be mounted back-to-back in double face plastic sleeves punched to fit standard three ring binders. Each print shall have an information box attached. The box shall be typewritten and arranged as follows:
- Project Name: Direction of View:
 - Location: Date/Time:
 - Photograph No.: Description of View:

END OF SECTION 02 61 13 00



SECTION 02 61 13 00a - PRECISION TESTING OF UNDERGROUND FUEL OIL TANKS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing of labor and equipment for the precision testing of underground fuel oil tanks. Products shall match existing materials and/or shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

1.2 PRODUCTS - (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION

- A. The Contractor shall furnish all the necessary labor and equipment to complete the Precision Fuel Oil Tank Testing at various buildings under the jurisdiction of the Owner. The pertinent quantity and the capacity of the tanks will be listed on each Job Order. When the contractor elects to use a volumetric tank tester, it shall be responsible to fill up and "top off" tank to a maximum of 100 gallons prior to the start of testing. The cost to "top off" tank will be the contractor's responsibility.
- B. The Contractor shall provide the material and labor necessary for the drilling and tapping of the existing oil tank manhole cover and the installation of new air bleeder valves. The air bleeder valve shall be a Hoffman Specialty #40 or #41 or their approved equal.
- C. Coordination of Work: Prior to performing any test, the contractor shall notify the Owner of the scheduled test date. Designated personnel from the Owner shall take necessary actions to coordinate fuel oil delivery and shall inform the contractor of the date and time of the fuel delivery. The contractor shall ascertain that the tanks are filled to capacity and shall be responsible to have the tanks "topped off" up to a maximum of 100 gallons prior to the start of testing. The contractor shall make arrangements to perform the testing within forty-eight (48) hours of notification that the oil tank has been filled. The Contractor's responsibility to "top off" tank only applies when the contractor elects to utilize a volumetric tank tester.
- D. Test Equipment: The Contractor shall be limited to using state approved Precision Testing methods equal to the following:
 - Ainlay Tank Tegrity Tester
 - Horner EZY 3
 - Hunter Leak Lokator
 - Tank Auditor
 - Petro Tite
- E. Test Results: The Contractor will be required to submit written reports of test results as noted below.
 1. The test reports' format shall be approved by the testing equipment manufacturer and the state.
 2. The Contractor shall submit one (1) type written report within seven (7) days of completion of the testing to the Owner.
 3. The Contractor shall submit one copy of the report to the state within thirty (30) days of completion of the testing. Proof of submission shall be appended to the request for payment.
 4. The test results shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Name and/or Number of Building
 - b. Address of Building

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- c. Date and Time of Test
 - d. Results of test including (Actual Data Calculations Graphs)
 - e. Test Method
 - f. Name and address of Contractor
 - g. Signature of test technician
5. Should the test indicate a leakage condition, the contractor shall perform the following:
 - a. Initiate procedure to isolate piping from tank and determine the source of the leak. This work shall be performed after notification of the Owner.
 - b. Submit a written proposal and cost estimate for work required to be performed to repair leak. Recommended proposal shall be submitted to the Owner within 48-hours after determining source of leak. No repair work shall proceed without authorization by the Owner.
 - c. Notify the state of leak discovered in underground buried tank. This notification shall take place within 2 hours of determining source of leak.
 - d. In these cases, the Owner may direct the Contractor to complete the work or exercise its option to perform the required work by its own forces or under separate contract.
6. After completion of the remedial work when applicable, the contractor shall perform a re-test, and shall issue a final test report in aforementioned format. The contractor shall be paid 50% of the bid unit price for the re-test.

END OF SECTION 02 61 13 00a



SECTION 02 61 13 00b - HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TESTING OF AIR RECEIVING TANKS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing of labor and equipment for the hydrostatic pressure testing of air receiving tanks. Products shall match existing materials and/or shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

1.2 PRODUCTS - (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION

A. General

1. Disconnect all piping and remove safety valve from air receiving tank and temporarily plug all openings on the disconnected tank.
2. Perform hydrostatic test at not less than twice the charging pressure, at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, for fifteen (15) minutes in accordance with the Administrative Code of the applicable Authority.
3. Test shall be performed in the presence of a representative of the Inspection Unit. Contractor shall notify the Owner's Inspection Unit seventy-two (72) hours prior to test.
4. At the completion of each test, contractor shall reconnect all piping and reinstall all removed equipment.
5. The Contractor shall issue an affidavit of test to the Owner. The affidavit shall state the date of test, testing pressure and the maximum working pressure allowable until the next test.
6. Furnish and install a glass enclosed aluminum frame of suitable size to display affidavit. Frame shall be open at the top for easy access to affidavit. Frame shall be firmly affixed in a permanent location adjacent to receiver tank as directed by the Owner.

B. Intent: Pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Code of applicable Authority, and in the interest of public safety, the Owner requires that:

1. All compressed air tanks shall be tested by a person who has received a Certificate of Fitness from the Owner to conduct such a test in the manner and to the pressure set forth in the code before being continued in use.
2. Licensed testers shall submit ten (10) day notice of appointments to the Owner.
3. A sworn statement by the person conducting the test, in proper affidavit form, attesting to the completion of such test, shall be filed with the Owner's office and a copy thereof posted on the premises.
4. The submission of such an affidavit or posting a copy thereof, where the required test has not been carried out in accordance with the foregoing provisions of law, shall be cause for the revocation of the Certificate of Fitness, denial of the required permits to maintain and operate equipment and may also subject the individual to criminal liability for filing a false affidavit and a fine of up to five hundred dollars, imprisonment of up to six months, or both.

END OF SECTION 02 61 13 00b



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 61 13 00	02 41 19 13a	Selective Demolition
02 61 13 00	02 65 00 00	Underground Storage Tank Removal



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SECTION 02 61 26 00 - REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOILS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for disposal of hazardous materials. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Definition

1. Hazardous materials shall be defined as asbestos containing materials, lead-based paint, PCBs, bird waste, and other materials categorized as hazardous by the EPA.

C. Submittals

1. Before start of work: At the pre-construction meeting, the Contractor shall submit the following to the Owner's Representative for review. Do not start work until these submittal are returned with Owner's Representative stamp indicating that the submittal is returned for unrestricted use.
 - a. Copy of State or local license for hazardous waste hauler.
 - b. Certificate of at least one on-site supervisor which has satisfactorily completed the OSHA 40 hour Health and Safety course for handling hazardous materials.
 - c. Certificates of workers which have successfully completed the OSHA 40-Hour Health and Safety Course for Hazardous Materials.
 - d. List of the employees scheduled to perform this work.
 - e. Schedule of start and finish times and dates for this work.
 - f. Name and address of landfill where these waste materials are to be deposited. Include contact person and telephone number.
 - g. Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all materials to be removed.
 - h. If contractor introduces any chemical into the work environment, a SDS for that chemical must be presented to the Owner's Representative prior to use.
 - i. Transporter must have notified the EPA and/or other appropriate local government agency in advance of its intentions to transport hazardous materials and, if applicable, receive an identification number.
 - j. Contingency Plan for handling emergencies with spills or leaks.
 - k. Certificates of workers which have successfully completed the OSHA 24-Hour Health and Safety Course for Hazardous Materials.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Drums: Recovery or salvage drums acceptable for disposal of hazardous waste. Prior approval of drums is required. Drums or containers must meet the required OSHA, EPA (40 CFR Parts 264-264 and 300), and DOT Regulations (49 CFR Parts 171-178). Use of damaged containers shall not be allowed.
2. Labels: As required by the EPA and OSHA for handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste.
3. Absorbent Material: Clay, soil or any commercially available absorbent used for the purpose of absorbing hazardous or potentially hazardous materials.

1.3 EXECUTION

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- A. All waste shall be transported and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state and local guidelines and regulations. The contractor is to obtain all permits, licenses, etc., which are necessary for the transporting and disposal of hazardous waste.
- B. Waste haulers shall maintain waste manifest and shipment record forms.

END OF SECTION 02 61 26 00



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 61 26 00	02 82 33 00	Removal and Disposal of Asbestos Containing Materials



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SECTION 02 65 00 00 - UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing of labor and equipment for the underground storage tank removal. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals

1. Work Plan: The Work Plan within 30 days after notice to proceed. The Contractor shall allow 30 days in the schedule for the Owner's review and approval. No adjustment for time or money will be made for resubmittals required as a result of noncompliance.
2. Qualifications: A document indicating that the Contractor meets the specified requirements.
3. Reports
 - a. Backfill Material.
 - b. Tank Contents Verification.
 - c. Contaminated Water Disposal.
 - d. Soil Examination, Testing, and Analysis.
 - e. Reports including the chain-of-custody records.
 - f. Backfilling.
 - g. Copies of all laboratory and field test reports.
 - h. Tank Closure Report: 3 copies of the report for each UST site opened, prepared in a standard 3-ring binder, within 14 days of completing work at each site. Each binder shall be labeled with contract number, project name, location and tank number; each binder shall be indexed. A copy of the report shall be furnished to the Installation Environmental Coordinator.
4. Records
 - a. Salvage Rights: A record of the disposition of salvaged materials at the end of the contract.
5. Qualifications
 - a. The Contractor shall have a minimum of 2 years of tank removal experience and shall be certified by the State in which the Project is located for tank removal work.
 - b. Laboratory Services: For laboratory services the Contractor shall be validated in accordance with state certification requirements.
 - c. Support Staff: The Contractor shall identify all staff involved for the various components, including personnel collecting and shipping samples. The qualifications of these staff members shall be detailed by the Contractor.

C. Regulatory Requirements

1. Permits and Licenses: The Contractor, as required or as directed by the Owner, shall obtain local, state, or federal permits and licenses that directly impact the Contractor's ability to perform the work prior to commencing removal operations.
2. Statutes and Regulations: Tank closures shall be carried out in accordance with 40 CFR 280, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 264, and 40 CFR 265 as well as the applicable local and State regulations. Hazardous material and/or waste shall be transported in accordance with applicable local and State regulations.

D. Project/Site Conditions: See the Detailed Scope of Work

1. Sequencing and Scheduling: The Contractor shall notify the Installation Environmental Coordinator and the Owner 5 days prior to tank removal. The Contractor shall be responsible for contacting the Implementation Agency (IA) in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements.



2. Work Plan

- a. The Contractor shall develop, implement, maintain, and supervise as part of the work, a comprehensive plan for tank removal and related operations. As a minimum the plan shall include, but not be limited to, excavation, removal, and ultimate disposal of the tank, its contents, and any contaminated materials. The Work Plan shall be based on work experience, on the requirements of this specification, and on the following references from the American Petroleum Institute:

API RP 1604.
API Standard 2015.
API RP 2003.
API Publication 2217A.
API Publication 2219.

No work at the site, with the exception of site inspections and mobilization, shall be performed until the Work Plan is approved. At a minimum, the Work Plan shall include:

- 1) Discussion of the removal approach, tank cleaning, and tank cutting procedures.
- 2) A Sampling and Analysis Plan.
- 3) Methods to be employed for product, sludge, vapor, and pumpable liquid removal; purging and inerting; and storage methods proposed for control of surface water.
- 4) Treatment options.
- 5) Identification of waste, tank and contaminated soil transporters and means of transportation.
- 6) Treatment, disposal, and alternate facilities, and means of treatment, disposal or remediation.
- 7) Borrow source.
- 8) Spill prevention plan.
- 9) Spill contingency plan.
- 10) Decontamination procedures, shoring plan, and safety measures.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Backfill Material

1. Backfill shall be classified in accordance with ASTM D 2487 as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, SC, MH, CL, or CH and shall be free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, snow, ice or frozen materials. If off-site materials are used, soil classification test results shall be approved prior to bringing the material onsite. The testing frequency for backfill material shall be 1 per 1000 cubic yards or a minimum of 1 test. Non-contaminated material removed from the excavation shall be used for backfill in accordance with Paragraph BACKFILLING.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. General Requirements

1. Safety Guidelines: Personnel shall abide by the safety guidelines specified in Division 01.
2. Burning and Explosives: Use of explosives or burning debris will not be allowed.
3. Protection of Existing Structures and Utilities: The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to avoid damage to existing structures, their appurtenances, monitoring wells, or utilities that may be affected by work activities. Any damage to utilities or monitoring wells resulting from the Contractor's operations shall be repaired at no expense to the Owner. The Contractor shall coordinate with the installation to locate underground utilities prior to beginning construction. Utilities encountered which were not previously shown or otherwise located shall not be disturbed without approval from the Owner.
4. Shoring: Shoring requirements shall be provided.

B. Tank Contents Verification



1. Sampling: Tank product, pumpable liquids, tank coatings and sludge shall be sampled by the Contractor. If the data is not adequate, additional sampling and analysis to the extent required by the approved permitted treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility receiving the material shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Meeting all regulatory requirements, including the preparation of hazardous materials and waste for transportation shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.
 2. Analysis: Tank contents shall be tested by the Contractor for the parameters listed herein. Analyses shall include total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylene (BETX), and lead.
 3. Characterization: Prior to removing any of the tank contents, the contents shall be characterized to determine if the tank contents must be disposed as a hazardous or special waste or in a special manner based on local, state, and Federal disposal regulations. Tank product, pumpable liquids, and sludge shall be characterized in accordance with 40 CFR 261 and 40 CFR 279. The waste contents determination and accompanying test results for each phase present in the tank shall be submitted to the Owner. The Contractor shall be responsible for any additional requirements identified by the disposal facility. The tank contents shall not be removed until approval is given by the Owner.
- C. Clearing, Grubbing And Removals
1. Areas designated for clearing and grubbing shall be cleared of all trees, stumps, down timber, brush, rubbish, roots larger than 75 mm (3 inches) in diameter, and matted roots prior to commencing operations. Concrete or asphalt pavement shall be saw cut at the limits of removal, broken and removed with the resulting debris disposed of as directed by the Owner. Chain link fence shall be removed and salvaged for reuse or disposed of off-site, as directed by the Owner.
- D. Topsoil
1. Uncontaminated topsoil shall be stripped and stockpiled separately for reuse at a location approved by the Owner if it meets the requirements of clean fill given in Paragraph BACKFILLING. Additional topsoil in excess of that produced by excavation shall be obtained where directed by the Owner. All areas disturbed by tank removal operations, other than areas to receive pavement or similar surface under this contract, shall be topsoiled. Topsoil shall be used wherever directed by the Owner.
- E. Preparations For Excavation: Before excavating, the Contractor shall drain product piping back to the tank, remove residual liquids trapped in the product lines, and remove all product from the tank; and the tank shall be purged and vented in accordance with API RP 1604, and as specified herein.
1. Removal of Product, Pumpable Liquids, and Sludge: Tank product, pumpable liquids, and sludge shall be contained, and stored onsite, prior to disposal. Contaminated water shall be treated as specified. Tank product, pumpable liquids, and sludge shall be analyzed and segregated to recover reusable products by the Owner prior to being transported to the designated location or treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facility. Tank product, pumpable liquids, and sludge shall be removed and disposed of by the Contractor. No Owner facilities shall be used for permanent storage or disposal of the wastes. Temporary storage on Owner's facilities will be allowed only until testing is complete, manifests (if necessary) are complete, and transportation is arranged. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all required permits. Usable product shall be the property of the Contractor. The Contractor shall provide approved containers, vehicles, equipment, labor, signs, labels, placards and manifests and associated land disposal restriction notices and notifications, necessary for accomplishment of the work, including materials necessary for cleaning up spills that could occur from tank removal operations.
 2. Contaminated Water Disposal:
 - a. Sampling, Analysis, and Containment
 - 1) Contaminated water shall be sampled and analyzed both prior to and after treatment. Contaminated water produced from excavation operations and tank pumping treated onsite, shall be analyzed for pH; benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene (BETX); total lead; oil and grease; total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Sampling and analysis shall be performed prior to disposal for every 200,000 L



- (50,000 gallons) of contaminated water treated. Analysis for contaminated water to be taken to an off-site treatment facility shall conform to the requirements of the treatment facility with documentation of all analyses performed furnished to the Owner in accordance with paragraph RECORDS.
- 2) Contaminated water shall be contained, stored onsite, and analyzed and disposed of by the Contractor in accordance with applicable Federal and state disposal regulations. The Contractor shall provide approved containers, vehicles, equipment, labor, signs, labels, placards and manifests and associated land disposal notices and notifications, necessary for accomplishment of the work.
 - b. Treatment: Contaminated water shall be treated by oil water separation, filtering, air stripping and activated carbon, or other means as approved by the Owner. If contaminated water is to be treated onsite, the proposed treatment shall be specified in the Work Plan and submitted for approval. Temporary storage and treatment equipment shall be installed at a location approved by the Owner. Treated effluent shall be sampled and analyzed and the results approved by the Owner before discharge to the sanitary sewer or the surface. Effluent shall be treated and discharged in accordance with the discharge permit.
- F. Purging And Inerting: After the tank and piping contents have been removed, but prior to excavation beyond the top of the tank, the Contractor shall disconnect all the piping (except the piping needed to purge or inert the tank). Flammable and toxic vapors shall be purged from the tank or the tank made inert in accordance with API RP 1604, with the exceptions that filling with water shall not be used and, if dry ice is employed, the Contractor shall use a minimum of 1.8 kg per 500 L (3 pounds per 100 gallons) of tank volume. The tank atmosphere shall be continuously monitored for combustible vapors if the tank is purged, or continuously monitored for oxygen if the tank is inerted.
- G. Excavation: Excavation areas, as well as work near roadways, shall be marked as directed by the Owner.
 1. Exploratory Trenches: Exploratory trenches shall be excavated as necessary to determine the tank location, limits and the location of ancillary equipment.
 2. Tank Excavation: Excavation around the perimeter of the tank shall be performed limiting the amount of potentially petroleum contaminated soil that could be mixed with previously uncontaminated soil. Petroleum contaminated soil shall be segregated in separate stockpiles. The Contractor shall maintain around the tank an excavation of sufficient size to allow workers ample room to complete the work, but also protect the workers from sliding or cave-ins. Sheet piling, bracing, or shoring shall be installed in the absence of adequate side slopes if there is a need for workers to enter the excavated area. Surface water shall be diverted to prevent direct entry into the excavation. Dewatering of the excavation may require a discharge permit by the State and shall be limited to allow adequate access to the tank and piping, to assure a safe excavation, and to ensure that compaction and moisture requirements are met during backfilling. Dewatering may result in the production of petroleum contaminated water and/or free product. Free product shall be recovered from the groundwater only as part of necessary dewatering.
 3. Piping Excavation: Excavation shall be performed as necessary to remove tank piping and ancillary equipment in accordance with paragraphs: Shoring, Tank Excavation, and Open Excavations.
 4. Open Excavations: Open excavations and stockpile areas shall be secured while awaiting confirmation test results from the soil beneath the tank. The excavation shall be backfilled as soon as possible after tank and contaminated soil removals have been completed and confirmation samples have been taken. The Contractor shall divert surface water around excavations to prevent water from directly entering into the excavation.
 5. Stockpiles: Uncontaminated excavated soil and petroleum contaminated soil that is not a state-regulated hazardous waste shall be stockpiled and used for backfill in the tank excavation prior to using borrow material or disposed of off-site. Excavated material that is regulated by the state as a hazardous waste shall be considered contaminated and shall be placed in containers such as drums, roll-offs or dumpsters for sampling in accordance with paragraph Stockpiled Material



Sampling. Uncontaminated soil shall be stockpiled separately from the contaminated soil, a safe distance away from, but adjacent to, the excavation.

H. Removal Of Piping, Ancillary Equipment, And Tank

1. **Piping and Ancillary Equipment:** All piping and ancillary equipment shall be disconnected from the tank. The piping shall be removed completely (interior and exterior of the tank). All tank ancillary equipment and piping connections shall be capped, except those connections necessary to inert the tank within the excavation zone. The piping exterior and ancillary equipment shall be cleaned to remove all soil and inspected for signs of corrosion and leakage. The Contractor shall ensure no spillage of the piping contents occurs, as specified in the Work Plan, and as required in paragraph SPILLS. If the soil under and around the tank pad is contaminated, the tank pad shall be removed and disposed of off-site at an approved non-hazardous or hazardous waste facility, as required. If the soil under and around the tank pad is not contaminated, the tank pad shall remain in place.
2. **Tank:** The tank shall be removed from the excavation and the exterior cleaned to remove all soil and inspected for signs of corrosion, structural damage, or leakage. All materials coming into contact with the tank, or in the vicinity of the excavation such as shovels, slings and tools shall be of the non-sparking type. After removal from the excavation, the tank shall be placed on a level surface at an approved location and secured with wood blocks to prevent movement.
3. **Contaminated Soil, Tank and Piping Excavation Examination:** After the tank has been removed from the ground, the adjacent and underlying soil shall be examined for any evidence of leakage. The soil shall be visually inspected for staining after removal of all obviously contaminated soil, then screened for the presence of volatile and/or semi-volatile contamination using a real time vapor monitoring instrument or immunoassay field kits, as required. Uncontaminated soil or petroleum contaminated soil not regulated by the state as hazardous waste shall be transported off-site for disposal. Contaminated soil or suspected contaminated soil shall be containerized. the Owner shall determine the extent of the contaminated soil to be removed from each site. The Contractor shall report any evidence indicating that the amount of contaminated soil may exceed the individual site limit specified, to the Owner the same day it is discovered. If minimal additional excavation is required, the Owner may allow the Contractor to proceed. If extensive contamination is encountered, the excavation shall be sampled and backfilled in accordance with paragraph BACKFILLING. After the known contaminated soil is removed, the excavation shall be sampled and analyzed.

I. Tank Cleaning

1. **Exterior:** Soil shall be removed from the exterior of the tank, piping, and associated equipment to eliminate soil deposition on roadways during transportation to a temporary storage area, ensure markings will adhere to the surfaces, and simplify tank cutting. Soil shall be removed using non-sparking tools. Removed uncontaminated soil and soil not regulated by the state as a hazardous waste shall be recovered and used as backfill in the former tank excavation. Soil believed to be contaminated shall be removed and containerized.
2. **Temporary Storage:** If the tank is stored after the tank exterior is cleaned and ancillary equipment is removed, and prior to being cut into sections, the tank shall be labeled as directed in API RP 1604, placed on blocks, and temporarily stored in the area of the existing tank site. Prior to cleaning the tank interior the tank atmosphere shall be monitored for combustible vapors and purged or inerted if combustible vapors are detected.
3. **Interior:**
 - a. The tank interior shall be cleaned using a high pressure (greater than 500 psi (3.45 Mpa)), low volume (less than 2 gpm (0.13 L/s)) water spray or steam cleaned until all loose scale and sludge is removed, and contamination, in the form of a sheen, is no longer visible in the effluent stream. The interior surfaces of piping shall also be cleaned, to the extent possible, using the same method used for cleaning the tank. Contaminated water generated from interior cleaning operations (of both piping and tank) shall not exceed the following quantities for each UST cleaned:

UST VOLUME (LITERS)

PERCENT OF UST VOLUME



3,785 or less	5
37,850 or less	5 or 378 L, whichever is less
75,700 or less	1 or 568 L, whichever is less
greater than 75,700	1 or 946 L, whichever is less

UST VOLUME (GALLONS)	PERCENT OF UST VOLUME
1,000 or less	5
10,000 or less	5 or 100 gal., whichever is less
20,000 or less	1 or 150 gal., whichever is less
greater than 20,000	1 or 250 gal., whichever is less.

- b. All contaminated water resulting from cleaning operations shall be handled in accordance with paragraph Contaminated Water Disposal. Cleaning shall be accomplished eliminating, to the greatest extent possible, the need for personnel to enter the tank. Cleaning shall be done using specially designed tank cleaning equipment which allows the tank to be cleaned prior to cutting into sections without requiring personnel to enter the tank or, if less specialized equipment is used, the tank shall be partially dissected to overcome confined space entry hazards.

J. Soil Examination, Testing, And Analysis

1. Tank Excavation Sampling Procedures: After soil known to be contaminated has been removed or after soil excavation is complete, the excavation shall be sampled with procedures, number, location, and methodology in accordance with state regulations. Samples shall be obtained from the pits, in accordance with ASTM D 1587, using a backhoe with a Shelby tube attached to the bucket.
2. Stockpiled Material Sampling: Sampling locations, number and specific procedures shall be as required by the implementing agency and the disposal facility.
3. Analysis: Soil samples from the excavation and stockpiled material shall be tested in accordance with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan for the following parameters: total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH); benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene (BETX); toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). Copies of all test results shall be provided to the Owner.

- K. Backfilling: The tank area and any other excavations shall be backfilled only after the soil test results have been approved. Contaminated soil removal shall be complete after the bottom of the tank excavation is determined to have soil contamination levels below the state standards of approval by the Owner. The excavation shall be dewatered if necessary. Stockpiled material subjected to chemical confirmation testing shall be used as backfill if it is found to conform to the requirements of clean fill per appropriate state and local regulations. Backfill consisting of clean fill shall be placed in layers with a maximum loose thickness of 200 mm (8 inches) and compacted to 90 percent maximum density for cohesive soils and 95 percent maximum density for cohesionless soils. Density tests shall be performed by an approved commercial testing laboratory or by facilities furnished by the Contractor. Test results shall be attached to contractor's Quality Control Report. A minimum of 1 density test shall be performed on each lift. Laboratory tests for moisture density relations shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D 1557, Method B, C, or D, or ASTM D 3017. A mechanical tamper may be used provided that the results are correlated with those obtained by the hand tamper. Field in-place density shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2922, or ASTM D 2167.

L. Disposal Requirements

1. Treatment, Disposal, and Recycling: Disposal of hazardous or special wastes shall be in accordance with all local, State, and Federal solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations; and conditions specified herein. This work shall include all necessary personnel, labor, transportation, packaging, detailed analyses (if required for disposal, manifesting or completing waste profile sheets), equipment, and reports. Product and pumpable liquids removed from the tank shall be recycled to the greatest extent practicable. The tanks removed shall be disposed of



- at one of the state approved facilities. Each tank disposed of in this manner shall be manifested as required by the State to document delivery and acceptance at the disposal facility.
2. Tank and Ancillary Equipment Disposal: After the tank, piping, and ancillary equipment have been removed from the excavation and the tank cleaned, the tank shall be cut into sections with no dimension greater than 1500 mm (5 feet). Tank and piping sections shall be disposed of in a State approved off-site disposal facility or in a salvage yard. The tank shall be cut into sections prior to being taken from the tank removal site. The Contractor shall not sell the tank intact. Ancillary equipment shall be disposed of at an approved off-site disposal facility or a salvage yard. Piping shall be disconnected from the tank and removed or grouted full of a portland cement and water slurry consisting of 22.7 L (6 gallons) of clean water per 42.6 kg (94 pound) sack of portland cement, thoroughly mixed and free of lumps, unless otherwise indicated.
 3. Transportation of Wastes: Transportation shall be provided in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Material Regulations and State and local requirements, including obtaining all necessary permits, licenses, and approvals. Evidence that a State licensed hazardous waste or waste transporter is being used shall be included in the SUBMITTALS.
 4. Salvage Rights: The Contractor shall retain the rights to salvage value of recycled or reclaimed product and metal not otherwise identified, so long as the requirements of 40 CFR 266 and 40 CFR 279, or the applicable State requirements are met. At the end of the contract, the Contractor shall provide documentation on the disposition of salvaged materials.
 5. Records: Records shall be maintained of all waste determinations, including appropriate results of analyses performed, substances and sample location, the time of collection, and other pertinent data as required by 40 CFR 280, Section 74 and 40 CFR 262 Subpart D. Transportation, treatment, disposal methods and dates, the quantities of waste, the names and addresses of each transporter and the disposal or reclamation facility, shall also be recorded and available for inspection, as well as copies of the following documents:
 - a. Manifests.
 - b. Waste analyses or waste profile sheets.
 - c. Certifications of final treatment/disposal signed by the responsible disposal facility official.
 - d. Land disposal notification records required under 40 CFR 268 for hazardous wastes.
 6. Hazardous/Special Waste Manifests: Manifesting shall conform to Federal, State and local requirements.
 7. Documentation of Treatment or Disposal: The wastes, other than recyclable or reclaimable product or metal, shall be taken to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility which has EPA or appropriate state permits and hazardous or special waste identification numbers and complies with the provisions of the disposal regulations. Documentation of acceptance of special waste by a facility legally permitted to treat or dispose of those materials shall be furnished to the Owner not later than 5 working days following the delivery of those materials to the facility; and a copy shall be included in the Tank Closure Report. A statement of agreement from the proposed treatment, storage or disposal facility and certified transporters to accept hazardous or special wastes shall be furnished to the Owner not less than 14 days before transporting any wastes. If the Contractor selects a different facility than is identified in the contract, documentation shall be provided for approval to certify that the facility is authorized and meets the standards specified in 40 CFR 264.
- M. Spills: Immediate containment actions shall be taken as necessary to minimize effect of any spill or leak. Cleanup shall be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, local laws and regulations, and district policy at no additional cost to the Owner.
- N. Tank Closure Report: Tank Closure Reports shall include the following information as a minimum:
1. A cover letter signed by a Professional Engineer registered in the State in which the Project is located certifying that all services involved have been performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this specification.
 2. A narrative report describing what was encountered at each site, including:
 - a. condition of the UST.
 - b. any visible evidence of leaks or stained soils.
 - c. results of vapor monitoring readings.



- d. actions taken including quantities of materials treated or removed.
 - e. reasons for selecting sample locations.
 - f. sample locations.
 - g. collection data such as time of collection and method of preservation.
 - h. reasons for backfilling site.
 - i. whether or not groundwater was encountered.
3. Copies of all analyses performed for disposal.
4. Copies of all waste analyses or waste profile sheets.
5. Copies of all certifications of final disposal signed by the responsible disposal installation official.
6. Information on who sampled, analyzed, transported, and accepted all wastes encountered, including copies of manifests, waste profile sheets, land disposal restriction, notification and certification forms, certificates of disposal, and other pertinent documentation.
7. Copies of all analyses performed for confirmation that underlying soil is not contaminated, with copies of chain-of-custody for each sample. Analyses shall give the identification number of the sample used. Sample identification numbers shall correspond to those provided on the one-line drawings.
8. Scaled one-line drawings showing tank locations, limits of excavation, limits of contamination, underground utilities within 15 m (50 feet) sample locations, and sample identification numbers.
9. Progress Photographs. The Contractor shall take a minimum of 4 views of the site showing such things as the location of each tank, entrance/exit road, and any other notable site condition before work begins. After work has been started at the site, the Contractor shall photographically record activities at each work location daily. Photographs shall be 76.2 x 127.0 mm (3 x 5 inches) and shall include:
 - a. Soil removal, handling, and sampling.
 - b. Unanticipated events such as discovery of additional contaminated areas.
 - c. Soil stockpile area.
 - d. Tank.
 - e. Site or task-specific employee respiratory and personal protection.
 - f. Fill placement and grading.
 - g. Post-construction photographs. After completion of work at each site, the Contractor shall take a minimum of four (4) views of the site. Prints shall illustrate the condition and location of work and the state of progress. The photographs shall be mounted and enclosed back-to-back in a double face plastic sleeve punched to fit standard three ring binders. Each color print shall show an information box, 40 x 90 mm (1-1/2 x 3-1/2 inches). The information box for the 76.2 x 127.0 mm (3 x 5 inch) photographs shall be scaled down accordingly, or taped to the bottom of the photo. The box shall be typewritten and arranged as follows:
 - Project No.
 - Contract No.
 - Location
 - Contractor/Photographer
 - Photograph No. Date/Time:
 - Description
 - Direction of View

END OF SECTION 02 65 00 00



02 - Existing Conditions

Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 65 00 00	02 41 19 13a	Selective Demolition
02 65 00 00	02 61 13 00	Excavation And Handling Of Contaminated Material
02 65 00 00	02 61 13 00a	Precision Testing Of Underground Fuel Oil Tanks
02 65 00 00	02 61 13 00b	Hydrostatic Pressure Testing Of Air Receiving Tanks
02 81 00 00	02 61 26 00	Removal and Disposal of Contaminated Soils
02 81 00 00	02 61 13 00	Excavation And Handling Of Contaminated Material



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SECTION 02 82 16 00 - ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for encapsulation (lock-down) of asbestos-containing materials. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals

1. Product Data: Manufacturers technical information including label analysis and application instructions for each material proposed for use.
2. Installation Instructions: Manufacturer's installation instructions with specific project requirements noted.
3. Performance Warranty: Manufacturers performance guarantee.
4. Safety Data Sheet: Safety Data Sheet in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) for each surfactant and encapsulating material proposed for use on the work. Include a separate attachment for each sheet indicating the specific worker protective equipment proposed for use with the material indicated.

C. Delivery And Storage: Deliver materials to the job site in original, new and unopened packages and containers bearing manufacturer's name and label, and following information:

1. Name or title of material
2. Manufacturer's stock number and date of manufacture
3. Manufacturer's name
4. Thinning instructions
5. Application instructions
6. Deliver materials together with a copy of the OSHA Material
7. Safety Data Sheet for the material.

D. Job Conditions: Apply encapsulating materials only when environmental conditions in the work area are as required by the manufacturer's instructions.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Testing: Test material to be encapsulated using methods set forth in ASTM E1494 "Standard Practice for Encapsulants for Spray-or-Trowel-Applied Friable Asbestos- Containing Building Materials."

F. Warranty

1. Performance Warranty: Contractor shall submit written Performance Warranty, executed by the contractor, agreeing to repair/replace spray-on work which has cracked, fallen from substrate, or otherwise deteriorated to a condition where it would not perform effectively for its intended purposes due substantially to defective materials or workmanship and not due to abuse by occupants, improper maintenance, unforeseeable ambient exposures or other causes beyond anticipated conditions and contractors control. Warranty period shall be for at least one year after date of Final Completion.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Encapsulant system shall be an acrylic, elastomeric type, spray, brush or roller-applied, tinted penetrating or tinted bridging type, specifically designed for application to asbestos-containing



material. System shall be equal to Global Encasement System as manufactured by GLOBAL Encasement Inc., 132-32nd Street, Union City, NJ 07087 U.S.A., Tel. (800) 266-3982/(201) 902-9770.

- a. All encasement topcoat materials shall be warranted to be heavy-bodied, from the same manufacturer, and shall be long lasting, highly-pure (low VOC) materials that remain flexible, chalk resistant and resist cracking, peeling, algae and fungus that can cause future indoor air quality concerns.
- b. To allow for building movement without cracking or disturbing fibrous materials, coating systems shall have passed testing to ASTM standards for adhesion, permeability, aged flexibility and with aged elasticity for the encasement system of over 250%.
- c. Coatings shall be Class A Fire Rated, water-based, non-toxic, safe and easy to use, contain no hazardous ingredients by OSHA definition, comply with all known building codes and be non-flammable.
- d. Coating materials shall have low VOC (Volatile Organic Compound) content.
- e. Coating materials shall not release health threatening toxic smoke and fumes in a fire and shall comply with all known building codes.
- f. Coating materials shall have passed the following testing standards:
 - 1) ASTM E 119 fire tests demonstrating that applying a multi-layer system over fireproofing does not adversely affect the fireproof rating of the fireproofing (3 hour test).
 - 2) UPITT Combustion Toxicity Test proving nothing toxic is released in a fire.
 - 3) ASTM E 84 and E162 fire tests for "Class A" - Surface Flammability and Burning Characteristics (Flame Spread = 0, Smoke Developed = 5).
 - 4) "Pull-off Adhesion" test per ASTM E736 equals or exceeds 9,950 lbs./sq. ft. (89.1 lbs./sq. in.).
 - 5) ASTM D 1653 and E96 "Water Vapor Permeability" (showing the rate that water vapor can pass through the system).
 - 6) Impact Resistance, "Tensile Strength" shall exceed 150 psi; "Elongation" shall exceed 250%.
 - 7) System shall be mildew resistant, impact resistant, scrub resistant, non-yellowing, non-chalking, highly blister resistant, rust resistant, highly chemical resistant and shall remain flexible after 1000 hour ASTM Accelerated Weather testing.
 - 8) Water-Based materials (low VOC) Volatile Organic Content of Primer-Sealer-Neutralizer = 0.1 g/L (0.001 lb./gal.) and Encasement Top Coat = 0.1 g/L (0.001 lb./gal.) as tested by EPA Method 24.
 - 9) Materials comply with applicable standards for installation on interior and/or exterior surfaces of a building.
 - 10) Encasement Systems shall provide additional water-proofing protection.

B. Related Materials:

1. Elastomeric architectural sealants, caulking compounds, primers, and similar materials shall be approved by the manufacturer of the encasement coatings. All materials used shall be applied in accordance with its manufacturer's recommendations.

C. Applicable Standards

1. Product shall be rated as acceptable for use intended when field tested in accordance with ASTM E 1494.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. General

1. Prior to applying any encapsulating material in Work Areas, Contractor shall obtain final visual inspection approval by the Project Administrator.



02 - Existing Conditions

2. Prior to applying any encapsulating material, Contractor shall ensure that application of the sealer will not cause the base material to fail and allow the sealed material to fall of its own weight or separate from the substrate. Should Contractor doubt the ability of the installation to support the sealant, request direction from the Owner's Representative before proceeding with the encapsulating work.
 3. Do Not Commence Application of encapsulating materials until all removal work within the work area has been completed.
- B. Worker Protection
1. Before beginning work with any material for which a Safety Data Sheet has been submitted provide workers with the required protective equipment. Require that appropriate protective equipment be used at all times.
- C. Application
1. Comply with all manufacturer's instructions for particular conditions of installation. Consult with manufacturer's technical representative for conditions not covered.
 2. Encapsulate all surfaces in full compliance with manufacturer's procedures.
 3. At completion of Encapsulation and before removal of Work Area enclosures and Pressure Differential System, decontaminate space in accordance with requirements of manufacturer's instructions.
 4. Remove all debris from the project site and restore area to proper conditions by cleaning all surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's written recommendations.
 5. At completion of work submit manufacturer's record of inspection of completed work and Manufacturers Performance Guarantee executed by both manufacturer and Contractor.

END OF SECTION 02 82 16 00



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SECTION 02 82 33 00 - REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for removal of friable asbestos-containing materials. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Description

1. Furnish all labor, materials, facilities, equipment, services, employee training and testing, permits and agreements necessary to perform the work required for asbestos removal, encapsulation, repair, clean-up, decontamination, re-insulation and all other work in accordance with these specifications, in accordance with the latest regulations from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the recommendations of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and any other applicable federal, state and local government regulations. Whenever there is a conflict or overlap of the above references, the most stringent provision is applicable.
2. The work specified herein shall be performed by competent persons trained, knowledgeable and qualified in the state-of-the-art techniques of asbestos abatement, handling and subsequent cleaning of contaminated areas.

C. Scope

1. The quantities of materials and limits of abatement work area(s) shall be verified by the asbestos contractor.

D. Asbestos Hazard

1. Asbestos-containing material when damaged or disturbed is subject to fiber releases. Wet methods are a primary means of controlling fiber release.
2. Strict compliance with each of the provisions outlined in these specifications for the encapsulation, repair and handling of asbestos-containing material is of great importance, because:
 - a. The inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers can cause a very serious and often fatal disease.
 - b. Workers may not be aware they are inhaling asbestos fibers.
 - c. Symptoms of the disease do not appear for many years.
 - d. Only the Contractor and its employees can prevent the inhalation of asbestos fibers, which can lead to the development of asbestos-related disease.
 - e. No insurance is available to provide for asbestos-related disease.

E. Other Hazardous Material

1. Contractor shall comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62 - Lead in Construction when demolishing any equipment or architectural component identified as lead-containing or lead-based paint. The work of this project is considered a demolition activity.
2. the Owner anticipates that a substantial amount of the Project will involve lead paint.

F. Qualifications

1. the Owner and the Owner's Representative will verify and approve the experience of the Asbestos Abatement Contractor based upon submission at the time of bidding by Contractor evidence of the following:
 - a. Experience: Provide the names and locations of at least three asbestos abatement projects of comparable size and complexity comparable with this work. Provide the names



and telephone numbers of contact person at previous projects. Provide the final air monitoring decontamination fiber levels achieved.

- b. Personnel: Provide the name(s) of "Competent Person" as defined by OSHA 29 CFR 1926.32(f) - Asbestos. Demonstrate the education and specialized training with successful completion of examination of an EPA approved course. Provide evidence of participation in five projects of complexity comparable with this project.
- c. Licensing and Certification: The Contractor must hold a current, valid asbestos license issued by the State in which the work is to be performed.

G. Notices And Record Keeping

- 1. Contractor shall maintain for at least 30 years, a record for each asbestos project in which the Contractor engages. Each record shall include the following information: name, address, and social security number of all personnel involved with the project, the name address and social security number of the OSHA "Competent Person" who will supervise the work, the amount of asbestos material that was removed, repaired, encapsulated or disturbed, the commencement and completion date of the work, copies of Hazardous Waste Manifest(s), personal air monitoring results and any other appropriate information.
- 2. The Contractor shall send written notification as required by USEPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) Asbestos Regulations (40 CFR 61, Subpart M) to the Owner, at least 10 working days prior to beginning any work on asbestos-containing materials.
- 3. Include the following information:
 - a. Name and address of the Owner or operator.
 - b. Description of the facility being demolished or renovated, including the size, age, and prior use of the facility.
 - c. Estimate of the approximate amount of asbestos material present in the facility in terms of linear feet of pipe, and surface area on other facility components. For facilities in which the amount of asbestos materials is less than 260 linear feet on pipes and less than 160 square feet on other facility components, explain techniques of estimation.
 - d. Location of the facility being demolished or renovated.
 - e. Scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or renovation.
 - f. Nature of planned demolition or renovation and method(s) to be used.
 - g. Procedures to be used to comply with the requirements of USEPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) Asbestos Regulations (40 CFR 61 Subpart M).
 - h. Name and location of the waste disposal site where the asbestos waste material will be deposited.
- 4. Prior to commencement of work, the Contractor shall submit the following documents to the Owner's Representative. No work will be allowed to start until these documents have been approved:
 - a. The schedule of the work, including manpower, length and number of work shifts. Schedule shall be coordinated with the Owner's full occupancy of all areas of the building.
 - b. Satisfactory proof that written notification has been provided to the EPA regional office and the Owner.
 - c. Proof that all required permits, disposal site locations, and arrangements for transportation and disposal of asbestos-contaminated materials, supplies and the like have been obtained.
 - d. Complete a worker certificate indicating that all employees have had instruction and training on the hazards of asbestos exposure, the use and fitting of respirators, protective dress, wet and dry decontamination procedures, entry and exit from work areas, and all aspects of work procedures and protective measures.
 - e. Documentation indicating that all employees have received appropriate medical examinations and have successfully passed fit testing for the respirator to be worn. As a



- minimum, medical exams must be consistent with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101(K)(9)(viii)(G)-Asbestos Regulation.
- f. Samples of signs to be used in and around the work area to comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101(K)(9)(viii)(I)- Asbestos regulations and as required by federal, state and municipal regulations.
 - g. Safety Data Sheets (OSHA form 174 or equivalent) for all chemicals used during work performed under this section.
 - h. Encapsulation data and encapsulation procedures.
 - i. Design of pressure differential system including calculation used to arrive at the number of machines necessary to achieve one air change per every 10 minutes.
 - j. Location of personnel and material decontamination units for each work area.
5. Contractor shall provide written notification to the Owner's Representative of its intent to start work at least five days in advance. In no case will the Contractor start work until authorization to proceed is given.
 6. During the work, Contractor shall maintain a daily log which will be kept at the job site. Items to be included in the daily log shall include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Meetings, purpose, attendees, discussions, items of resolution.
 - b. Visitations, authorized and unauthorized.
 - c. Sign-in sheets of all personnel entering and leaving the work area.
 - d. Special or unusual events (i.e., barrier breeching equipment failures).
 - e. Personal air monitoring results.
 - f. Two copies of the daily log are required for Project Closeout.
- H. Terminology (Definitions)
1. Abatement - Procedures to control fiber release from asbestos-containing materials. Includes removal, enclosure or encapsulation.
 2. Air Lock - A system for permitting ingress or egress without permitting air movement between any two adjacent areas consisting of two curtained doorways. The air lock must be maintained in an uncontaminated condition at all times.
 3. Air Monitoring; - The process of measuring the asbestos fiber content of a specific volume of air in a stated period of time using methods approved or recommended by OSHA, EPA, NIOSH or other method approved by the Owner or the Owner's Representative.
 4. Amended water - Water to which a surfactant has been added.
 5. Asbestos - A generic name given to a number of naturally occurring hydrated mineral silicates that possess a unique crystalline structure, are incombustible in air, and are separable into fibers. Asbestos includes the asbestiform varieties of Chrysotile (serpentine), Crocidolite (Riebeckite), Amosite (Cummingtonite-Grunente), Anthophyllite, Actinolite, and Tremolite.
 6. Asbestos-containing material (ACM) - Any material that contains more than 1 percent asbestos by weight as determined by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM).
 7. Authorized Visitor - the Owner or its designated representative, or a representative of any regulatory or other agency having jurisdiction over the project.
 8. Class I - Asbestos work means activities involving the removal of thermal systems insulation (TSI) and surfacing ACM and PACM.
 9. Class II - Asbestos work means activities involving the removal of ACM which is not TSI or surfacing material. This includes, but is not limited to, the removal of asbestos-containing wallboard, floor tile and sheeting, roofing and siding shingles, and construction mastics.
 10. Class III - Asbestos work means repair and maintenance operations where "ACM" including TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM is likely to be disturbed.
 11. Class IV - Asbestos work means maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM or PACM and activities to clean-up dust, waste and debris resulting from Class I, II and III activities.
 12. Critical Barrier - A unit of temporary construction which provides the only separation between an asbestos work area and an adjacent, potentially occupied, space. The critical barrier is composed of at least one intact sheet of polyethylene sheeting.



13. Decontamination Enclosure System - A series of connected rooms with curtained doorways between any two adjacent rooms, for the decontamination of workers or of materials and equipment. A decontamination system contains at least two air locks.
14. Disposal - All procedures necessary to transport and deposit the asbestos-contaminated material stripped and removed from the building in a waste disposal site in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
15. Disposal Site - A site approved by the EPA for the disposal of asbestos-containing wastes.
16. Encapsulant - A liquid which can be applied to asbestos-containing materials and which controls the possible release of fibers from the materials.
17. Encapsulation - The use of an agent to seal the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrate the bulk (penetrating encapsulant) of the asbestos-containing material.
18. HEPA -High Efficiency Particulate Air - A type of filter which is 99.97% efficient at filtering particles of 0.3 micrometers in diameter.
19. HEPA Vacuum Equipment - Vacuuming equipment equipped with a HEPA filter in the exhaust outlet, and so designed and maintained that 99.97% of all particles of 0.3 micrometer in diameter in the inlet air are collected and retained.
20. Negative Pressure Respirators - Respirators which function by the wearer breathing in air through a filter.
21. NIOSH - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.
22. the Owner's Representative - Authorized Consultants
23. Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) - A level of airborne fibers specified by OSHA as an occupational exposure standard for asbestos. It is 0.1 f/cc of air, eight-hour TWA, as measured by Phase Contrast Microscopy.
24. Repair - The restoration of damaged or deteriorated asbestos-containing material to intact condition.
25. Respirator Protection Program - A set of procedures and equipment required by OSHA if employees wear negative pressure respirators or if fiber levels are above the PEL.
26. Surfactant - Chemical wetting agent added to water to improve penetration, thus reducing the amount of water required for a given operation or area, and enhancing the effect of the water in reducing fiber release.
27. Thermal Systems Insulation - Material applied to pipes, fittings, boilers, breeching, tanks, ducts or other interior structural components to prevent heat loss or gain, or water condensation, or for other purposes.
28. Wet Cleaning - The process of eliminating asbestos contamination from building surfaces and objects by using cloths and mops or other cleaning tools that have been dampened with clean water and afterwards disposing of these cleaning tools as asbestos-contaminated waste.

I. Permits And Licenses:

1. The Contractor must maintain current licenses as required by applicable state or local jurisdictions for the removal, transporting, disposal or other regulated activity relative to the work of this contract.

J. Regulations

1. This section sets forth governmental regulations and industry standards which are included and incorporated herein by reference and made a part of the specifications. This section also sets forth those notices and permits which are known to the Owner and which either must be applied for and received, or which must be given to governmental agencies before start of work.
2. Except to the extent that more explicit or more stringent requirements are written directly into the contract documents, all applicable codes, regulations, and standards have the same force and effect (and are made a part of the contract documents by reference) as if copied directly into the contract documents, or as if published copies are bound herewith.
3. The Contractor shall assume full responsibility and liability for the compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to work practices, hauling, disposal, and protection of workers, visitors to the site, and persons occupying areas adjacent to the site. The Contractor



is responsible for providing medical examinations and maintaining medical records of personnel as required by the applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The Contractor shall hold the Owner and the Owner's Representative harmless for failure to comply with any applicable work, hauling, disposal, safety, health or other regulation on the part of itself, its employees, or its Sub-Contractors.

4. Federal requirements which govern asbestos abatement work or hauling and disposal of asbestos waste materials include but are not limited to the following regulations:
 - a. U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, (OSHA), including but not limited to:
 - 1) U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA, including, but not limited to:
 - a) Occupational Exposure to Asbestos, Tremolite, Anthophyllite and Actinolite; Final Rules
Title 29, Part 1910, Section 1001
Part 1926, Section 1101 of the Code of Federal Regulations
 - b) Respiratory Protection
Title 29, Part 1910, Section 134 of the Code of Federal Regulations
 - c) Construction Industry
Title 29, Part 1926.1011, of the Code of Federal Regulation
 - d) Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records
Title 29, Part 1910, Section 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations
 - e) Hazard Communication
Title 29, Part 1910, Section 1200 of the Code of Federal Regulations
 - f) Specifications for Accident Prevention Signs and Tags
Title 29, Part 1910, Section 145 of the Code of Federal Regulations
 - 2) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) including, but not limited to:
 - a) Asbestos Abatement Projects Rule
40 CFR Part 762
CPTS 62044, FRL 2843-9
Federal Register, Vol. 50 No. 134, July 12, 1985
P28530-28540
 - b) Regulation for Asbestos
Title 40, Part 61, Subpart A of the Code of Federal Regulations
 - c) National Emission Standard for Asbestos
Title 40, Part 61, Subpart M (Revised Subpart B) of the Code of Federal Regulations
 - 3) State requirements which govern asbestos abatement work and/or hauling and disposal of asbestos waste materials.
 - 4) Contractor shall abide by all local requirements which govern asbestos abatement work or hauling and disposal of asbestos waste materials including the following:
 - a) American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018
(212) 354-3300
 - b) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems Publication Z9.2-79
 - c) Practices for Respiratory Protection Publication Z288.2-80
 - d) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
1916 Race Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 299-5400
 - e) Specification for Encapsulants for Friable Asbestos-Containing Building Materials
 - f) Safety and Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Asbestos



- K. the Owner's Representative
1. the Owner's Representative is authorized by the Owner to perform the following:
 - a. Have free access to all asbestos work areas.
 - b. To assist in interpretation of procedures.
 - c. To advise on all provisions of the contract documents pertaining to the control of asbestos.
 - d. To stop work if, in the course of performing their monitoring duties, an instance of substantial nonconformance with the contract documents is observed.
 - e. To stop work if a situation presenting a health hazard to workers or the Owner's employees or occupants of the building is observed.
 - f. To act as the Owner's liaison in technical matters involving the asbestos-related work.
 - g. To perform air sampling inside and outside the asbestos work area during the project. The Contractor shall cooperate fully with the Owner's Representative, its agents and employees, and ensure cooperation of its workers during collection of air samples and work area inspections.
 - h. the Owner's Representative role in advising the Owner on environmental health matters does not relieve the Contractor's obligation to comply with all applicable health and safety regulations. Air monitoring results generated by the Owner's Representative shall not be used by the Contractor to represent compliance with regulatory agency requirements for monitoring of worker's exposure to airborne asbestos, nor shall any other activity on the part of the Owner's Representative represent the Contractor's compliance with applicable health and safety regulations.
- L. Pre-Construction Conference
1. An initial progress meeting recognized as "Pre-Construction Conference" shall be held prior to start of any work. Contractor shall meet at project site, with General Superintendent, the Owner, the Owner's Representative, and other entities concerned with asbestos abatement work. Record discussions and agreements and furnish copy to each participant. Provide at least 72 hours advance notice to all participants prior to convening Pre-Construction Conference.
 2. This is an organizational meeting, to review responsibilities and personnel assignments, to locate the containment and decontamination areas; and temporary facilities including power, light, water, etc.
 3. Submit waivers on forms, and executed in a manner acceptable to the Owner. Administrative requirements that must proceed or coincide with Contractor's submittal for final payment shall consist of the following:
 - a. Completion of project closeout requirements.
 - b. Completion of items specified for completion beyond time of Final Completion (regardless of whether special payment application was previously made).
 - c. Assurance, satisfactory to the Owner, that unsettled claims will be settled and that work not actually completed and accepted will be completed without undue delay.
 - d. Transmittal of required project construction records to the Owner.
 - e. Landfill receipts for all asbestos-containing material.
 - f. Proof, satisfactory to the Owner, that taxes, fees and similar obligations of Contractor have been paid.
 - g. Removal of temporary facilities, services, surplus materials, rubbish and similar elements.
 - h. Consent of surety for final payment.
- M. Project Closeout
1. Project closeout is the term used to describe certain collective project requirements that indicate completion of the work to be fulfilled near the end of the contract time. Also, in preparation for final acceptance of the work by the Owner, as well as, final payment to the Contractor and the normal termination of the Contract.
 2. Include supporting documentation for completion as indicated in these contract documents.
 3. Submit a statement on accounting of changes to the Contract Sum.
 4. Advise the Owner of pending insurance change-over requirements.



5. Submit specific warranties, workmanship and maintenance bonds, maintenance agreements, final certifications and similar documents.
6. Obtain and submit releases enabling the Owner's full, unrestricted use of the work area and access to services and utilities. Where required, include occupancy permits, operating certificates and similar releases.
7. Results of the completed inspection will form the initial "punch-list" for final acceptance.
8. A complete record, certified by the testing laboratory, of all personal air monitoring results.
9. Complete the following cleaning operations as outlined in Paragraph "Decontamination Procedures" before requesting the Owner's Representative inspection for certification of Final Completion.
 - a. Remove exposed labels in finished spaces which are not required as permanent labels on materials supplied as part of the work, except for "Asbestos", "Asbestos Free", or Thermal Insulation Labels specified elsewhere.
 - b. Clean transparent materials, affected by the work including mirrors and window/door glass, to a polished condition, removing substances which are noticeably vision-obscuring materials. Replace broken glass and damaged transparent materials.
 - c. Clean exposed hard-surfaced finishes affected by the work, to a dirt-free condition, free of dust, stains, films and similar distracting substances. Except as otherwise indicated, avoid disturbance of natural weathering of exterior surfaces. Restore reflective surfaces to original reflective condition.
 - d. Clean plumbing fixtures affected by the work to a sanitary condition, free of stains including those resulting from water exposure.
 - e. Replace all HVAC filters using materials supplied by the Owner or clean non-replaceable filters after minimum of two days of operation of HVAC equipment.
 - f. Clean light fixtures and lamps, which have been affected by the work so as to function with full efficiency. Replace lamps where inoperable.
 - g. Repair any damage to wall, ceiling and floor surfaces caused by installation and removal of the polyethylene sheeting.

N. Personnel Protection

1. Prior to commencement of work, the workers shall be instructed and be knowledgeable in the areas described in Paragraph "Submittals and Notices" having to do with employees.
2. Worker Protection - shall comply with 29 CFR 1910.134 (Respiratory Protection).
 - a. Because there is no known safe level of exposure to asbestos, it is prudent to reduce worker's exposures to as low a level as possible. Proper respiratory protection is critical in minimizing exposure.
 - b. Workers shall be provided, as a minimum, with personally issued and marked respirators equipped with high efficiency particulate filters approved by NIOSH to be worn in the designated work area and/or whenever a potential exposure to asbestos exists. Sufficient filters shall be provided for replacement as required by the workers or applicable regulations. Disposable respirators shall not be used.
 - c. No worker shall be exposed to levels greater than 0.01 f/cc as determined by the protection factor of the respirator worn and the work area fiber levels.
 - d. Whenever powered purifying respirator protection is used, a sufficient supply of replacement batteries and HEPA filter cartridges shall be provided to the workers.
 - e. Air monitoring required by OSHA is work of the Contractor and not covered in this specification. Contractor shall post, on a daily basis, results of the air monitoring results from the previous shift. A complete record, certified by the testing laboratory, of all personal air monitoring tests and results will be furnished to the Owner and the Owner's Representative prior to Contractor's Request for Final Payment.
 - f. During encapsulation operations or usage of other organic base aerosols (e.g., spray glue, expanding foam), workers shall be provided with combination cartridges consisting of organic vapor and HEPA sections.



- g. Workers shall be provided with sufficient sets of protective full-body clothing to be worn in the designated work area and/or whenever potential exposure to asbestos exists. Such clothing shall include, but not be limited to, full-body coveralls, headgear and gloves. Workers shall assure that hoods covering their hair are worn in the designated work areas at all times. Eye protection and hard hats shall be provided as required by applicable safety regulations. Eye protection shall be worn during encapsulation operations. Non-disposable type protective clothing and footwear shall be left in the work area until the end of the asbestos abatement work, at which time such items will be disposed of as asbestos waste.
 - h. Non-skid footwear shall be provided to all abatement workers. Disposable clothing shall be adequately sealed to the footwear to prevent body contamination.
 - i. Protective clothing shall not be worn in lieu of street clothing outside the work area.
 - j. Visitor Clothing: The Contractor shall provide authorized visitors with suitable respirator, protective clothing, headgear, eye protection, and footwear as described herein, whenever they enter the work area.
3. Decontamination and Work Procedures: The decontamination and work procedures to be followed by workers shall be posted as described in these specifications.
4. Worker and Authorized Visitor Protection Procedures:
- a. Each worker and authorized visitor shall, upon entering the job site, remove street clothes in a designated clean change area and put on a respirator with new filters and clean protective clothing before entering the work area.
 - b. The Contractor's employees shall perform a positive/negative respirator fit test each time it enters the work area. If leakage occurs, the respirator must be re-adjusted or replaced.
 - c. Workers shall maintain their respirators in a safe operating condition. The condition of respirators shall be checked daily.
 - d. Workers and visitors shall complete the decontamination procedures as outlined in the specification upon exiting the work area.
 - e. Workers shall not eat, drink, smoke, or chew gum or tobacco in or near the asbestos work areas.
 - f. Workers shall be fully protected with respirators and protective clothing immediately prior to the first disturbance of asbestos-containing or contaminated materials and until final cleanup is completed.

O. Air Monitoring

- 1. The airborne fiber counts outside the work area will be monitored to detect faults in the work area isolation such as contamination of the building outside of the work areas with airborne asbestos fibers, failure of filtration or rupture in the negative pressure system. Should any of the above occur, the Contractor shall immediately cease asbestos abatement activities until the fault is corrected. Work shall not recommence until authorized by the Owner's Representative. In the case of mini-enclosures the Owner's Representative will monitor air in a remote location of the residence to determine the baseline of asbestos.
- 2. The airborne fiber counts in the work area will be monitored. The purpose of this air monitoring will be to detect airborne fiber counts which may significantly challenge the ability of the work area isolation procedures to protect the balance of the building or outside of the building from contamination by airborne fibers. In the case of mini-enclosures the Owner's representative may monitor air outside of several enclosures if they are in close proximity.
- 3. Contractor shall maintain an average airborne count inside the work area of less than 0.5 f/cc. If the fiber counts rise above this figure for any sample taken, revise work procedures to lower fiber counts. If the TWA fiber count for any work shift or eight-hour period exceeds 0.5 f/cc, stop all work, leave pressure differential system in operation and notify the Owner's Representative. Do not recommence work until authorized in writing by the Owner's Representative.
- 4. If airborne fiber counts exceed 1.0 f/cc for any period of time cease all work until fiber counts fall below 0.5 f/cc and notify the Owner's Representative. Do not recommence work until authorized in writing by the Owner's Representative.



5. If any air sample taken outside of the work area exceeds the 0.01 f/cc of air, Contractor shall immediately and automatically stop all work. If this air sample was taken inside the building and outside of critical barriers around the work area, immediately erect new critical barriers to isolate the affected area from the balance of the building. Erect Critical Barriers at the next existing structural isolation of the involved space (e.g., wall, ceiling, and floor). Leave Critical Barriers in place until completion of work and insure that the operation of the negative pressure system in the work area results in a flow of air from the balance of the building into the affected area.
6. If the exit from the clean room of the personnel decontamination unit enters the affected area, establish a temporary decontamination facility consisting of a shower room and changing room. After cleaning and decontamination of the affected area remove the shower room and leave the changing room in place as an air lock.
7. After certification of visual inspection in the work area, remove critical barriers separating the work area from the affected area. Final air samples will be taken within the entire area.
8. The following procedure will be used to resolve any disputes regarding fiber types when a project has been stopped due to excessive airborne fiber counts. "Airborne Fibers" referred to above include all fibers regardless of composition as counted in the Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) NIOSH 7400 Method procedures. If work has stopped due to high airborne fiber counts, air samples will be secured in the same area by the Owner's Representative for analysis by electron microscopy. "Airborne fibers" counted in samples analyzed by Scanning or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) shall be only asbestos fibers, but of any diameter and length. Subsequent to analysis by Electron Microscopy the number of airborne fibers shall be determined by multiplying the number of fibers, regardless of composition, counted by the PCM NIOSH 7400 Method procedure by a number equal to asbestos fibers counted divided by all fibers counted in the electron microscopy analysis.
9. If electron microscopy is used to arrive at the basis for determining airborne fiber counts in accordance with the above paragraph, and if the average of airborne asbestos fibers in all samples taken exceeds 0.1 f/cc, or if any one sample exceeds 0.2 f/cc, then the cost of such analysis will be born by the Contractor, at no additional cost to the Owner.
10. the Owner's Representative will secure at least the following air samples to establish a base line before start of work involving large enclosures:

Location Sampled	Number of Samples	Analysis Method	Detection Limit f/cc	Minimum Volume Liters	Rate LPM
Each Work Area	1	PCM	0.01	1,900	2-16
Outside Each Work Area	1-3	PCM	0.01	1,900	2-16

11. Base Line is an action level expressed in f/cc, which is ten percent greater than the largest of the following:
 - a. Average of the samples collected on cellulose ester filters outside each work area.
 - b. Average of the samples collected on cellulose ester filters outside the building.
 - c. 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter.
12. Daily: From start of work of Paragraph "Temporary Enclosure" through the work of Paragraph "Project Decontamination," the Owner may be taking the following samples on a daily basis. The location of each air sample will be determined by the Owner's Representative.
 - a. Baseline
 - b. Work Area
13. For larger enclosures samples will be collected on 25 mm cassettes with the following filter media:
PCM: 0.8 micrometer mixed cellulose ester.

Location Sampled	Number of Samples	Analysis Method	Detection Limit f/cc	Minimum Volume Liters	Rate LPM
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Each Work Area	2	PCM	0.01	1,900 as required by conditions	2-16
Outside Each Work Area Critical Barrier	1	PCM	0.01	1,900	2-16
Clean Room	1	PCM	0.01	1,900	2-16
Equip Decon	1	PCM	0.01	1,900	2-16

14. Additional samples may be taken at the Owner or the Owner's Representative discretion. If airborne fiber counts exceed allowed limits, additional samples will be taken as necessary to monitor fiber levels.
15. The services of a testing laboratory will be employed by the Owner to perform laboratory analysis of the air samples. Samples will be sent daily so that verbal reports on air samples can be obtained in a timely manner. A complete record, certified by the testing laboratory, of all air monitoring tests and results will be furnished to the Owner's Representative, the Owner and the Contractor.
16. Air samples may be analyzed on site by the Owner's Representative, if they are to be analyzed by the NIOSH 7400 Method.
17. Cellulose ester filters will be analyzed using the PCM NIOSH 7400 Method. Thus analysis will be carried out at a laboratory located off the job site.
18. At the completion of the work in occupied areas and prior to the dismantling of the isolation system, final air clearance will be conducted by the Owner's Representative.
19. Decontamination of the work area will be considered complete when all samples indicate fiber levels are less than 0.01 f/cc of air as analyzed by PCM NIOSH 7400 Method or an average of less than 70 structures per square millimeter of filter area as analyzed by TEM; Level II AHERA Method.
20. The Contractor may conduct its own air monitoring and laboratory testing. If it elects to do this the cost of such air monitoring and laboratory testing shall be included in the Contract Sum.

P. Equipment Removal Procedures

1. Clean all external surfaces of contaminated waste containers and equipment thoroughly by wet sponging or HEPA vacuuming before moving such items into the equipment decontamination enclosure system washroom for final cleaning and removal to uncontaminated areas. Ensure that personnel do not leave the work areas through the equipment decontamination enclosure system.

Q. Disposal Activities

1. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to comply with current federal, state and local regulations concerning the waste handling, transportation, and disposal of asbestos-containing material (ACM) and accompanying solvents or residues.
2. The Contractor will document actual disposal of the waste at the designated landfill by completing Disposal Certificate or submitting proof of landfill receipt.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. All Contractor's equipment delivered to the site shall be free of asbestos contamination.
2. Store all materials subject to damage off the ground, away from wet or damp surfaces, and under cover sufficient to prevent damage or contamination.
3. Damaged or deteriorating materials shall not be used and shall be removed from the premises. Materials that become contaminated shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.



4. Polyethylene flame retardant sheet of 6-mil thickness shall be used unless otherwise specified. Polyethylene sheeting shall be sized to minimize the frequency of joints. Polyethylene sheeting must satisfy the National Fire Prevention Association Standard 701, "Small Scale Fire Test for Flame Resistant Textile and Film."
5. Adhesive tape shall be capable of sealing joints of adjacent sheets of polyethylene and for use in attachment of polyethylene sheet to finished or unfinished surfaces of similar materials and shall be capable of adhering under dry and wet conditions, including use of amended water. Contractor shall use adhesive tape compatible with finished surfaces.
6. Protective devices such as, but not limited to, disposable clothing, respirators, gloves, hard hats, etc. shall be used.
7. Wetting agent shall be a mixture of 50/50 polyoxyethylene ether and polyglycol ester or equivalent commercial product.
8. Encapsulant materials shall be the bridging and penetrating type and conform with the following characteristics:
 - a. Encapsulants shall not be solvent-based or utilize a hydrocarbon in the liquid in which the solid parts of the encapsulant are suspended.
 - b. Encapsulant shall not be flammable.
9. A non-hardening lagging sealer for enclosing and sealing raw exposed edges and surfaces of asbestos-containing materials.
10. Pre-mixed or job mixed insulating plaster manufactured for use on plumbing equipment shall be used when repairing damaged thermal insulation material.
11. Non-woven fibrous glass mat and open weave glass fiber mat cloth for repair of thermal systems insulation.
12. Fire retardant sealant shall prevent fire, smoke, water and toxic fumes from penetrating through sealants. Sealant shall have a flame spread, smoke and fuel contribution of zero, and shall be ASTM and Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) rated for three hours for standard method of fire test for fire stop systems.

B. Tools And Equipment

1. Provide suitable tools for repair and encapsulation of asbestos-containing materials and for removal of asbestos-containing materials that are beyond repair. Wire brushes shall not be used as a means of removing or cleaning asbestos-containing materials from surfaces, if they are used as the surface is being sprayed with water or amended water.
2. Provide sufficient number of HEPA-filtered vacuum cleaners equipped with pick-up adapters, steel floor wands, crevice tools, and carpet tools.
3. Airless sprayers capable of spraying amended water shall be provided in sufficient number to allow continuous uninterrupted work.
4. Asbestos filtration devices shall utilize high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration systems.
5. Transportation equipment, as required, shall be suitable for loading, temporary storage, and unloading of contaminated waste without exposure to persons or property, and shall be quiet in motion if used within the building.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Safety Procedures For Power And Lighting

1. The use of wet methods for removal, repair, encapsulation or cleaning procedures increases the potential for electrical shock when working around electrical panels, conduit, light fixtures, alarm systems, junction boxes, transformers, etc. In coordination with the Owner, de-energize as much electrical equipment as possible to prevent electrical shock to employees performing the work. The Contractor shall use the following precautions:
 - a. Use non-conductive tools and vacuum attachments.
 - b. Utilize "hot line" covers over energized cables and power lines when possible.



- c. Ensure all electrical equipment in use is properly grounded before the job starts. Check outlets, wiring, extension cords and power pickups.
- d. Avoid stringing wiring across floors. Elevate wiring if possible.
- e. Ensure electrical outlets are tightly sealed and taped to avoid water spray.
- f. Determine operating voltages of equipment and lines before working on or near energized parts.
- g. Energized parts must be insulated or guarded from employee contact and other conductive objects. Extension cords must be three-wire type and connected to a Ground Fault Interrupter (GFI) circuit.
- h. Lock or secure de-energized circuits at panel and post warning signs.
- i. Seal heating vents with two layers of polyethylene sheeting prior to the start of work. The Contractor shall repair any damage caused by Contractor's operations to duct work, grilles, dampers, louvers or HVAC equipment at the completion of the work at Contractor's expense. Coordinate all lock out and or de-energizing with the Owner.

B. Temporary Facilities

- 1. Use qualified tradesmen for installation of temporary services and facilities. Locate temporary services and facilities where they will serve the entire project adequately and result in minimum interference with the performance of the work and operations of the building. Coordinate all installations and shut downs with building owner.
- 2. Relocate, modify and extend services and facilities as required during the course of work so as to accommodate the entire work of the project.
- 3. Provide new or used materials and equipment that are undamaged and in serviceable condition. Provide only materials and equipment that are recognized as being suitable for the intended use, by compliance with appropriate standards.
- 4. During the erection and/or moving of scaffolding, care must be exercised so that the polyethylene floor covering is not damaged.
- 5. Clean, as necessary, debris from non-slip surfaces.
- 6. At the completion of abatement work, clean all construction aids within the work area, wrap in one layer of 6-mil polyethylene sheet and seal before removal from the work area.
- 7. Temporary water service connections to the Owner's water system shall include back flow protection. Valves shall be temperature and pressure rated for operation of the temperatures and pressures encountered.
- 8. Employ heavy-duty abrasion-resistant hoses with a pressure rating 50 percent greater than the maximum pressure of the water distribution system to provide water into each work area and to each Decontamination Unit. Provide fittings as required to allow for connection to existing wall hydrants or spouts, as well as temporary water heating equipment, branch piping, showers, shut-off nozzles and equipment.
- 9. Electrical Services shall comply with applicable NEMA, NECA and UL standards and governing regulations for materials and layout of temporary electric service.
- 10. Provide a weatherproof, grounded temporary electric power service and distribution system of sufficient size, capacity, and power characteristics to accommodate performance of work during the construction period. Install temporary lighting adequate to provide sufficient illumination for safe work and traffic conditions in every area of work.
- 11. Provide receptacle outlets equipped with ground fault circuit interrupters, reset button and pilot light, for plug-in connection of power tools and equipment.
- 12. Use only grounded extension cords; use "hard-service" cords where exposed to abrasion and traffic. Use single lengths or use waterproof connectors to connect separate lengths of electric cords, if single lengths will not reach areas of work. All cords shall be elevated off the floor inside the containment area.
- 13. Temporary wiring in the work area shall be type UL non-metallic sheathed cable located overhead and exposed for surveillance. Do not wire temporary lighting with plain, exposed (insulated) electrical conductors. Provide liquid tight enclosures or boxes for wiring devices.



14. Provide Type "A" fire extinguishers for temporary offices and similar spaces where there is minimal danger of electrical or grease-oil-flammable liquid fires. In other locations provide type "ABC" dry chemical extinguishers, or a combination of several extinguishers of NFPA recommended types for the exposures in each case.
15. Use of the Owner's existing toilet facilities, as indicated, will be permitted, so long as these facilities are properly cleaned and maintained in a condition acceptable to the Owner. At Final Completion, restore these facilities to the condition prevalent at the time of initial use. All provisions of these specifications regarding leaving the work area must be met.
16. When mini-enclosures area being used all of the requirements above will be enforced by the Owner's Representative. The construction and set-up of the mini-enclosures may be done by the Abatement Contractor.

C. Pressure Differential System

1. Before start of work Contractor shall submit design of pressure differential system to the Owner's Representative for review. Do not begin work until system has been approved by the Owner's Representative. Include in the submittal the following:
 - a. Number of pressure differential machines required and the calculations necessary to determine the number of machines.
 - b. Description of projected air-flow within work area and methods required to provide adequate air flow in all portions of the work area.
2. If the enclosure is not a mini-enclosure, the Contractor must supply the required number of asbestos air filtration units to the site in accordance with these specifications. Each unit shall include the following:
 - a. Cabinet constructed of steel or other durable materials able to withstand damage from rough handling and transportation. The width of the cabinet should be less than 30 inches to fit through standard-size doorways. Cabinet shall be factory sealed to prevent asbestos-containing dust from being released during use, transport, or maintenance. Access to and replacement of all air filters shall be from intake end. Unit shall be mounted on casters or wheels.
 - b. Rate capacity of fan according to useable air-moving capacity under actual operating conditions. Use centrifugal-type fan.
 - c. The final filter shall be the HEPA type. The filter media (folded into closely pleated panels) must be completely sealed on all edges with a structurally rigid frame.
 - d. A continuous rubber gasket shall be located between the filter and the filter housing to form a tight seal.
 - e. Provide HEPA Units that are individually tested and certified on site by an independent testing agency to have an efficiency of not less than 99.97 percent when challenged with 0.3 m dioctylphthlaate (DOP) particles when tested in accordance with Military Standard Number 2182 and Army Instruction Manual 136-300-175A. Provide filters that bear a UL586 label to indicate ability to perform under specified conditions.
 - f. Pre-filters, which protect the final filter by removing the larger particles, are required to prolong the operating life of the HEPA filter. Two stages of pre-filtration are required. The first-stage pre-filter shall be a low-efficiency type (e.g., for particles 10 microns and larger). The second-stage (or intermediate) filter shall have a medium efficiency (e.g., effective for particles down to 5 microns). Pre-filters and intermediate filters shall be installed either on or in the intake grid of the unit and held in place with special housings or clamps.
 - g. Each unit shall be equipped with a Magnahelic gauge or manometer to measure the pressure drop across filters and indicate when filters have become loaded and need to be changed. A table indicating the useable air-handling capacity for various static pressure readings on the Magnahelic gauge shall be affixed near the gauge for reference, or the Magnahelic reading indicating at what point the filters should be changed, noting Cubic Feet per Minute (CFM) air delivery at that point. Provide units equipped with an elapsed time meter to show the total accumulated hours of operation.



- h. The unit shall have an electrical (or mechanical) lockout to prevent fan from operating without a HEPA filter. Units shall be equipped with automatic shutdown system to stop fan in the event of a major rupture in the HEPA filter or blocked air discharge. Warning lights are required to indicate normal operation, too high a pressure drop across the filters (i.e., filter overloading), and too low of a pressure drop (i.e., major rupture in HEPA filter or obstructed discharge).
 - i. Electrical components shall be approved by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) and Underwriters' Laboratories (UL). Each unit shall be equipped with overload protection sized for the equipment. The motor, fan, fan housing, and cabinet shall be grounded.
 - j. If a mini-enclosure is used the air filtration unit may be a HEPA filtered vacuum with a flow rate of at least 100 cubic feet per minute (CFM).
- 3. Provide a fully operational pressure differential system within the work area maintaining continuously a pressure differential across work area enclosures of 0.02 inches of water for glove bag operations and mini-containments. Demonstrate to the Owner's Representative the pressure differential by use of pressure differential meter or a manometer, before disturbance of any asbestos-containing materials. In the case of a mini-enclosure visual evidence of pressure differential through the use of a smoke generation tube shall be sufficient as in paragraph C.13 of this section.
- 4. Continuously monitor and record the pressure differential between the work area and the building outside of the work area.
- 5. Provide fully operational negative pressure systems supplying a minimum of one air change every ten minutes (six changes per hour), less in the instance of a mini-enclosure. Determine the volume in cubic feet of the work area by multiplying floor area by ceiling height. Determine total ventilation requirement in cubic feet per minute (cfm) for the work area by dividing this volume by the air change rate.
- 6. $\text{Ventilation Required (CFM)} = \text{Volume of work area (cu. ft.)} / 10 \text{ min.}$
- 7. Determine number of units needed to achieve ten-minute change rate by dividing the ventilation requirement (CFM) above capacity of exhaust unit(s) used. Capacity of a unit for purposes of this section is the capacity in cubic feet per minute with fully loaded filters (pressure differential which causes loaded filter warning light to come on) in the machines labeled operating characteristics.
- 8. Add one additional unit as a backup in case of equipment failure or machine shutdown for filter changing.
- 9. Locate exhaust unit(s) so that makeup air enters work area primarily through decontamination facilities and traverses work area as much as possible. This may be accomplished by positioning the unit(s) at a maximum distance from the worker access opening or other makeup air sources.
- 10. Vent to outside of building, unless authorized in writing by the Owner's Representative.
- 11. Each unit shall be serviced by a dedicated minimum 115v-20A circuit with overload device tied into an existing building electrical panel which has sufficient spare capacity to accommodate the load of all pressure differential units connected. Dedication of an existing circuit may be accomplished by shutting down existing loads on the circuit.
- 12. Test pressure differential system before any asbestos-containing material is wetted or removed. After the work area has been prepared, the decontamination facility set up, and the exhaust unit(s) installed, start the unit(s) (one at a time). Demonstrate operation and testing of pressure differential system to the Owner's Representative.
- 13. Demonstrate of operations of the pressure differential system to the Owner's Representative will include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. Plastic barriers and sheeting move lightly in toward work area.
 - b. Curtain of decontamination units move lightly in toward work area.
 - c. There is a noticeable movement of air through the decontamination unit. Use stroke tube to demonstrate air movement from clean room, and from equipment room to work area.
 - d. Use smoke tubes to demonstrate a positive motion of air across all area in which work is to be performed.



- e. Use a differential pressure meter or manometer to demonstrate a pressure difference of at least 0.02 inches (as allowed) of water across every barrier separating the work area from the balance of the building or outside. This is not required in the case of a mini enclosure.
14. Start exhaust units before beginning work (before any asbestos-containing material is disturbed). After abatement work has begun, run units continuously to maintain a constant negative pressure until decontamination of the work area is complete. Do not turn off units at the end of the work shift or when abatement operations temporarily stop.
15. Do not shut down pressure differential system during encapsulating procedures, unless authorized by the Owner's Representative in writing. Start abatement work at a location farthest from the exhaust units and proceed toward them. If an electric power failure occurs, immediately stop all abatement work and do not resume until power is restored and exhaust units are operating again.
16. At completion of abatement work, allow exhaust units to run as specified to remove airborne fibers that may have been generated during abatement work and cleanup and to purge the work area with clean makeup air. The units may be required to run for a longer time after decontamination, if dry or only partially wetted asbestos material was encountered during any abatement work. In the case of a mini-enclosure the vacuum may be removed and the entrance sealed following encapsulation until the clearance sample is collected.
17. Prior to final air test, remove pre-filter and wipe out inside lip of negative air machine.
18. When a final inspection and the results of final air tests indicate that the area has been decontaminated, exhaust units may be removed from the work area. Before removal from the work area, remove and properly dispose of pre-filter, and seal Intake to the machine with 6-mil polyethylene to prevent environmental contamination from the filters.

D. Work Area Preparation

1. The work area is the location where asbestos-abatement work occurs. It is a variable of the extent of work of the contract. It may be a portion of a room, a single room, or a complex of rooms. A "work area" is considered contaminated during the work, and must be isolated from the balance of the building, and decontaminated at the completion of the asbestos-control work.
2. Pre-clean fixed objects, walls and floor surfaces within the proposed work areas using HEPA filtered vacuum equipment and wet cleaning methods as appropriate.
3. Seal all openings, supply and exhaust vents, and convectors within ten feet of the work area with 6-mil polyethylene sheeting secured and completely sealed with plastic adhesion tape.
4. Contact fire control agencies to review procedures prior to start of work.
5. Provide flame resistant polyethylene sheeting that conforms to requirements set forth by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 701, Small Scale Fire Test for Flame-resistant Textiles and Films. Provide largest size possible to minimize seams, four- or six- mils thick, frosted or black.
6. Provide spray adhesive in aerosol cans which is specifically formulated to stick tenaciously to sheet polyethylene and supporting surface.
7. Completely isolate the work area from other parts of the building so as to prevent asbestos-containing dust or debris from passing beyond the isolated area. Should the area beyond the work area(s) become contaminated with asbestos-containing dust or debris as a consequence of the work, clean those areas in accordance with the procedures indicated in Paragraph "Decontamination Procedures." All such required cleaning or decontamination shall be performed at no additional cost to the Owner.
8. Place all tools (i.e., scaffolding, staging) necessary for the work in the area to be isolated prior to erection of plastic sheeting temporary enclosure.
9. Disable ventilation systems or any other system bringing air into or out of the work area. Disable system by disconnecting wires, removing circuit breakers, by lockable switch or other positive means that will prevent accidental premature restarting of equipment.
10. Remove and dispose of all electrical and mechanical items, such as lighting fixtures, clocks, diffusers, registers, escutcheon plates, etc., which cover any part of the surface on which work is to be performed.



11. All general construction items such as cabinets, casework, doors and window trim, moldings, ceilings, trim, etc., which cover the surface of the work as required to prevent interference with the work. To be performed by the Owner: clean, decontaminate and reinstall all such materials, upon completion of all removal work with materials, finishes, and workmanship to match existing installations before start of work.
12. Permit Access to the work area only through the Decontamination Unit. All other means of access shall be closed off and sealed and warning signs displayed on the clean side of the sealed access.
13. Provide Warning Signs at each visual and physical barriers reading as follows in both English and Spanish:

<u>Legend</u>	<u>Notation</u>
KEEP OUT	3" Sans Serif Gothic or Block
BEYOND THIS POINT	1" Sans Serif Gothic or Block
ASBESTOS ABATEMENT WORK	1" Sans Serif Gothic or Block
IN PROGRESS	1" Sans Serif Gothic or Block
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST MAY BE	14 Point Gothic
HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH	

14. Alternate methods of containing the work area may be submitted to the Owner's Representative for approval. Do not proceed with any such method(s) without prior written approval of the Owner's Representative.
15. Individually seal all ventilation openings (supply and exhaust), lighting fixtures, clocks, doorways, windows, convectors and speakers, and other openings into the work area with plastic adhesion tape alone or with polyethylene sheeting at least 4-mil in thickness, taped securely in place with plastic adhesion tape. Maintain seal until all work including Project Decontamination is completed. Take care in sealing off lighting fixtures to avoid melting or burning of sheeting.
16. Provide sheet plastic barriers at least 6-mil in thickness as required to completely seal openings from the work area into adjacent areas. Seal the perimeter of all sheet plastic barriers with plastic adhesion tape or spray cement.
17. Where applicable, construct framing of the containment out of fire treated wood or aluminum studs. Mini-enclosure frames may be constructed of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) tubing.
18. Cover all walls in work area extending to the underside of the ceiling grid system with one layer of polyethylene sheeting, at least 6-mil in thickness, mechanically supported and sealed with plastic adhesion tape or spray-glue in the same manner as "Critical Barrier" sheet plastic barriers. Tape all joints with plastic adhesion tape. Contractor shall be responsible for repair of damaged wall finishes.
19. Cover floor with two layers of 6-mil polyethylene sheeting (exclude for floor tile and adhesive).
20. Provide Pressure Differential System per Paragraph "Pressure Differential System."
21. If the enclosure barrier is breached in any manner that could allow the passage of asbestos debris or airborne fibers, then add the affected area to the work area, enclose it as required by this section of the specification and decontaminate it as described in Paragraph "Decontamination Procedures."
22. Establishing a Mini-Containment area:
 - a. Establish work area so that unauthorized entry is prevented; Construct a two-compartment fire treated wood frame around work area; install one layer 6-mil polyethylene sheeting to structural members and two layers 6 mil polyethylene sheeting to the floor. Exception: no floor required if mini-containment is being constructed to perform a floor tile activity. Seal all edges to wall, ceiling, and floor surfaces with duct tape. Install viewing inspection windows, where feasible.
 - b. Seal all penetrations with duct tape such as pipes, electrical conduit, or ducts contained within the mini-containment.



- c. Install triple 6-mil polyethylene flaps at both doorways. Place portable sprayer with clean water, disposable towels, and pre-labeled disposal bag in air lock.
- d. Install appropriate signs on outside of mini-containment area.
- e. Install HEPA vacuum; extend hose into mini-containment area for general vacuuming, negative air, and cleaning of disposal suit.
- f. Accumulate all loose materials for disposal. Place in approved container. Apply appropriate labels. Adequately wet clean all wall, floor, tool and equipment surfaces.
- g. Abatement worker must wear two disposable suits. Remove outer suit in work area and place in a plastic bag. Enter air lock.
- h. In air lock, wet wipe respirator and wash hands with clean water. Remove respirator and place in a clean plastic bag. Proceed to remote shower unit where inner suit may be removed.

E. Worker Protection

1. This section describes the equipment and procedures required for protecting workers against asbestos contamination and other work place hazards except for respiratory protection.
2. Respiratory Protection is specified in Paragraph "Respiratory Protection."
3. Train in accordance with EPA's Model Accreditation Plan, 40 CFR 763 - Asbestos, all workers in the dangers inherent in handling asbestos and breathing asbestos dust and in proper work procedures and personal and area protective measures. Include but do not limit the topics covered in the course to the following:
 - a. Methods of recognizing asbestos.
 - b. Health effects associated with asbestos.
 - c. Relationship between smoking and asbestos in producing lung cancer.
 - d. Nature of operations that could result in exposure to asbestos.
4. Importance of and instruction in the use of necessary protective controls, practices and procedures to minimize exposure including:

Engineering controls

Work practices

Respirators

Housekeeping procedures

Hygiene facilities

Protective clothing

Decontamination procedures

Emergency procedures

Waste disposal procedures

Appropriate work practices for the work

Requirements of medical surveillance program

Review of OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9)(viii)(G) - Asbestos

Pressure differential systems

Work practices including hands on or on job training

Personal decontamination procedures

Air monitoring, personal and area

5. Provide medical examinations for all workers who may encounter an airborne fiber level of 0.1 f/cc or greater for an 8 hour time weighted average. In the absence of specific airborne fiber data, provide medical examination for all workers who will enter the work area for any reason. Examination shall, at minimum, meet OSHA requirements as set forth in 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9)(viii)(G) - Asbestos. In addition, provide an evaluation of the individual's ability to work in environments capable of producing heat stress in the worker.
6. Before start of work Contractor shall submit the following to the Owner's Representative for review. Do not start work until receipt of the Owner's Representative.



- a. An original signed copy of the Certificate of Worker's Acknowledgement found at the end of this specification, for each worker who is to be at the job site or enter the work area.
 - b. Courses outline or name of institution providing the worker training course.
 - c. Report from medical examination conducted within last 12 months as part of compliance with OSHA medical surveillance requirements for each worker who is to enter the work area.
7. Provide disposable full-body coveralls and disposable head covers, and require that they be worn by all workers in the work area. Provide a sufficient number for all required changes, for all workers in the work area.
 8. Provide work boots with non-skid soles, and where required by OSHA, foot protectives, for all workers. Provide boots at no cost to workers. Paint uppers of all boots red with water proof enamel. Do not allow boots to be removed from the work area for any reason, after being contaminated with asbestos-containing material. Dispose of boots as asbestos contaminated waste at the end of the work.
 9. Provide head protectives (hard hats) as required by OSHA for all workers, and provide four spares for use by the Owner's Representative, and the Owner. Label hats with same warning labels as used on disposal bags. Require hard hats to be worn at all times that work is in progress that may potentially cause head injury. Provide hard hats with plastic strap type suspension. Require hats to remain in the work area throughout the work. Thoroughly clean, decontaminate and bag hats before removing them from work area at the end of the work.
 10. Provide eye protectives (goggles) as required by OSHA for all workers involved in scraping, spraying, or any other activity which may potentially cause eye injury.
 11. Provide work gloves to all workers and require that they be worn at all times in the work area. Do not remove gloves from work area. Dispose of gloves as asbestos contaminated waste at the end of the work.
 12. Respirators, disposable coveralls, head covers, and footwear covers shall be provided by the contractor for the Owner, the Owner's Representative, and other authorized representatives who may inspect the job site.
 13. Provide worker protection as required by the most stringent OSHA and/or EPA standards applicable to the work. The following procedures are minimums to be adhered to regardless of fiber count in the work area.
 14. Each time work is entered, remove all street clothes in the changing room of the Personnel Decontamination Unit and put on new disposable coverall, new head cover, and a clean respirator. Proceed through shower room to equipment room and put on work boots.
 15. In the event a mini-enclosure is used refer to Paragraph "Work Area Preparation" for personal decontamination procedures.

F. Respiratory Protection

1. Instruct and train each worker involved in asbestos abatement or maintenance and repair of friable asbestos-containing materials in proper respiratory use and require that each worker always wear a respirator, properly fitted on the face in the work area from the start of any operation which may cause airborne asbestos fibers until the work area is completely decontaminated. Use respiratory protection appropriate for the fiber level encountered in the work place or as required for other toxic or oxygen-deficient situations encountered.
2. Except to the extent that more stringent requirements are written directly into the Contract Documents, the following regulations and standards have the same force and effect (and are made a part of the Contract Documents by reference) as if copied directly into the Contract Documents, or as if published copies were bound herewith. Where there is a conflict in requirements set forth in these regulations and standards meet the more stringent requirement.
 - a. OSHA - U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Safety and Health Standards 29 CFR 1910, Section 1001 and Section 1910.134.29 CFR 1926.
 - b. ANSI - American National Standard Practices for Respiratory Protection. ANSI Z88.2-1980.
 - c. NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.



d. MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration.

G. Type Of Respiratory Protection Required

1. Provide Respiratory Protection as indicated in paragraph below. Where paragraph below does not apply, determine the proper level of protection by dividing the expected or actual airborne fiber count in the work area by the "protection factors" given below. The level of respiratory protection which supplies an airborne fiber level inside the respirator, at the breathing zone of the wearer, at or below 0.01 fibers/cubic centimeter is the minimum level of protection allowed.
2. Eight-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA) of asbestos fibers to which any worker may be exposed shall not exceed 0.1 fibers/cubic centimeter.
3. For purposes of this section fibers are defined as all fibers regardless of composition as counted in the OSHA Reference Method (ORM), NIOSH P&CAM 239 or 7400 procedure, or asbestos fibers of any size as counted using either a scanning or transmission electron microscope.
4. Require that respiratory protection be used at all times that there is any possibility of disturbance of asbestos-containing materials whether intentional or accidental.
5. Require that a respirator be worn by anyone in a work area at all times, regardless of activity, during a period that starts with any operation which could cause airborne fibers until the area has been cleared for re-occupancy.

H. Respiratory Protection Factor

<u>Respirator Type</u>	<u>Protection Factor</u>
Air purifying: Negative pressure respirator High efficiency filter Half facepiece	10
Air purifying: Negative pressure respirator High efficiency filter Full facepiece	50
Powered-air purifying (PAPR): Positive pressure respirator High efficiency filter Half or Full facepiece	100
Type C supplied air: Positive pressure respirator continuous-flow Half or full facepiece	100
Type C supplied air: Positive pressure respirator pressure demand Full facepiece	1000
Type C supplied air: Positive pressure respirator pressure demand Full facepiece Equipped with an auxiliary positive pressure Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)	over 1000
Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA): Positive Pressure respirator	over 1000



Pressure demand
Full facepiece

- I. Air Purifying Respirator
 1. Provide half face or full face type respirators. Equip full-face respirators with a nose cup or other anti-fogging device as would be appropriate for use in air temperatures less than 32 degrees Fahrenheit.
 2. Provide, at a minimum, HEPA type filters labeled with NIOSH and MSHA certification for "Radionuclides, Radon Daughters, Dust, Fumes, Mists including Asbestos-Containing Dusts and Mists" and color coded in accordance with ANSI Z228.2 (1980). In addition, a chemical cartridge section may be added, if required, for solvents, etc., in use. In this case, provide cartridges that have each section of the combination canister labeled with the appropriate color code and NIOSH/MSHA Certification.
 3. Supply with a sufficient quantity of respirator filters approved for asbestos, so that workers can change filters during the work day. Require that respirators be wet-rinsed, and filters discarded, each time a worker leaves the work area. Require that new filters be installed each time a worker re-enters the work area. Store respirators and filters at the job site in the changing room and protect totally from exposure to asbestos prior to their use. Do not use single use, disposable or quarterface respirators.
- J. Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR)
 1. Provide full-facepiece type respirators. Provide nose-cups for full-facepiece respirators. Provide, at a minimum, HEPA type cartridges approved by NIOSH/MSHA and certified for use in atmospheres containing asbestos dusts.
 2. Provide, at a minimum, one extra battery pack for each respirator so that one can be charging while one is in use.
 3. Provide non-cloth belts capable of being decontaminated in shower.
 4. Supply with a sufficient quantity of high efficiency respirator filters approved for asbestos so that workers can change filters at any time that flow through the face piece decreases to the level at which the manufacturer recommends filter replacement. Require that regardless of flow, filter cartridges be replaced after 40 hours of use. Require that HEPA elements in filter cartridges be protected from wetting during showering. Require entire exterior housing of respirator including blower unit, filter cartridges, hoses, battery pack, face mask, belt, and cords to be washed each time a worker leaves the work area. Caution should be used to avoid shorting battery pack during washing.
- K. Required Respiratory Protection
 1. Regardless of airborne fiber levels, require the following minimum level of respiratory protection:
 - a. Half-face air purifying respirators may be used during set-up of the containment and removal of the material so long as fiber counts inside the respirator do not exceed .01 f/cc fibers per cubic centimeter.
- L. Decontamination Units -Three-Stage
 1. Provide a Personnel Decontamination Unit consisting of a serial arrangement of rooms or spaces, Changing Room, Shower Room, Equipment Room adjacent to each full containment area.
 2. Require all persons without exception to pass through this decontamination unit for entry into and exiting from the work area for any purpose. Do not remove equipment or materials through Personnel Decontamination Unit.
 3. Changing (Clean) Room:
 - a. Provide a room that is physically and visually separated from the rest of the building for the purpose of changing into protective clothing.
 - b. Locate so that access to work area from changing room is through shower room.



- c. Separate changing room from the building by a double-sheeted polyethylene flapped doorway.
- d. Provide sub-panel at changing room to accommodate all removal equipment. Power sub-panel directly from a building electrical panel. Connect all electrical branch circuits in decontamination unit and particularly any pumps in shower room to a ground-fault circuit protection device.
4. Shower Room:
 - a. Provide a completely water tight operational shower to be used for transit by cleanly dressed workers heading for the work area from the changing room, or for showering by workers headed out of the work area after undressing in the equipment room.
 - b. Construct room by providing a shower pan and two shower walls in a configuration that will cause water running down walls to drip into pan. Install a freely draining wood floor in shower pan at elevation of top of pan.
 - c. Separate this room from rest of building, drying room and airlock with airtight walls fabricated of 6-mil polyethylene.
 - d. Provide splash proof entrances to Drying Room and Airlock.
5. Equipment Room (contaminated area):
 - a. Require work equipment, footwear and additional contaminated work clothing to be left here. This is a change and transit area for workers. Separate this room from the work area by a 6-mil polyethylene flap doorway.
 - b. Separate this room from the rest of the building, the shower room and work area with airtight walls fabricated of 6-mil polyethylene.
6. Clean Room: Provide Clean Room to isolate the holding room from the building exterior.
7. Load-out Area:
 - a. The load-out area is the transfer area from the building to a truck or dumpster.
 - b. Wet wipe bags before they are passed through the equipment decon-chamber.
 - c. When cleaning is complete pass items into holding room. Close all doorways except the doorway between the holding room and the Clean Room.
 - d. Workers from the area outside the containment area enter holding area and remove decontaminated equipment and/or containers for disposal.
 - e. Require these workers to wear full protective clothing and appropriate respiratory protection.
 - f. At no time is a worker from an uncontaminated area to enter the enclosure when a removal worker is inside.
 - g. Post an approximately 20 inch x 14 inch manufactured caution sign at each entrance to the work area displaying the following legend with letter sizes and styles of a visibility required by OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9)(viii)(J) - Asbestos.

LEGEND

DANGER

ASBESTOS

CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED
IN THIS AREA

- h. Provide spacing between respective lines at least equal to the height of the respective upper line.
- i. Additional Signage: Shall also be posted in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9)(viii)(J) - Asbestos

DANGER

ASBESTOS

CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD



AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA
DANGER
ASBESTOS
CANCER AND LUNG HAZARD
KEEP OUT

- j. Post an approximately 10 inch by 14 inch manufactured sign at each entrance to each work area displaying the following legend with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to the following:

<u>LEGEND</u>	<u>NOTATION</u>
No Food, Beverages or Tobacco Permitted	3/4 inch Block
All Persons Shall Don Protective Clothing (Coverings) Before Entering the Work Area	3/4 inch Block
All Persons Shall Shower Immediately After Leaving Work Area and Before Entering the Changing Area	3/4 inch Block

M. Decontamination Procedures

1. Contractor shall require all workers and visitors to adhere to the following personal decontamination procedures whenever they leave the work area:
 - a. Require that all workers use the following decontamination procedure as a minimum requirement whenever leaving the work area.
 - b. When exiting area, remove disposable coveralls, disposable head covers, and disposable footwear covers or boots in the Equipment Room.
 - c. Still wearing respirators, proceed to showers. Showering is mandatory. Care must be taken to follow reasonable procedures in removing the respirator to avoid asbestos fibers while showering. The following procedure is required as a minimum:
 - 1) Thoroughly wet body including hair and face. If using a PAPR, hold blower unit above head to keep canisters dry.
 - 2) With respirator still in place thoroughly wash body, hair, respirator face piece, and all parts of the respirator except the blower unit and battery pack on a PAPR. Pay particular attention to seal between face and respirator and under straps.
 - 3) Take a deep breath, hold it and/or exhale slowly, completely wet hair, face, and respirator. While still holding breath, remove respirator and hold it away from face before starting to breathe.
 - 4) Carefully wash face-piece of respirator inside and out.
 - d. If using PAPR, shut down in the following sequence, first cap inlets to filter cartridges, then turn off blower unit (this sequence will help keep debris which has collected on the inlet side of filter from dislodging and contaminating the outside of the unit). Thoroughly wash blower unit and hoses. Carefully wash battery pack with wet rag. Be extremely cautious of getting water in battery pack as this will short out and destroy battery.
 - 1) Shower completely with soap and water.
 - 2) Rinse thoroughly.
 - 3) Rinse shower room walls and floor prior to exit.
 - 4) Proceed from shower to changing room and change into street clothes or into new disposable work items.



- e. Require that all workers use the following decontamination procedure as a minimum requirement whenever leaving the work area with a half or full face cartridge type respirator:
 - 1) When exiting area, remove disposable coveralls, disposable headcovers, and disposable footwear covers or boots in the equipment room.
 - 2) Still wearing respirators, proceed to showers. Showering is mandatory. Care must be taken to follow reasonable procedures in removing the respirator and filters to avoid asbestos fibers while showering. The following procedure is required as a minimum:
 - 3) Thoroughly wet body from neck down.
 - 4) Wet hair as thoroughly as possible without wetting the respirator filter if using an air purifying type respirator.
 - 5) Take a deep breath, hold it and/or exhale slowly, complete wetting of hair, thoroughly wetting face, respirator and filter (air purifying respirator). While still holding breath, remove respirator and hold it away from face before starting to breath.
 - 6) Dispose of wet filters from air purifying respirator.
 - 7) Carefully wash facepiece of respirator inside and out.
 - 8) Shower completely with soap and water.
 - 9) Rinse thoroughly.
 - 10) Rinse shower room walls and floor prior to exit.
 - 11) Proceed from shower to changing room and change into street clothes or into new disposable work items.

N. Project Decontamination

- 1. If the asbestos abatement work is on damaged or friable materials, then the building space is deemed contaminated before start of the work and in need of decontamination. In this case, the procedure includes two cleanings of the primary barrier plastic prior to its removal and two cleanings of the room surfaces to remove any new or existing contamination.
- 2. Work of this section includes the decontamination of air in the work area which has been, or may have been contaminated by the elevated airborne asbestos fiber levels generated during abatement activities, or which may previously have had elevated fiber levels due to friable materials in the space.
- 3. Work of this section also includes the cleaning, decontamination, and removal of temporary facilities installed prior to abatement work and decontamination of all surfaces (ceiling, walls, floor) of the work area, and all furniture or equipment in the work area.
- 4. First Cleaning
 - a. Carry out a first cleaning of all surfaces of the work area including items of remaining sheeting, tools, scaffolding and/or staging by use of damp-cleaning and mopping, and/or a HEPA filtered vacuum. (Note: A HEPA vacuum will fail if used with wet material). Do not perform dry dusting or dry sweeping. Use each surface of a cleaning cloth one time only and then dispose as contaminated waste. Continue this cleaning until there is no visible debris from removed materials on plastic sheeting or other surfaces. Upon authorization of the Owner's Representative proceed with encapsulation of substrate.
 - b. Perform encapsulation of substrate where required at this time. Maintain pressure differential system in operation during encapsulation work. Allow encapsulant to dry before proceeding with removal of Secondary layer of plastic.
- 5. Second Cleaning
 - a. Upon authorization of the Owner's Representative, remove all Primary Barrier sheeting and Material Decontamination Unit, if there is one, leaving only the following:
 - 1) Critical Barrier which forms the sole barrier between the work area and other portions of the building or outside.
 - 2) Critical Barrier Sheeting over lighting fixtures and clocks, ventilation openings, doorways, convectors, speakers and other openings.



- 3) Personnel Decontamination Unit.
 - 4) Pressure Differential System in continuous operation.
 - b. Remove all filters in Air Handling System(s) and dispose of as asbestos-containing waste.
6. Final Cleaning: Carry out a final cleaning of all surfaces in the work in the same manner as the first cleaning immediately after removal of primary plastic. This cleaning is now being applied to existing room surfaces. Take care to avoid water marks or other damage to surfaces.
7. Visual Inspection: Perform a complete visual inspection with the Owner's Representative of the entire work area including decontamination unit, all plastic sheeting, seals over ventilation openings, doorways, windows, and other openings; look for debris from any sources, residue on surfaces, dust or other matter. If any such debris, residue, dust or other matter is found repeat cleaning and continue decontamination procedure from that point. When the area is visually clean, complete the certification at the end of this section.
8. Final Air Sampling
 - a. After the work area is found to be visually clean, air samples will be taken and analyzed in accordance with the procedures set forth in Paragraph "Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR).
 - b. If Release Criteria are not met, repeat cleaning and continue decontamination procedure from that point.
 - c. If Release Criteria is met, remove the interior of the decontamination unit leaving in place only the Critical Barriers separating the work area from the rest of the building and the operating negative pressure system.
 - d. Any small quantities of residual material found upon removal of the plastic sheeting shall be removed with a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner and local area protection. If significant quantities, as determined by the Owner's Representative, are found then the entire area affected shall be decontaminated as specified herein for the cleaning.

O. Work Area Clearance

1. Air Monitoring
 - a. Visual Inspection is required as a prerequisite of air testing.
 - b. To determine if the elevated airborne asbestos structure concentration during abatement operations have been reduced to the specified level, the Owner's Representative will secure samples and analyze them according to the following procedures.
2. Aggressive Sampling
 - a. All air samples will be taken using aggressive sampling techniques as follows. (There are no standards available for flow rate of leaf blowers or large fans. However, this information is not critical to the success of the procedure).
 - b. Before sampling pumps are started, the exhaust from forced-air equipment (leaf blower with at least 1 horsepower electric motor) will be swept against all walls, ceilings, floors, ledges and other surfaces in the room. This procedure will be continued for five minutes per 10,000 cubic feet of room volume.
 - c. Air samples will be collected in areas subject to normal air circulation away from room corners, obstructed locations, and sites near windows, doors or vents.
3. Schedule of Air Samples
 - a. General: The number and volume of air samples taken and analytical methods used by the Owner's Representative will be in accordance with the following schedule. Sample volumes given may vary depending upon the analytical instruments used. In each homogeneous work area after completion of all cleaning work, samples will be taken and analyzed by either PCM or TEM analysis.
 - b. Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) Samples:
 - 1) In each homogeneous work area after completion of all cleaning work, samples will be taken and analyzed by either PCM or TEM analysis as follows:
 - 2) Samples will be collected on 25 mm cassettes with filter media: TEM - 0.45 micrometer mixed cellulose ester or 0.40 micrometer polycarbonate, with 5.0 micron mixed cellulose ester backing filter.



Location Sampled	Number of Samples	Detection Limit (f/cc)	Minimum Volume (Liters)	Rate LPM
Each Work Area	5	0.005	1,300	2-10

- 3) TEM Analysis will be performed using the analysis method set forth in the AHERA Regulation 40 CFR Part 763 Appendix A.
 - 4) Asbestos Structures referred to in this Section include asbestos fibers, bundles, clusters, or matrices, as defined by method of analysis.
 - 5) Decontamination of the work site is complete when all the sample results are below 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeters (f/cc) of air or 70 structures per square millimeter.
- c. Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) Samples:
- 1) In each homogeneous work area after completion of all cleaning work, samples may be taken and analyzed as follows:
 - 2) Samples will be analyzed by PCM for clearance in areas where ceiling tile and/or pipe insulation are removed
 - 3) Samples will be collected on 25 mm cassettes with filter media: PCM - 0.8 micrometer mixed cellulose ester.

Location Sampled	Number of Samples	Detection Limit (s/cc)	Minimum Volume (Liters)	Rate LPM
Each Work Area	1-5	0.01	2,400	2-10

- 4) PCM Analysis: Fibers on each filter will be measured using the NIOSH 7400 Method entitled "Fibers" published in the NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods, 3rd Edition, Second Supplement, August 1987.
 - 5) Fibers: Referred to in this section include fibers regardless of composition as counted by the phase contrast microscopy method used
 - 6) Decontamination of the work site is complete when all the sample results are below 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeters (f/cc) of air or 70 structures per square millimeter.
4. Failure of Clearance Sampling: Should results from analysis of final clearance air samples not meet the specified criteria, Contractor will be responsible for the payment of all costs, including Consultant's time for subsequent clearance air sampling. The costs associated with subsequent re-sampling for final clearance shall be deducted from the Contractor's final payment of the contract amount.

P. Removal Of Pipe Insulation

1. The work of this section applied to the removal of asbestos-containing Pipe Insulation.
 - a. Place one layer of 6-mil fire retardant polyethylene sheeting directly below the work. The sheet shall be of sufficient size to completely wrap the pipe once it has been removed.
 - b. Thoroughly wet the ends of the pipe with amended water and scrape off a minimum of 6 inches of asbestos wrap from both ends of the pipe. Immediately place the wetted material into pre-labeled asbestos disposal bag(s).
 - c. Detach the pipe at each scraped end and place the pipe onto one sheet of 6-mil fire retardant polyethylene sheeting. Wrap the pipe with the 6-mil fire retardant polyethylene sheeting. Contractor shall wrap the pipe with a second sheet of 6-mil, fire retardant polyethylene sheeting and label as asbestos-containing material. Dispose of the bag(s) and duct in accordance with the Paragraph "Handling and Disposal of Asbestos Contaminated Waste" of this specification.
 - d. Upon clearance from the Owner's Representative, Contractor shall remove the 6-trail, fire retardant polyethylene sheeting from the openings.

Q. Glove Bag Removal



1. The work of this section applies to full containment or glovebag removal.
2. Isolate the area in accordance with Paragraph "Temporary Facilities."
3. Construct a decontamination unit as described in Paragraph "Decontamination Units" and attach to the work area.
4. Set up pressure differential isolation and ventilation of the work area in accordance to Paragraph "Pressure Differential System."
 - a. Upon approval of the enclosure by the Owner's Representative, Contractor may proceed to remove the material using the following method.
 - b. Thoroughly wet to satisfaction of the Owner's Representative, asbestos-containing insulation to be removed prior to stripping and/or tooling to reduce fiber dispersal into the air. Accomplish wetting by a fine spray (mist) of amended water or removal encapsulant. Saturate material sufficiently to wet the substrate without causing excess dripping. Allow time for removal encapsulant to penetrate material thoroughly. If amended water is used, spray material repeatedly during the work process to maintain a continuously wet condition. If a removal encapsulant is used, apply in strict accordance with manufacturer's written instructions. If insulation is covered with canvas, Contractor will wet the exterior covering and slice it with utility knife while saturating the material.
 - c. Mist work area continuously with amended water whenever necessary to reduce airborne fiber levels using commercially available "foggers."
 - d. Remove saturated asbestos-containing material in small sections from all areas. Do not allow material to dry out. As it is removed, simultaneously pack material while still wet into disposal bags. Twist neck of bags, bend over and seal with minimum three wraps of duct tape. Clean outside and move to wash down station adjacent to material decontamination unit.
 - e. Evacuate air from disposal bags with a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner before sealing.
 - f. Contractor must always clean area of visible asbestos debris prior to end of shift.
5. These procedures shall be followed to remove pipe insulation elbows:
 - a. Install critical barriers to isolate the work site. Install 2 or 3 Stage Decontamination Units.
 - b. HEPA vacuum the work site.
 - c. Provide negative air machine in addition to those required, in the vicinity of the work. Arrange so that exhaust is into the work area, oriented in a direction away from the work. Extend a 2-inch diameter flexible non-collapsing duct from the intake end to a point no more than 4'-0" from any scraping or brushing activity.
 - d. Locate intake of duct so that airflow is horizontally and slightly downward into intake. Replace primary filter on negative air machine at an interval of no greater than 30 minutes. Allow no more than one scraping or brushing activity per negative air machine.
 - e. Check pipe where the work will be performed. Wrap damaged (broken lagging, hanging, etc.), pipe in 6 mil plastic and "candy-stripe" with duct tape. Place one layer of duct tape around undamaged pipe at each end where the glovebag will be attached.
 - f. Place necessary tools into pouch located inside glovebag. This will usually include: bone saw, utility knife, rags, scrub brush, wire cutters, tin snips and pre-wetted cloth.
 - g. Place one strip of plastic adhesion tape along the edge of the open top slit of glove bag for reinforcement.
 - h. Place the glove bag around section of pipe to be worked on and staple top together through reinforcing tape. Next, tape the ends of glovebag to pipe itself, where previously covered with plastic or tape.
 - i. Use smoke tube and aspirator bulb to test seal. Place tube into water sleeve (two-inch opening to glovebag) squeezing bulb and filling bag with visible smoke. Remove smoke tube and twist water sleeve closed. While holding the water sleeve tightly, gently squeeze glovebag and by using a flashlight, look for smoke leaking out, (especially at the top and ends of the glovebag). If leaks are found, tape closed using plastic adhesion tape and re-test.
 - j. Insert wand from garden sprayer through water sleeve. Plastic adhesion tape water sleeve tightly around the wand to prevent leakage.



- k. One person places its hands into the long-sleeved gloves while the second person directs garden sprayer at the work.
 - l. Use bone saw, if required, to cut insulation at each end of the section to be removed. A bone saw is a serrated heavy gauge wire with ring-type handles at each end. Throughout this process, spray amended water or removal encapsulant on the cutting area to keep dust to a minimum.
 - m. Remove insulation using putty knives or other tools. Place pieces in bottom of bag without dropping.
 - n. Rinse all tools with water inside the bag and place back into pouch.
 - o. Using scrub brush, rags and water, scrub and wipe down the exposed pipe. (Inexpensive horse rub-down mittens work well for this).
 - p. Remove water wand from water sleeve and attach the small nozzle from HEPA-filtered vacuum. Turn on the vacuum only briefly to collapse the bag.
 - q. Remove the vacuum nozzle, twist water sleeve closed and seal with plastic adhesion tape.
- R. Handling And Disposal Of Asbestos-Containing Waste
- 1. All waste and asbestos contaminated waste shall be double bagged in pre-labeled 6-mil airtight puncture resistant bags. Labeling shall be in accordance with OSHA and EPA requirements.
 - a. Bags of asbestos-containing waste shall be sealed with tape in the work area. Asbestos waste shall not be allowed to dry out prior to sealing bags. While in the work area, bags shall be decontaminated of any bulk debris by wet wiping. Bags shall be pre-labeled in accordance with OSHA and EPA.
 - b. The Contractor shall ensure that the sealed bags are transported to the waste disposal site.
 - 2. The Contractor shall establish a manifest system to enable the Owner to report the quantity of asbestos waste being deposited at the landfill. Contractor shall report the quantity of waste in pounds or tons as appropriate. The Contractor must be able to demonstrate custody over all asbestos waste from the time it is removed from the work area until it is deposited at the land fill.
 - a. Copies of the manifest and any receipts generated during the handling and disposal process shall be provided to the Owner's Representative and the Owner.
 - b. Final manifest and documents must be provided to the Owner's Representative and the Owner within two weeks of the removal of the asbestos materials from the site by the waste hauler.
- S. Encapsulation Of Asbestos-Containing Materials
- 1. General provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1, apply to work of this section.
 - a. The work includes the sealing of all piping or vessels from which asbestos-containing insulation has been removed with one coat of a lock down encapsulant.
 - b. Where repair work is being performed, the end will be sealed with a minimum of one coat of bridging encapsulant.
 - 2. Submittals
 - a. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's technical information including label analysis and application instructions for each material proposed for use.
 - b. Installation Instructions: Submit manufacturer's installation instructions with specific project requirements noted.
 - c. Performance Warrantee: Submit manufacturer's performance guarantee.
 - d. Certification: Submit written approval of entity installing the encapsulant from encapsulant manufacturer.
 - e. Safety Data Sheet: Submit the Safety Data Sheet, or equivalent, in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) for each surfactant and encapsulating material proposed for use on the work. Include a separate attachment for each sheet indicating the specific worker protective equipment proposed for use with the material indicated.



3. Deliver materials to the job site in original, new and unopened packages and containers bearing manufacturer's name and label, and following information:
 - a. Name or title of material
 - b. Manufacturer's stock number and date of manufacture
 - c. Manufacturer's name
 - d. Thinning Instructions
 - e. Application Instructions
4. Deliver materials together with a copy of the OSHA Safety Data Sheet for the material.
5. Job Conditions
 - a. Apply encapsulating materials only when environmental conditions in the work area are as required by the manufacturer's instructions.
6. Quality Assurance
 - a. Installation of Spray-on Encapsulation Materials: Install spray-on materials by a firm and personnel approved by the manufacturer of the primary materials.
 - b. Testing: Test material to be encapsulated using methods set forth in ASTM E1494 "Standard Practice for Encapsulants Spray-or-Trowel-Applied for Friable Asbestos-Containing Building Materials."
 - c. Performance Warranty: Submit written Performance Warranty, executed by the manufacturer and co-signed by the Contractor, agreeing to repair/replace spray-on work which has cracked, fallen from substrate, or otherwise deteriorated to a condition where it would not perform effectively for its intended purposes due substantially to defective materials or workmanship and not due to abuse by occupants, improper maintenance, non-foreseeable ambient exposures or other causes beyond anticipated conditions and manufacturer's/contractor's control.
 - d. Compatibility: Selection and use of encapsulant shall be compatible with replacement materials. Submit manufacturer's data indicating compatibility with replacement materials.
7. Product Selection
 - a. Encapsulants: Provide penetrating or bridging type encapsulants specifically designed for application to asbestos-containing material.
 - b. Standards: Product shall be rated as acceptable for use intended when field tested in accordance with ASTM E1494 "Standard Practice for Encapsulants Spray-or-Trowel-Applied for Friable Asbestos-Containing Building Materials."
 - c. Fire Safety: Use only materials that have a flame spread index of less than 25, when dry, when tested in accordance with ASTM E84.
8. Manufacturers
 - a. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products, which may be incorporated in the work, include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1) Penetrating Encapsulants: As currently accepted by the EPA. Refer to most recent EPA approval list.
 - 2) Bridging Encapsulants: As currently accepted by the EPA. Refer to most recent EPA approval list.
9. General
 - a. Prior to applying any encapsulating material, ensure that application of the sealer will not cause the base material to fail and allow the sealed material to fall of its own weight or separate from the substrate. Should Contractor doubt the ability of the installation to support the sealant, request direction from the Owner's Representative before proceeding with the encapsulating work.
 - b. Do Not Commence Application of encapsulating materials until all removal work within the work area has been completed.
10. Worker Protection
 - a. Before beginning work with any material for which a Safety Data Sheet has been submitted, provide workers with the required protective equipment. Require that appropriate protective equipment be used at all times.



- b. In addition to protective breathing equipment required by OSHA requirements or by this specification, use painting pre-filters on respirators to protect the dust filters when organic solvent based encapsulants are used.
- 11. Substrate
 - a. Apply lock down encapsulant to all substrate after all asbestos-containing materials have been removed. Apply in strict accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions for use of the encapsulation as an asbestos coating. Any deviations from such printed instructions shall be approved by the Owner's Representative in writing prior to commencing work.
 - b. Apply encapsulant with an airless spray gun with air pressure and nozzle orifice as recommended by the encapsulant manufacturer.
- T. Removal Of Floor Tile
 - 1. This section applies to the removal of floor tile.
 - a. Prior to start of work, wet wipe all surfaces including floor tile to remove any visible dust.
 - b. Isolate the room by sealing hallway or doors and installing critical barriers on all ducting, windows and other penetrations of the room, in the specified area. Install a splash guard a minimum of 4 feet high on the walls of the room with one layer of 6-mil fire retardant poly.
 - c. Install a two-stage decontamination configuration contiguous (under certain conditions may be remote) with the work in accordance with Paragraph "Decontamination Units."
 - d. Using water or amended water in a Hudson-type sprayer or garden sprayer, lightly mist the area where the material is to be removed. This may take several passes with the hose of the sprayer. Allow time for the water to soak into the material.
 - e. Immediately place individual tiles in proper asbestos disposal bags. Vacuum collapse the bag, twist the neck of the bag, tape with duct tape, fold the twisted portion over onto itself and tape again. Wipe the outside of the bag with clean damp cloths and place the bag into a second prelabeled disposal bag. Tape shut the second bag.
- U. Removal Of Fireproofing
 - 1. The work of this section applies to the removal of all asbestos containing fireproofing including all over-spray that may be located on concrete block, columns, metal deck, beams, fixtures conduit and ducting.
 - a. Isolate the floor per Paragraph "Temporary Enclosure."
 - b. Construct a decontamination unit as described in Paragraph "Decontamination Units" and attach to the work area.
 - c. Set up pressure differential isolation and ventilation of the work area in accordance to Paragraph "Temporary Pressure Differential and Air Circulation System."
 - d. Upon approval of the enclosure by the Owner's Representative, contractor may proceed to remove the material using the following method.
 - e. Pre-clean columns, beams, electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems in the work area using wet wipe and HEPA vacuuming methods. Mask off with flame retardant polyethylene sheeting to protect from contamination during bulk abatement.
 - f. Thoroughly wet to satisfaction of the Owner's Representative, asbestos-containing fireproofing to be removed prior to stripping and/or tooling to reduce fiber dispersal into the air. Accomplish wetting by a fine spray (mist) of amended water or removal encapsulant. Saturate material sufficiently to wet the substrate without causing excess dripping. Allow time for removal encapsulant to penetrate material thoroughly. If amended water is used, spray material repeatedly during the work process to maintain a continuously wet condition. If a removal encapsulant is used, apply in strict accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - g. Mist work area continuously with amended water whenever necessary to reduce airborne fiber levels using commercially available "foggers."
 - h. Remove saturated asbestos-containing material in small sections from all areas. Do not allow material to dry out. As it is removed, simultaneously pack material while still wet into



disposal bags. Twist neck of bags, bend over and seal with minimum three wraps of duct tape. Clean outside and move to wash down station adjacent to material decontamination unit.

- i. Evacuate air from disposal bags with a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner before sealing.
- j. Provide Pressure Differential Machine in addition to those required in Paragraph "Pressure Differential System," in the vicinity of the work. Arrange so that exhaust is into the work area, oriented in a direction away from the work. Extend a 12" diameter flexible non-collapsing duct from the intake end to a point no more than 4'-0" from any scraping or brushing activity.
- k. Locate intake of duct so that air flow is horizontally and slightly down-ward into intake. Replace primary filter on pressure differential machine at an interval of no greater than 30 minutes. Allow no more than one scraping or brushing activity per pressure differential machine.

V. Removal Of Wall Plaster: HEPA vacuum work site.

- 1. Place two layers of 6-mil flame retardant polyethylene sheeting on the floor adjacent to the wall to be demolished. Pull the wall down in manageable sections onto the polyethylene sheeting. Control dust and fiber release by misting the air and lightly wetting the material with amended water from a Hudson-type sprayer or garden sprayer as it is demolished.
- 2. Wrap the first layer of polyethylene sheeting around the material and seal with duct tape. Wrap the second layer of polyethylene sheeting around the bundle and seal with duct tape.
- 3. Label and dispose of the entire bundle.
- 4. Provide Pressure Differential Machine in addition to those required in Paragraph "Pressure Differential System," in the vicinity of the work. Arrange so that exhaust is into the work area, oriented in a direction away from the work. Extend a 12-inch diameter flexible non-collapsing duct from the intake end to a point no more than 4'-0" from any scraping or brushing activity.
- 5. Locate intake of duct so that air flow is horizontally and slightly down-ward into intake. Replace primary filter on negative air machine at an interval of no greater than 30 minutes.

W. Clean-Up Of Asbestos-Containing Debris On Ceiling Tile Or Solid Ceiling

- 1. This section applies to the decontamination of the entire plaster ceiling, removal of existing fiberglass on duct work and removal of all batt insulation covering the existing plaster ceiling.
 - a. Isolate the floor per Paragraph "Temporary Facilities."
 - b. Construct a decontamination unit as described in Paragraph "Decontamination Units" and attach to the work area. General Contractor will give direction regarding exact location of decontamination unit(s).
 - c. Set up pressure differential isolation and ventilation of the work area in accordance with Paragraph "Temporary Pressure Differential and Air Circulation System."
 - d. Upon approval of the enclosure by the Owner's Representative, contractor may proceed to remove the material using the following method:
- 2. These procedures shall be followed to for clean up of asbestos-containing debris on existing plaster ceiling:
 - a. This work will be performed prior to the removal of fireproofing. The isolation of the work area is considered essential to the pre-cleaning activities for the total area. Isolate the area in accordance with Paragraph "Temporary Facilities."
 - b. Remove asbestos-containing debris and fiberglass batt and duct insulation and decontaminate the area using the following procedures:
 - 1) Remove all small debris with the HEPA vacuum.
 - 2) Gently mist all fiberglass insulation, remove from ducts and ceiling and place into pre-labeled hazardous disposal bags and dispose of in accordance with Paragraph "Disposal of Asbestos Containing Waste Material."
 - 3) Exposure of ducting will expose all fireproofing overspray, this material may be removed during the removal of fireproofing from decks and beams.



- 4) Pick up all large visible debris on the ceiling or any horizontal surfaces and place in the bottom of a 6-mil polyethylene disposal bag conforming to the requirements of Paragraph "Disposal of Asbestos-Containing Waste." Place pieces in the bag without dropping and avoiding unnecessary disturbance and release of material.
 - 5) HEPA vacuum the entire plaster ceiling surface.
 - c. Upon completion of the decontamination of the area request a visual inspection of the ceiling and other horizontal surfaces. This area will be considered a portion of work area for the duration of the work and will be included in the final encapsulation of the area.
- X. Removal Of Adhesive: This section applies to the removal of all asbestos-containing floor tile and adhesive, sheet vinyl flooring, vinyl floor tile, and baseboard adhesive, etc.
 1. Ensure that workers are equipped with proper respiratory protection. In addition to the HEPA cartridges, respirators must also be equipped with organic solvent cartridges.
 2. Provide HEPA filtered fan units in the vicinity of the work. Arrange so that units exhaust outside the building. Replace primary filters on HEPA filtered fan units at an interval of no greater than 30 minutes.
 3. Apply adhesive removal solvent as recommended by manufacturer after removal of floor tile has been completed.
 4. Provide tile adhesive (mastic) remover that meets the following criteria:
 - a. Flash Point: 122E or greater.
 - b. Special Precautions: No heavy smoke generated if ignited.
 - c. Health Effects: Limited to mild skin rash or eye irritation.
 - d. Respiratory Protection: MSHA - NIOSH approved Organic vapor cartridges in conjunction with standard HEPA filters.
 - e. Petroleum Distillates: None.
 - f. Odor: Pine, Citrus or none.

Use of diesel fuel in the removal of tile and baseboard adhesive is strictly prohibited.

5. Remove adhesive in small sections from all areas. Do not allow material to dry out. As adhesive is removed, simultaneously pack rags contaminated with adhesive material into disposal bags. Twist neck of bags, bend over and seal with minimum three wraps of duct tape. Clean outside of bag and move to material decontamination unit.
 6. Upon completion of adhesive removal, thoroughly clean bare substrate of all solvent residue.
 7. Place adhesive residue in proper asbestos disposal bags. Vacuum collapse the bag, twist the neck of the bag, tape with duct tape, fold the twisted portion over onto itself and tape again. Wipe the outside of the bag with clean damp cloths and place bag into second pre-labeled disposal bag. Tape shut the second bag.

**CERTIFICATE OF WORKER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

PROJECT NAME: _____

PROJECT ADDRESS: _____

CONTRACTOR: _____

WORKING WITH ASBESTOS CAN BE DANGEROUS. INHALING ASBESTOS FIBERS HAS BEEN LINKED WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF CANCER IF YOU SMOKE AND INHALE ASBESTOS FIBERS, THE CHANCE THAT YOU WILL DEVELOP LUNG CANCER IS GREATER THAN THAT OF THE NON-SMOKING PUBLIC.

Your employer's contract with the Owner for the above project requires that: You be supplied with the proper respirator and be trained in its use. You be trained in safe work practices and in the use of the equipment found on the job. You receive a medical examination. These things are to have been done at no cost to you. By signing this certification you are assuring the Owner that your employer has met these obligations to you.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: I have been trained in the proper use of respirators, and informed of the type respirator to be used on the above referenced project. I have a copy of the written respiratory protection manual issued by my employers. I have been equipped at no cost with the respirator to be used on the above project.

TRAINING COURSE: I have been trained in the dangers inherent in handling asbestos and breathing asbestos dust and in proper work procedures and personal and area protective measures. The topics covered in the course included the following:

- Physical characteristics of asbestos
- Health hazards associated with asbestos
- Respiratory protection
- Use of protective equipment
- Pressure differential systems
- Work practices including hands-on or on-the-job training
- Personal decontamination procedures
- Air monitoring, personal and area

MEDICAL EXAMINATION: I have had a medical examination within the last 12 months which was paid for by my employer. This examination included: health history, pulmonary function tests and may have included an evaluation of a chest x-ray.

Signature _____ Witness _____

Printed Name _____ Social Security Number _____



CERTIFICATION OF VISUAL INSPECTION

AREA _____

In accordance with Paragraph "Project Decontamination" the Contractor hereby certifies that it has visually inspected the work area (all surfaces including pipes, beams, ledges, walls, ceiling and floor, Decontamination Unit, sheet plastic, etc.) and has found no dust, debris or residue.

By: _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Print Title _____

OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE CERTIFICATION

the Owner's Representative hereby certifies that it has accompanied the Contractor on its visual inspection and verifies that this inspection has been thorough and to the best of its knowledge and belief, the Contractor's certification above is a true and honest one.

Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Print Title _____



RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM

Project Name _____

Location _____

Date _____

Based upon airborne asbestos-fiber counts encountered on previous projects of similar type working on materials similar to those found on the above referenced project. The following level of respiratory protection is proposed for the indicated operations to maintain an Airborne Fiber Count (as measured by the NIOSH 7400 Method) below the specified Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) inside the respirator face piece.

Operation	Anticipated f/cc	Respiratory Protection	Protection Factor	f/cc in Mask
Installing sheet plastic				
Removing trim in contact with asbestos-containing material				
Removal of architectural finish or fireproofing				
Removal of pipe insulation				
Removal of fitting insulation				
Encapsulation of pipe and boiler insulation				
Gross debris removal				
Cleaning "primary" sheet plastic				
Cleaning "critical" barrier				
Removing Decontamination Unit				
Other				

The Contractor certifies that to the best of its knowledge and belief the above represent a true and accurate representation of Airborne Fiber Counts to be expected for the operations indicated, and are based upon airborne fiber data from past projects with similar materials and operations.

Contractor _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Print Name _____

Title _____

END OF SECTION 02 82 33 00



SECTION 02 82 33 00a - REMOVAL OF NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for removal of nonfriable asbestos-containing materials. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Definitions

1. ACM: Asbestos Containing material which is any material containing more than one percent asbestos.
2. Amended Water: Water containing a wetting agent or surfactant with a maximum surface tension of 2.9 Pa 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.
3. Area Sampling: Sampling of asbestos fiber concentrations which approximates the concentrations of asbestos in the theoretical breathing zone but is not actually collected in the breathing zone of an employee.
4. Asbestos: The term asbestos collectively refers to a naturally occurring mineral known by the following specific names: chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.
5. Asbestos control Area: That area where asbestos removal operations are performed. The area shall be isolated by physical boundaries to assist in the prevention of the uncontrolled access by non-qualified persons.
6. Asbestos Fibers: Those fibers having an aspect ratio of at least 3:1 and longer than-5 micrometers as determined by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Method 7400.
7. Asbestos Permissible Exposure Limit: 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an e-hour time weighted average measured in the breathing zone as by defined 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other Federal legislation having legal jurisdiction for the protection of workers health.
8. Background: The ambient airborne asbestos concentration in an uncontaminated area as measured prior to any asbestos hazard abatement efforts. Background concentrations for contaminated areas are measured in similar but asbestos free locations.
9. Contractor: The Contractor is that individual, or entity under contract to the Owner to perform the herein listed work.
10. Contractor/Supervisor (Asbestos abatement): A person who has successfully completed training and is therefore accredited as a Contractor/Supervisor under a State Model Accreditation Plan or EPA Model Accreditation Plan as described in 40 CFR 763.
11. Critical Barrier: The layer of polyethylene sheeting that covers an opening or penetration in a room or area that is to become a negative pressure enclosure.
12. Encapsulation: The abatement of an asbestos hazard through the appropriate use of chemical encapsulants.
13. Encapsulants: Specific materials in various forms used to chemically or physically entrap asbestos fibers in various configurations to prevent these fibers from becoming airborne. There are four types of encapsulants as follows which must comply with performance requirements as specified herein.
 - a. Removal Encapsulant (can be used as a wetting agent)
 - b. Bridging Encapsulant (used to provide a tough, durable surface coating to asbestos containing material)
 - c. Penetrating Encapsulant (used to penetrate the asbestos containing material encapsulating all asbestos fibers and preventing fiber release due to routine mechanical damage)
 - d. Lock-Down Encapsulant (used to seal off or "lock-down" minute asbestos fibers left on surfaces from which asbestos containing material has been removed).



14. Friable Asbestos Material: Any material containing more than one percent asbestos that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.
15. Glovebag Technique: Those asbestos removal and control techniques put forth in 29 CFR 1926.1101.
16. HEPA Filter Equipment: High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum and/or exhaust ventilation equipment with a filter system capable of collecting and retaining asbestos fibers. Filters shall retain 99.97 percent of particles 0.3 microns or larger as indicated in UL 586.
17. the Owner: That qualified person employed directly by the Owner to monitor, sample, inspect the work, and advise the Owner.
18. Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE): That engineering control technique described as a negative pressure enclosure in 29 CFR 1926.1101.
19. Non-friable Asbestos Material: Material that contains asbestos in which the fibers have been immobilized by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that the asbestos is well bound and will not normally release asbestos fibers during any appropriate use, handling, storage or transportation. It is understood that asbestos fibers may be released under other conditions such as demolition, renovation, removal, or mishap.
20. Personal Sampling: Air sampling which is performed to determine asbestos fiber concentrations within the breathing zone of a specific employee, as performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.
21. Competent Person (CP): A person who has successfully completed training and is therefore accredited under a legitimate State Model Accreditation Plan or EPA Model Accreditation Plan as described in 40 CFR 763 as a Contractor/Supervisor and shall be appropriately licensed according to the Statutes of the State in which the work is to be performed.
22. TEM: Refers to Transmission Electron Microscopy.
23. Time Weighted Average (TWA): The TWA is an 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos fibers.
24. Wetting Agent: A chemical added to water to reduce the water's surface tension thereby increasing the water's ability to soak into the material to which it is applied. An equivalent wetting agent must have a surface tension of at most 2.9 Pa 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.

C. Requirements

1. Description of Work: The work covered by this section includes the handling and control of asbestos containing materials and describes some of the resultant procedures and equipment required to protect workers, the environment and occupants of the building or area, or both, from contact with airborne asbestos fibers. The work also includes the disposal of any asbestos containing materials generated by the work. More specific operational procedures shall be outlined in the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan called for elsewhere in this specification. The asbestos work includes the use of non-friable removal technique(s) which is governed by 40 CFR 763 as indicated. Provide non-friable removal technique(s) as outlined in this specification for the locations indicated.
2. Medical Requirements: Provide medical requirements including but not limited to medical surveillance and medical record keeping as listed in 29 CFR 1926.1101.
 - a. Medical Examinations: Before exposure to airborne asbestos fibers, provide workers with a comprehensive medical examination as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other pertinent State or local directives. This requirement must have been satisfied within the 12 months prior to the start of work on this contract. The same medical examination shall be given on an annual basis to employees engaged in an occupation involving asbestos and within 30 calendar days before or after the termination of employment in such occupation. Specifically identify x-ray films of asbestos workers to the consulting radiologist and mark medical record jackets with the word "ASBESTOS."
 - b. Medical Records: Maintain complete and accurate records of employees' medical examinations, medical records, and exposure data for a period of 30 years after termination of employment and make records of the required medical examinations and



- exposure data available for inspection and copying to: The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA), or authorized representatives of them, and an employee's physician upon the request of the employee or former employee.
- c. Medical Certification: Submit written certification for each worker and contractor/supervisor, signed by a licensed physician indicating that the worker and contractor/supervisor has met or exceeded all of the medical prerequisites listed herein and in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1910.134 as prescribed by law.
 3. Training: Train all personnel involved in the asbestos control work in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) training criteria or State training criteria whichever is more stringent. The Contractor shall document the training by providing a copy of a current training certification to the the Owner for each person assigned to work on this project. Furnish each employee with respirator training and fit testing documentation as required by 29 CFR 1910.134. Provide instruction on the engineering and other hazard control techniques and procedures to be used on this project.
 - a. Employee Training: Submit copies of training certificates for each employee indicating that the employee has received training at the appropriate level in accordance with 40 CFR 763.
 4. Permits, Licenses, and Notifications: Notify the local air pollution control district/agency and the the Owner in writing 10 working days prior to commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M or applicable state and local regulations. Obtain necessary permits or licenses in conjunction with asbestos removal, encapsulation, hauling, and disposal. Post the permit and/or license at the work site, visible from a non-controlled area. Notify the local fire department 3 days prior to removing fire-proofing material from the building including notice that the material contains asbestos.
 5. Environment, Safety and Health Compliance: Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART A, and 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M or applicable State or local regulations regarding handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of asbestos waste materials. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting the work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable regulations, or referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement shall apply.
 - a. Site Inspection: While performing asbestos engineering control work, the Contractor shall be subject to on-site inspection by the Federal, State, or local regulatory agencies and the Contracting Officer or its designated representative. If the work is found to be in violation of Federal, State, or local regulations or this specification, the Contracting Officer or its representative will issue a stop work order to be in effect immediately and until the violation is resolved. All related costs including standby time required to resolve the. violation shall be at the Contractor's expense.
 6. Respiratory Protection Program: Establish and implement a respirator program as required by ANSI 288.2 and 29 CFR 1910.134. Submit a written program manual or operating procedure including methods of compliance with regulatory statutes.
 - a. Respirator Program Records: Submit records of the respirator program as required by ANSI 288.2 and 29 CFR 1910.134.
 7. Contractor/Supervisor (Asbestos Abatement): The Contractor shall be represented on-site by a trained contractor/Supervisor. This person shall be on-site at all times when asbestos work is in progress. The Qualified Person, as defined herein, can be the Contractor/Supervisor.
 8. Hazard Communication: Adhere to all parts of 29 CFR 1910.1200 and 29 CFR 1926.59. Provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all materials brought to the site. Review the Asbestos Survey Report(s) provided by the the Owner, if any.
 9. Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan: Submit a detailed plan of the safety precautions such as lockout, tag-out, tryout, fall protection, and confined space entry procedures and equipment and work procedures to be used in the removal of materials containing asbestos. The plan shall be prepared by the Contractor (and reviewed and signed by an asbestos consultant (LAC) licensed according to the Statutes of the State in which the work is to be performed) for review and



recommendation for approval by the the Owner. The plan shall be forwarded to the the Owner for final approval at least 10 days prior to beginning abatement activities. The plan shall include but not be limited to the detailed description of personal protective equipment and work practices to be used including, but not limited to, respiratory protection, type of whole-body protection , the location of asbestos control areas including clean and dirty areas, buffer zones, showers, storage areas, change rooms, removal method, interface of trades involved in the construction, sequencing of asbestos related work, disposal plan, type of wetting agent and asbestos encapsulant to be used, locations of local exhaust equipment, planned air sampling strategies, and a detailed description of the method to be employed in order to control environmental pollution. The plan shall also include both fire and medical emergency response plans. The Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan must be approved in writing prior to starting any asbestos work.

10. Testing Laboratory: Submit the name, address, and telephone number of each testing laboratory selected for the sampling, analysis, and reporting of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers along with evidence that each laboratory selected holds the appropriate State license and/or permits and certification that each laboratory is American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) accredited and that persons counting the samples have been judged proficient by current inclusion on the AIHA Asbestos Analysis Registry (AAR) and successful participation of the laboratory in the Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) Program. Where analysis to determine asbestos content in bulk materials or transmission electron microscopy is required, submit evidence that the laboratory is accredited by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) under National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for asbestos analysis.
11. Landfill Approval: Submit written evidence that the landfill for disposal is approved for asbestos disposal by the USEPA and State and local regulatory agency(s).
12. Waste Shipment Records/Asbestos Waste Manifest: Submit waste shipment records and/or asbestos manifest records, prepared in accordance with applicable Federal, State, or local regulations, signed and dated by an agent of the landfill, certifying the amount of asbestos materials delivered to the landfill, within 3 days after delivery.
13. Negative Exposure Assessment: Submit objective data demonstrating that the method(s) used for the specified non-friable ACM removal does not release airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers exceeding the TWA PEL or excursion limit. This data may be from previous work within the last 12 months or from initial exposure assessments on this project. Data from previous work must have been gathered by the firm employed on this contract, using workers trained to the same level, with the ACM and workplace conditions "closely resembling" the conditions for this contract.
14. Contractor Daily Reports: Prepare a written report for each day that asbestos work is being accomplished. The report should be submitted to the the Owner monthly. The report as a minimum shall include the following, where applicable:
 - a. Daily Visual Inspection Reports: Prepare a written report documenting compliance with the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan and Federal, State, or local regulations.
 - b. Air Sampling Reports: Complete fiber counting within 24 hours of the "time off" of the sample pump. Notify the the Owner immediately of any airborne levels of asbestos fibers in excess of the acceptable limits. Sampling results shall be submitted to the the Owner the day following receipt. The affected employees will be provided copies of the results where required by law within 3 working days. These results shall be signed by the air sampler and the testing laboratory employee that analyzed the sample.
 - c. Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System-Not Used
 - d. Asbestos Disposal Quantity Report: The Contractor shall record and report daily the amount of asbestos containing material removed and the amount transported for disposal. Deliver the report for the previous day and cumulative totals with amounts of material removed reported in linear meters or square meters linear feet or square feet as described initially in this specification and the amounts of material transported for disposal reported in cubic meters yards.



D. Submittals

1. Submit the following in accordance with Section "Submittal Procedures."
 - a. Vacuums and tools
 - b. Respirators
 - c. Wetting Agent
 - d. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all materials proposed for transport to the project site
 - e. Local exhaust system
 - f. Pressure differential automatic recording instrument
 - g. Daily Reports
 - h. Asbestos hazard abatement plan
 - i. Testing laboratory
 - j. Training Certificates
 - k. Landfill approval
 - l. Employee training
 - m. Medical certification requirements
 - n. Waste shipment records/Asbestos waste manifest
 - o. Respiratory Protection Program
 - p. Negative Exposure Assessment
 - q. Local Exhaust system
 - r. Show compliance with ANSI Z9.2 by providing manufacturers' certifications.
 - s. Permits, licenses, and Notifications
 - t. Rental equipment
 - u. Respirator program records
 - v. Protective clothing decontamination quality control records
 - w. Protective clothing decontamination facility notification.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Glovebags-Not Used
2. Rental Equipment: Provide a copy of the written notification to the rental company concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.
3. Protective Clothing Decontamination Quality Control Records: Provide all records that document quality control for the decontamination of reusable outer protective clothing.
4. Protective Clothing Decontamination Facility Notification: Submit written evidence that persons who decontaminate, store, or transport asbestos contaminated clothing used in the performance of this contract were duly notified in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Encapsulants

1. See Division 21 Section "Facility Fire-Suppression Water-Service Piping".

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Equipment

1. Respirators: Select respirators from those approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Provide personnel engaged in pre-cleaning, cleanup, handling, and removal of asbestos containing materials with the appropriate respiratory protection as specified in 29 CFR 1910.134.
2. Exterior Whole Body Protection
 - a. Outer Protective Clothing: Provide personnel exposed to asbestos with disposable "non-breathable," or reusable "non-breathable" whole body outer protective clothing, head



- coverings, gloves, and foot coverings. Provide disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Cloth gloves may be worn inside the plastic or rubber gloves for comfort, but shall not be used alone. Make sleeves secure at the wrists, make foot coverings secure at the ankles, and make clothing secure at the neck by the use of tape. Reusable whole body outer protective clothing shall be either disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste upon exiting from the asbestos regulated work area or be properly decontaminated.
- b. Work Clothing-Not Used
 - c. Decontamination of Reusable Outer Protective Clothing: When reusable outer protective clothing is used, transport the double bagged clothing to a previously notified commercial/industrial decontamination facility for decontamination. Perform non-destructive testing to determine the effectiveness of asbestos decontamination. If representative sampling is used, ensure the statistical validity of the sampling results. If representative sampling is used, reject any entire batch in which any of the pieces exceed 40 fibers per square millimeter. Inspect reusable protective clothing prior to use to ensure that it will provide adequate protection and is not or is not about to become ripped, torn, deteriorated, or damaged, and that it is not visibly contaminated. Notify, in writing, all personnel involved in the decontamination of reusable outer protective clothing as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101.
 - d. Eye Protection: Provide goggles to personnel engaged in asbestos abatement operations when the use of a full face respirator is not required.
3. Warning Signs and Labels: Provide bilingual warning signs printed in English and Spanish at all approaches to asbestos control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary protective steps required before entering the area. Provide labels and affix to all asbestos materials, scrap, waste, debris, and other products contaminated with asbestos.
- a. Warning Sign: Provide vertical format conforming to 29 CFR 1926.1101 minimum 20 by 14 inches (500 by 355 mm) displaying the following legend in the lower panel:

DANGER
ASBESTOS
MAY CAUSE CANCER
CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA

- b. Warning Labels: Provide labels conforming to 29 CFR 1926.1101 of sufficient size to be clearly legible, displaying the following legend:

DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
MAY CAUSE CANCER
CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS
DO NOT BREATHE DUST
AVOID CREATING DUST

- c. Provide the following asbestos labels, of sufficient size to be clearly legible, for display on waste containers (bags or drums) which will be used to transport asbestos contaminated material in accordance with United States Department of Transportation 49 CFR Parts 171 and 172.

NA2212, (WASTE) ASBESTOS, 9, PGIII



4. Vacuums and Tools: Vacuums shall be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Filters on vacuums shall conform to ANSI Z9.2 and UL 586. Do not use power tools to remove asbestos containing materials unless the tool is equipped with effective, integral HEPA filtered exhaust ventilation systems. Remove all residual asbestos from reusable tools prior to storage or reuse.

B. General

1. Pre-Asbestos Work Conference: The Contractor and the Contractor/Supervisor shall meet with the Contracting officer prior to beginning work, to discuss in detail the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, including work procedures and safety precautions. Once approved by the Owners Engineer, the plan will be enforced as if a part of this specification. Any changes required in the specification as a result of the plan shall be identified specifically in the plan to allow for free discussion and approval by the Owners Engineer prior to starting work.
2. Asbestos Control Area Requirements: The Contractor shall demarcate the asbestos control area(s) using physical barriers and signs to prevent access by unauthorized personnel. This area is defined by 29 CFR 1926.1101 as the regulated area.
3. Work Procedure: Perform asbestos related work in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, applicable State or local regulation, and as specified herein. Use wet removal procedures. Personnel shall wear and utilize protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, or applying cosmetics shall not be permitted in the asbestos control area(s). Personnel of other trades not engaged in the removal of asbestos containing material shall not be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos. If an asbestos fiber release or spill, stop work immediately, correct the condition to the satisfaction of the Owners Engineer, including clean-up and clearance sampling, if appropriate, prior to resumption of work.
4. Furnishings: Furniture will be removed from the area of work by the Owner before asbestos work begins.
5. Pre-cleaning: Wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces potentially contaminated with asbestos prior to establishment of an enclosure.

- ### C. Removal Procedures:
- Wet asbestos containing material with a fine spray of amended water during removal, cutting, or other handling so as to reduce the emission of airborne fibers. Remove material and immediately place in 0.15 mm 6 mil plastic disposal bags. Remove asbestos containing material in a gradual manner, with continuous application of the amended water in such a manner that no asbestos material is disturbed prior to being adequately wetted. Where unusual circumstances prohibit the use of 0.15 mm 6 mil plastic bags, submit an alternate proposal for containment of asbestos fibers to the Owner's Engineer for approval. Asbestos containing material shall be containerized while wet. At no time shall asbestos containing material be allowed to accumulate or become dry. Handle asbestos containing material as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, applicable State or local regulation, and 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1. Exposed Pipe Insulation Edges-Not Used
2. Negative Pressure Enclosure: Block and seal openings in areas where the release of airborne asbestos fibers can be expected. Establish an asbestos negative pressure enclosure with the use of curtains, portable partitions, or other enclosures in order to prevent the escape of asbestos fibers from the contaminated asbestos work area.
 - a. Personnel/Equipment Decontamination Unit: Provide a temporary facility with a separate equipment/dirty change room and clean change room. Provide a shower that complies with 29 CFR 1926.51 in between the dirty room and clean room for personnel required to wear whole body protective clothing. Provide two separate lockers for each asbestos worker, one in each locker room. Keep street clothing and street shoes in the clean locker. HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated disposable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area and seal in impermeable bags or containers for disposal. Do not wear work clothing between home and work. All



employees shall shower before changing into street clothes. Collect used shower water and filter with approved water filtration equipment to remove asbestos contamination. Dispose of filters and residue as asbestos waste. Discharge clean water to the sanitary system. Dispose of asbestos contaminated work clothing as asbestos contaminated waste or properly decontaminate as specified in the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan.

- b. Waste Load-Out Unit: Provide a separate temporary area expressly for short-term storage of bagged asbestos containing material that is ready for disposal. The unit shall be the only port used to transfer waste to a truck, dumpster, or other approved on-site storage facility. It shall not be used for personnel egress. A waste load-out unit shall be integral to each negative pressure enclosure.
- 3. Non-friable Removal Procedures:
 - a. Under normal conditions EPA Category II, non-friable asbestos containing materials may not be considered hazardous; however, this material may release airborne asbestos fibers during demolition and removal; therefore it must be handled in a manner to prevent the release of asbestos fibers. At no time will this material be mechanically chipped, sawed, sanded, or ground.
 - b. Prior to beginning removal, establish an Asbestos Control Area and install Critical Barriers as specified elsewhere in this section. Submit a Negative Exposure Assessment which is less than 12 months old to the the Owner for approval or conduct air sampling as specified elsewhere in this section to establish the exposure levels for the exact removal method being used. The Contractor will establish the correct level of Personal Protective Equipment required.
 - c. Acceptable methods of removal include, but are not limited to, the use of dry ice, a heat gun or lamp, citrus-based solvents, and hand tools with amended water. Removal shall be accomplished to keep the ACM substantially intact. Breakage into small pieces is an unacceptable work practice. The method shall be detailed in the Asbestos Abatement Plan and shall not be changed during the removal without Contracting Officer approval.
 - d. Upon completion of the removal and clean-up, but prior to removal of critical barriers, the Contractor Testing company shall conduct a visual inspection of all areas affected by the removal. Re-clean as required.

D. Field Quality Control Requirements

- 1. Visual Inspections: The the Owner will conduct periodic inspections of all areas where asbestos removal and activities are in progress to ensure compliance with the approved Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan and Federal/State regulatory requirements. This inspection shall include confirmation of proper control/containment/enclosure, worker protection, housekeeping, exhaust equipment operation, decontamination procedures, proper wetting and disposal, and inspection of work progress and work practices. Each activity will be documented as acceptable or noted as unacceptable with justification for the non-compliance.
- 2. Air Sampling: Sampling of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 and as specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, use NIOSH Method 7400 for sampling and analysis. Air Sampling may be duplicated by the Government at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. If the air sampling results obtained by the Government differ from those results obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate.
 - a. Sampling Prior to Asbestos Work (Not Used)
 - b. Sampling During Asbestos Work
 - 1) The Contractor's testing company shall perform area sampling as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and governing environmental regulations. Perform area sampling at least once every week close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the personnel/equipment decontamination unit entrance to the enclosure.
 - 2) If sampling outside the enclosure shows airborne levels have exceeded background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop all work, correct the condition(s) causing the fiber release, and notify the the Owner immediately.



Determine by testing if adjacent areas are contaminated. If so the Contractor shall clean the contaminated areas, visually inspect, and sample the areas as specified herein.

- 3) The Contractor shall conduct personal sampling of at least 25% of the workers engaged in asbestos handling (removal, disposal, transport and other associated work) throughout the duration of the project. If the quantity of airborne asbestos fibers monitored at the breathing zone of the workers at any time exceeds 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter, notify the PQP immediately, evaluate work practices, and take corrective action to reduce airborne asbestos fibers.

E. Clean-Up And Disposal

1. Housekeeping

- a. Essential parts of asbestos dust control are housekeeping and clean-up procedures. Maintain surfaces of the asbestos control area free of accumulations of asbestos fibers. Give meticulous attention to restricting the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the general area. Use HEPA filtered vacuum cleaners. **DO NOT BLOW DOWN THE SPACE WITH COMPRESSED AIR.** All asbestos waste shall be placed in an approved on-site storage facility or transported for disposal daily. When asbestos removal is complete, all asbestos waste is removed from the work-site, and final clean-up is completed, the PQP shall visually inspect the asbestos control area for cleanliness. After final clean-up and acceptable pre-clearance airborne concentrations are attained but before the local exhaust system is turned off and the negative pressure enclosure removed), remove all pre-filters on the building HVAC system and provide new pre-filters.
- b. Dispose of filters as asbestos contaminated materials. Reestablish HVAC, mechanical, and electrical systems in proper working order.

2. Title to Materials: All waste materials, except as specified otherwise, shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of as specified in applicable Federal, State, and local regulations and herein.

3. Disposal of Asbestos

- a. Collect all removed asbestos containing material, contaminated materials, contaminated water, scrap, debris, bags, containers, expendable equipment, and asbestos contaminated clothing which may produce airborne asbestos fibers and place in sealed fiber-proof, waterproof, non-returnable containers (e.g. double plastic bags 0.15 mm 6 mils thick, cartons, drums or cans). Wastes within the containers must be adequately wet in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Affix a warning and Department of Transportation (DOT) label to each container including the bags or use at least 0.15 mm 6 mils thick bags with the approved warnings and DOT labeling preprinted on the bag.
- b. Each container or bag shall clearly indicate that the waste generator is the Owner and the development at which the waste is generated, and the Job Order number of the project.
- c. Prevent contamination of the transport vehicle (especially if the transport vehicle is a rented truck likely to be used in the future for non-asbestos purposes). These precautions include lining the vehicle cargo area with plastic sheeting (similar to work area enclosure) and thorough cleaning of the cargo area after transport and unloading of asbestos debris is complete. Dispose of waste asbestos material at an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or State-approved asbestos landfill off the Owner's property. For temporary storage, store sealed impermeable bags in asbestos waste drums or skids. An area for interim storage of asbestos waste-containing drums or skids will be coordinated with the the Owner. Procedure for hauling and disposal shall comply with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, State, regional, and local standards. Sealed plastic bags may be dumped from drums into the burial site unless the bags have been broken or damaged. Damaged bags shall remain in the drum and the entire contaminated drum shall be buried. Uncontaminated drums may be recycled. Workers unloading the sealed drums shall wear appropriate respirators and personal protective equipment when handling asbestos materials at the disposal site.

02 - Existing Conditions



END OF SECTION 02 82 33 00a



02 - Existing Conditions

Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 82 33 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
02 82 33 00	02 61 26 00	Removal and Disposal of Contaminated Soils
02 82 33 00	02 82 16 00	Engineering Control of Asbestos Containing Materials



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SECTION 02 83 19 13 - LEAD REMEDIATION

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for lead paint related abatement procedures. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. General Provisions

1. The site of this work will be occupied while work is being done. Perform the abatement work with the least inconvenience to the residents.
2. Take all necessary precautions to protect the property of the the Owner and its residents. Damaged property shall be repaired and restored to its original condition. If the damage is beyond repair, the Contractor shall replace it with new materials to match existing, at the Contractor's expense.
3. Hazardous waste generated during the abatement process (including lead-base paint) when carted away from the developments shall not be transferred from one vehicle to another except at a licensed transfer station.
4. Develop a work plan to be performed as requested by the the Owner. The detailed plan shall include sequencing of abatement work in a manner that will be least disruptive to the normal use of the non-work areas in the building. The plan should also include emergency procedures in case of fire.
5. The Contractor shall include all supplementary miscellaneous items not specified but implied or required in order to complete the work.
6. Workmanship required in the execution of the work herein specified shall be of good quality and subject to the approval of the the Owner.
7. Make in a timely fashion all applicable and necessary notifications to relevant Federal, State and Local authorities. The Contractor shall indemnify the the Owner and the the Owner's representative from, and pay all claims resulting from failure to adhere to these provisions.
8. the Owner may retain an independent Monitoring Contractor to monitor the abatement contract and conduct all wipe sampling and clearance tests.
9. Contractor performing lead-based paint abatement or renovation activities involving lead-based paint shall be a Certified Lead Abatement Contractor and shall ensure that supervisors and workers are trained and certified by U.S. EPA approved state program or equivalent, to perform lead paint removal operations.
10. Establish and implement a Chemical Hazard Communication Program as required by OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1926.59.
11. Provide workers with a comprehensive medical examination as required by OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1926.62 before exposure to lead contaminated dust. The medical examination shall be conducted to approve use of appropriate respirators and shall include biological monitoring. NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators shall be utilized.
12. For employees required to wear a negative pressure respirators: conduct a respirator fit test at the time of initial fitting and at least once every six (6) months thereafter as required by OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1926.62.
13. Determine if any worker will be exposed to lead at or above the action level in accordance with OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1926.62 and 29 CFR 1910.1025. Conduct an exposure assessment to identify the level of exposure a worker would be subjected to without respiratory protection. Assess the exposure level by obtaining personal monitoring samples representative of a full shift of at least an 8-hour TWA.
14. Furnish appropriate respirators approved by NIOSH/MSHA for use in atmospheres containing lead aerosols. Instruct workers in all aspects of respiratory protection. Maintain an adequate supply of HEPA filter elements and spare parts on site for all types of respirators in use.



15. For manual demolition, scraping, sanding, use of heat gun or power tool paint removal with HEPA collection systems, workers shall minimally use the half-mask negative pressure respirator with high efficiency filters (for airborne concentrations not in excess of 500µg/m³).
16. Ensure that work area preparation, work practices, and clean-up procedures comply with these specifications and applicable Federal, State and Local regulations.
17. Notify all applicable agencies five days prior to the date the abatement will begin and provide evidence of notifications to the the Owner at the pre-start meeting.

C. Submissions

1. Within ten (10) consecutive calendar days calculated from the date of the the Owner's Job Order, the Contractor shall tender all required submissions. Six (6) sets of each submission are required. Where physical samples are required two (2) physical samples shall be submitted for each item. In general, items shall include but not be restricted to the following:
 - a. Paint remover - corner cutter/Vac-Pac System by Pentek Inc; Decontamination Products Division 1026 Fourth Avenue, Corapolis, PA. 15108. Telephone No. (412) 262-0725 or approved equal.
 - b. Description of removal method to be used on each substrate condition including manufacturer's operating instructions and recommendation for equipment usage.
 - c. Copies of current training certificates of Staff to be assigned to the contract.
 - d. List of three previous lead abatement jobs performed successfully by Contractor and name, address, and telephone number of contact person for verification.
2. In the event that all or any portion of the submitted material is rejected by the the Owner, the Contractor shall tender new submissions. All submissions returned for corrections shall be resubmitted with the required corrections within ten(10) consecutive calendar days calculated from the date of rejection, until final submissions are obtained that require no further correction. In no event shall the Contractor be permitted to tender submissions hereunder beyond twenty (20) days from the the Owner's Job Order, unless duly extended in writing by the the Owner.
3. No work shall begin, nor shall the materials be ordered or delivered to the site until final approval of all submissions.

D. Applicable Regulations

1. 24 CFR Part 35
2. HUD "Guidelines For the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing"
3. Abatement work shall also be in accordance with applicable regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety & Health Agency (OSHA) and any State or Local LBP standards. Where there is a conflict between Federal, State or Local regulations, the more stringent requirement shall prevail.
4. OSHA Standards
 - a. 29 CFR 1926.20 General safety and health provisions;
 - b. 29 CFR 1926.21 Safety training and education;
 - c. 29 CFR 1925.25 Housekeeping;
 - d. 29 CFR 1926-28 Personal protective equipment;
 - e. 29 CFR 1926.51(f) Washing facilities;
 - f. 29 CFR 1926.55 Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists;
 - g. 29 CFR 1926.57 Ventilation
 - h. 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazardous Communication Standards;
 - i. 29 CFR 1926.103 Respiratory protection, and
 - j. 29 CFR 1926.62 Lead in Construction
5. The Contractor must comply with all applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 as amended in 1980 and 1984 by the Hazardous & Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA).
6. These Specifications refer to many requirements found in the preceding references but in no way is it intended to cite or reiterate all provisions therein or elsewhere. It is the Contractor's responsibility to obtain a copy, and know, understand and abide by all such regulations, guidelines and common practices.



1.2 PRODUCTS – (not used)

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Abatement

1. Have risk assessment or paint inspection performed by certified risk assessor or a certified inspector technician who is independent of the abatement contractor.
2. Develop a site specific lead hazard control plan, reviewed and signed by an asbestos consultant (LAC) who is licensed in the State in which the work is to be performed, and submit for review and approval to the the Owner.
3. Obtain any necessary building or waste permits, notify local authorities as required by applicable codes and laws.
4. Select specific building component replacement items, enclosure materials, paint removal equipment and/or chemicals, tools, and cleaning supplies. Consider waste management and historical preservation implications of selected treatment.
5. Develop project specific specifications.
6. Schedule other work so that leaded surfaces are not inadvertently disturbed and unprotected workers are not place at risk. Include time for clearance examinations and laboratory dust sample analysis in the scheduling process.
7. Select a certified abatement subcontractor.
8. Conduct a pre-construction conference to ensure that the subcontractor fully understands the work involved.
9. Notify residents of the dwelling and adjacent dwellings of the work and date it will begin. Coordinate this with the the Owner.
10. Correct any existing conditions that could impede the abatement work (i.e. trash removal, structural deficiencies).
11. Post warning signs and restrict entry to work area to authorized personnel. Implement worksite preparation procedures.
 - a. Place proper warning signs required by OSHA regulations at all entrances to the work area. Signage shall be minimum of 12" x 20" and shall state the following:

**WARNING
LEAD WORK AREA
POISON
NO SMOKING OR EATING**

12. Coordinate test, pilot or sample portion approach to the project with the Owner.
13. Shut-down forced air heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and cover all vents, diffusers, windows etc., with a single layer six-mil polyethylene sheet secured with duct tape. Exceptions shall be for minor disturbances of area less than 2 square feet and where if vents, diffusers, and windows are more than 5 feet away from surface being disturbed, they need not be covered.
14. Collect preabatement soil samples, which may not have to be analyzed until post abatement soil samples have been collected, analyzed, and compared to clearance standards. If postabatement soil levels are below applicable limits, the preabatement samples need not be analyzed.
15. Cover entrances to the work area with a single layer of 6 mil polyethylene sheets taped to the top and weighted at bottom.
16. Rig a containment non-flammable polyethylene sheet underneath the work area. This containment method should catch all stripped paint for proper disposal.
17. Execute abatement work.
18. Avoid spreading dust and debris outside the work area.
19. Store all waste in a secure area and make sure it is properly labeled with an accumulation start date.
20. Conduct daily and final cleanup.
21. Execute waste disposal procedures.



22. Maintain appropriate records.

B. Paint Removal

1. Do not use the following prohibited paint removal methods:
 - a. Dry scraping or sanding (except for limited areas)
 - b. Use of heat gun over 1,100°F
 - c. Open flame burning or torching
 - d. Machine sanding or grinding without HEPA vacuum exhaust tool
 - e. Abrasive blasting or sandblasting without HEPA vacuum exhaust tool
 - f. Uncontained hydro blasting or high-pressure wash
 - g. Use of chemical strippers containing Methylene chloride.
2. Select the appropriate worksite preparation level.
3. For heat gun work, provide fire extinguishers in the work area and ensure that adequate electrical power is available. Use for limited areas only. Train workers to avoid gouging or abrading the substrate.
4. For mechanical removal methods, use tools equipped with HEPA exhaust capability. Be sure workers keep the shroud against the surface being treated. Vacuum blasting and needle guns should not be used on wood, plaster, drywall, or other soft substrates. Observe all manufacturers directions for the amount of vacuum airflow required.
5. For wet scraping, use a spray bottle or wet sponge attached to the scraper to keep the surface wet while scraping. Apply enough water to moisten the surface completely, but not so much that large amounts of water run onto the ground or floor. Do not moisten areas near electrical circuits.
6. For chemical paint removers, determine if the building component can be removed and stripped offsite. Offsite stripping is generally preferred to onsite paint removal. Observe all manufacturers' directions for use of paint removers.
7. For offsite stripping, determine how to remove the component. Score the edges with a knife or razor blade to minimize the damage to adjacent surfaces. Punch or tag the building component, if similar building components are also being stripped offsite (i.e. doors). This will ensure that the individual component is reinstalled in the same location. Inform the offsite paint remover that the lead-based paint component is present for shipping. Wrap the component in plastic and send to the offsite stripping location. Clean all surfaces before reinstallation and remove any lead residue by HEPA vacuuming all surfaces, cleaning with other lead-specific cleaners, or phosphate detergents, and HEPA vacuuming again.
8. For onsite paint removal, first test the product on a small area to determine its effectiveness. Chemical paint removers may not be effective or desirable on exterior, deteriorated wood surfaces, aluminum, and glass. Provide neoprene, nitrile, rubber, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gloves (or other type of glove recommended by the manufacture); face shields; respirators with combination filter cartridges for lead dust and organic vapors(if appropriate); and chemically resistant clothing. Be sure to select the right type of organic vapor filter cartridge, gloves, and clothing for the specific chemical being used. Portable eyewash stations capable of providing a 15-minute flow must be on-site. Apply the chemical and wait the required period of time. Securely store chemical s overnight. For caustic chemical paint removers, neutralize the surface before repainting using glacial acetic acid (not vinegar). Repaint.
9. Make sure all debris is caught in the containment sheet for proper disposal.
10. Mark and legally dispose of waste in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and Local regulations. Most wastes from paint removal projects, such as paint chips and paint remover sludge, will need to be managed as hazardous waste.
11. Conduct clean-up
12. Have a certified risk assessor or inspector technician conduct a clearance examination and provide documentation and a Statement of Lead-Based Paint Compliance.

C. Building Component Replacement

1. Prepare work area by selecting proper worksite preparation level.
2. Prepare the hazardous material building component for removal. Turn off and disconnect any electrical circuits inside or near the building component to be removed.



3. Lightly mist the component to be removed (unless electrical circuits are located nearby).
4. Score all painted seams with a sharp knife.
5. Remove any screw, nails, or other fasteners.
6. Use flat pry instrument and hammer to pry component from the substrate.
7. Remove or bend back all nails.
8. Wrap and seal all bulk components in plastic and take them to a covered truck or secured waste storage area along a pathway covered in plastic. Shovel any debris. Dispose of properly.
9. HEPA vacuum any dust or chips in the area where the component was located.
10. Conduct cleaning and clearance activities.

D. Soil and Exterior Dust Abatement

1. Determine if soil lead hazard exists. For hazard to exist, a total of at least 9 square feet of soil in a single yard or area must be bare and soil concentrations must exceed 2,000µg/gram lead for the yard or building perimeter or 400µg/gram of lead for small, high-contact play areas (pending the development of an EPA soil standard). Bare soil above these levels shall be treated by either interim controls or abatement. Soil abatement is most appropriate when levels of lead are extraordinarily high (greater than 5,000µg/gram lead) and when use patterns indicate contact frequency and exposure will be high.
2. Collect Preabatement soil samples to determine baseline levels. These samples need not be analyzed if post abatement samples are below applicable clearance levels.
3. Determine the method of soil abatement (soil removal and replacement, soil cleaning, or paving). Soil cultivation (rototilling or turning over the soil) is not permitted.
4. If paving, use a high quality concrete or asphalt. Observe normal precautions associate with traffic load weight and thermal expansion and contraction. Obtain necessary permits. Keep soil cultivation to a minimum.
5. If removing and replacing soil.
 - a. Determine if waste soil will be placed in an offsite burial pit. Prepare vehicle operation and soil movement plan. Test new replacement soil (should not contain more than 200 µg/gram lead).
 - b. Contact local utilities to determine location of underground utilities including water, gas, cable TV, electric, telephone, and sewer. Mark all locations to be avoided
 - c. Remove fencing, if necessary to allow equipment access and define set limits with temporary fencing, signs, or yellow caution tape.
 - d. Tie and protect existing trees, shrubs, and bushes.
 - e. Have enough tools to avoid handling clean soil with contaminated tools.
 - f. Remove soil.
 - g. Clean all walkways, driveways, and street areas near abatement area.
 - h. Replace soil at proper grade to allow drainage. Replacement soil should be at least 2 inches above existing grade to allow for settling.
 - i. Install new soil covering (grass or sod) and maintain it through the growing season.
 - j. Determine if soil waste is hazardous and manage it accordingly
 - k. Conduct clean-up and clearance.
 - l. Provide walk-off doormats.
 - m. Maintain proper documentation.

E. Encapsulation

1. Determine if the applicable regulations allow encapsulation to be used. Do not encapsulate the following surfaces:
 - a. Friction surfaces, such as window jambs and door jambs.
 - b. Surfaces that fail patch tests.
 - c. Surfaces with substrates or existing coatings that have a high level of deterioration.
 - d. Surfaces in which there is a known incompatibility between two existing paint layers.
 - e. Surfaces that cannot support the additional weight stress of encapsulation due to existing paint thickness.
 - f. Metal surfaces that are prone to rust or corrosion.
2. Conduct field tests of surfaces to be encapsulated for paint film integrity.



3. Consider special use and environmental requirements (i.e. abrasion resistance and ability to span base substrate cracks).
4. Provide to the the Owner encapsulant test data provided by the manufacturer.
5. Conduct at least one test patch on each type of building component where the encapsulant will be used. Report the results to the the Owner.
6. For both nonreinforced and reinforced coatings, use a 6" x 6" test patch area. Prepare the surface in the manner selected to complete the job. Prepared surfaces for patch testing should be at least 2" larger in each direction than the patch area.
7. For fiber-reinforced wall coverings, use 3" x 3" patch. For rigid coatings that cannot be cut with a knife, use soundness test. For all encapsulants, carry out the appropriate adhesion tests.
8. For liquid coating encapsulants, allow coating to cure, then visually examine it for wrinkling, blistering, cracking, bubbling, or other chemical reaction with the underlying paint.
9. Record results of all patch tests and provide to the the Owner.
10. Implement proper work site preparation level.
11. Repair all building components and substrates as needed (i.e. caulk cracks and repair sources of water leaks).
12. Prepare surfaces. Remove all dirt, grease, chalking paint, mildew and other surface contaminants, remnants of cleaning solutions, and loose paint. All surfaces should be deglossed, as needed.
13. Ventilate the contaminated area whenever solvents or chemicals are used.
14. During encapsulant application or installation, monitor temperature and humidity. For liquid coatings monitor coating thickness to ensure that the encapsulant manufacturer's installation/application specifications are followed.
15. Conduct clean up and clearance.
16. Provide the the Owner information on how to care for the encapsulation system properly.
17. Maintain records on the exact detailed locations of encapsulant applications, patch test specifications and results, product name, subcontractor, date of application, a copy of the product label and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the product and provide to the the Owner.

F. Enclosure

1. Stamp, label or stencil all lead-based painted surfaces that will be enclosed with a warning approximately every 2 feet both horizontally and vertically on all components. The Warning shall read "**Danger Lead-Based Paint**". Deteriorated paint should not be removed from the surface to be enclosed.
2. Select the proper worksite preparation level.
3. Attach a durable drawing to the utility room closet showing where lead-based paint has been enclosed in the dwelling.
4. An independent inspector or technician or risk assessor should evaluate the integrity of the enclosure.
5. Repair any unsound substrates and structural members that will support the enclosure, if necessary.
6. Utilize appropriate enclosure material (drywall or fiberboard, wood paneling, laminated products, ridged tile and brick veneers, vinyl, aluminum m, or plywood).
7. Install extension rings for all electrical switches and outlets that will penetrate the enclosure.
8. If enclosing floors, remove all dirt with a HEPA vacuum to avoid small lumps in the new flooring.
9. Seal and back-caulk all seams and joints. Back-caulk means applying caulk to the underside of the enclosure.
10. When installing enclosure directly to painted surfaces, use adhesive and then anchor with mechanical fasteners (screws or nails).
11. Conduct clean up and clearance activities.
12. Maintain proper records and submit a Statement of Lead-Based Paint Compliance.

G. Final Cleaning Procedures

1. Use the following step-by-step procedures



- a. Assign responsibilities to specific workers for cleaning and for maintaining the cleaning equipment.
 - b. Have sufficient cleaning equipment and supplies before beginning work.
 - c. If contamination is extensive, conduct precleaning of the dwelling unit.
 - d. Conduct ongoing cleaning during the job, including regular removal of large and small debris and dust. Decontamination of all tools, equipment and worker protection gear is required before it leaves contaminated areas. Electrical equipment should be wiped and high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuumed, not wetted down, to minimize electrocution hazards.
 - e. Schedule sufficient time (usually 30 minutes to an hour) for complete daily cleaning, starting at the same time near the end of every workday after lead hazard control activity has stopped.
 - f. For final cleaning, wait at least 1 hour after active lead hazard control activity has ceased to let dust particles settle.
 - g. Use a vacuum cleaner equipped with a HEPA exhaust filter. HEPA vacuum all surfaces in the room (ceilings, walls, trim, and floors). Start with the ceiling and work down, moving toward the entry door. Completely clean each room before moving on.
 - h. Wash all surfaces with lead-specific detergent, high-phosphate detergent, or other suitable cleaning agent to dislodge any ground-in contamination, then rinse. Change the cleaning solution after every room is cleaned.
 - i. Repeat step g above. To meet clearance standards consistently, a HEPA vacuum, wet wash, and HEPA vacuum cycle is recommended. For interim control projects involving dust removal only, the final HEPA vacuuming step is usually not needed. Other cleaning methods are acceptable, as long as clearance criteria are met and workers are not over exposed.
 - j. After final cleaning perform visual examination to ensure that all surfaces requiring lead hazard control have been addressed and all visible dust and debris have been removed. Record findings and correct any incomplete work.
 - k. If other construction work will disturb the lead-based paint surfaces, it should be completed at this point. If those surfaces are disturbed, repeat the final cleaning step after construction work has been completed.
 - l. Paint and otherwise seal treated surfaces and interior floors.
 - m. Conduct clearance examination.
 - n. If clearance is not achieved, repeat final cleaning.
 - o. Continue clearance testing and repeated cleanings until dwelling unit achieves compliance with all clearance standards. The cost of repeated cleaning, after failure to achieve clearance is to be borne by the contractor.
 - p. Do not allow residents to enter work area until final cleaning is completed and clearance is established.
 - q. Cleaning equipment list is as follows:
 - 1) HEPA Vacuums
 - 2) Detergent
 - 3) Waterproof gloves
 - 4) Rags
 - 5) Sponges
 - 6) Mops
 - 7) Buckets
 - 8) HEPA vacuum attachments (crevice tools, beater bar for cleaning rugs)
 - 9) 6-mil plastic bags
 - 10) Debris containers
 - 11) Waste water containers
 - 12) Shovels
 - 13) Rakes
 - 14) Water-misting sprayers
 - 15) 6-mil polyethylene sheeting (or equivalent)
2. Order of execution for final cleaning steps should be as follows:



- a. As the first stage in final cleaning, floor plastic shall be misted and swept.
- b. Upper level plastic, such as on cabinets and counters should be removed first, after it has been misted and cleaned. All plastic should be carefully folded from the corners/ends to the middle to trap any remaining dust. Next remove both layers of plastic from the floor.
- c. Plastic sheets used to isolate contaminated rooms from noncontaminated rooms should remain in place until after cleaning and removal of other plastic sheeting, these sheets may then be misted, cleaned and removed last.
- d. Removed plastic should be placed into double 4-mil or single 6-mil plastic bags, or plastic bags with equivalent (or better) performance characteristics, which are sealed and removed from the premises. As with daily cleanings, this plastic removal process usually requires workers to use protective clothing and respirators.
- e. After plastic has been removed from the contaminated area, the entire area should be cleaned using the HEPA/wet wash/HEPA cycle.

H. Waste Testing And Disposal

1. General: All materials, whether hazardous or non-hazardous shall be properly disposed of. the Owner may hire an independent Monitoring Consultant to perform TCLP test to determine which of the wastes are hazardous. Contractor shall cooperate in this test. If less than 100kg (200 lbs) or 1/2 of a 55 gallon drum of hazardous waste per month will be generated, it is considered "conditionally exempt" abatement waste, and may be managed as solid non-hazardous waste. The RCRA hazardous waste manifest is not required when shipping this waste to an offsite disposal facility.
2. Separate Abatement Waste into The Following Four Categories:
 - a. Category I. Low lead waste (typically non-hazardous) e.g. Filtered personal and commercial wash water.
 - b. Category II. Architectural components - (painted finish carpentry items) e.g. Doors, windows, window trim and sills, baseboards, railings, moldings. (May do a TCLP to determine if they are hazardous).
 - c. Category III. Concentrated lead waste e.g. sludge from stripping, lead-base paint chip and dust, HEPA vacuum debris and filter, unfiltered wash waste, any waste included in EPA's list of hazardous waste.
 - d. Category IV. Material that cannot be determined to be either hazardous or non-hazardous must be tested by TCLP.

If the hazardous waste generated is greater than 100kg per month, dispose according to the referenced guidelines and RCRA hazardous waste management requirements including those listed below.

3. Disposal Requirements: Contact the regional EPA, state, local and all other pertinent authorities to determine lead-based paint debris disposal requirements. Comply with requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and with applicable federal, state, county, or local waste requirements.
4. EPA ID Numbers: Obtain a Generator RCRA Hazardous Material ID number and coordinate this action through the State and secure any additional number as required.
5. Storage Requirements: Keep all hazardous items in a secure area or lockable container that is inaccessible to all persons other than the Contractor's personnel. Label all hazardous waste "Hazardous Waste" with the date that the Contractor began to collect the waste in that container. Keep hazardous and non-hazardous waste in separate containers. Until TCLP testing is completed, considered all items hazardous and store in a secured area or lockable container.
6. Waste Transportation: Transport hazardous waste using a RCRA/DOT/EPA certified Hazardous Waste Transporter. Submit names and qualifications of certified transporter/hauler for the Owner approval. The Contractor shall be responsible for all actions of the waste hauler as pertaining to waste removal and disposal under these procedures and all EPA, DOT and other applicable regulations.
7. Disposal Facility: Supply documents that detail the site(s) to be used for ultimate disposal. Submit documents from these sites proving that they are licensed/permitted to accept such waste and shall accept the waste proposed by the Contractor for treatment or ultimate disposal.



8. Waste Containers: Comply with EPA and DOT regulations for waste containers. Contact the state and local authorities to determine their criteria for containers. In the case of any conflict in regulations, the more stringent shall apply.
 9. Emergencies: Contact local fire, police, hospitals or local emergency response teams and inform them of the type of hazardous waste activity and ask for assistance in the event of any accident. Additionally, the container shall provide the following:
 - a. Keep and properly maintain a suitable fire extinguisher(s) on site.
 - b. Have a immediate means of communication with the regulatory agency in the event of an emergency.
 - c. Keep a list of phone numbers of regulatory agencies on site.
 - d. Appoint an emergency coordinator and ensure the coordinator is on site to supervise emergency procedures to be carried out in the event of an emergency.
 - e. Keep and maintain a "right to know" manual that is in an easily accessible location and in an area that is known to all employees.
 10. Transporting Waste: Provide certifications that the transporter is registered with the U.S. Department of Transportation is required by 49 CFR Part 107(a) transport hazardous waste.
 - a. Provide certifications that each vehicle dedicated to haul hazardous waste has been assigned a "U.S. DOT Hazardous Material Registration Number" as required by 49 CFR Part 107.
 - b. Be responsible for all other applicable permits pertaining to hauling, transport, reduction, and disposal of hazardous waste as they may apply to this project.
 - c. Vehicle: Ensure that all non-hazardous waste is transported in covered vehicles to a landfill, or lined landfill, if required.
 - d. Container Handling: Carefully place the containers into the truck or dumpster used for disposal. At no time shall debris or containers be thrown or dropped.
 - e. Liquid Wastes: Contain and properly dispose of all liquid wastes, including lead-contaminated wash water.
 - f. Containers: HEPA vacuum the exterior of all waste containers prior to removing the waste containers from the work area. Wet wipe the containers to ensure that there is no residual contamination. Then move containers out of the work area into the designated storage area.
- I. Clearance
1. Clearance on all abatement projects must be done by an independent certified risk assessor or inspector technician. Follow all jurisdictional law with regard to licensure requirements for personnel conducting clearance activities.
 2. Clearance step-by-step procedures are as follows:
 - a. Finish the lead hazard control clean-up effort. Seal floors before clearance (if necessary).
 - b. Wait 1 hour to allow any airborne dust to settle. Do not enter work area during that hour.
 - c. Conduct visual examination
 - 1) Determine if all required work has been completed and all lead-based paint hazards have been controlled.
 - 2) Determine if there is visible settled dust, paint chips, or debris in the interior or around the exterior.
 - d. Complete the Visual Clearance Form required by the the Owner; if all work is not completed inform the the Owner and order completion of the work and repeat cleanup, if necessary.
 - e. Conduct clearance dust sampling of the floors, interior window sills, and window troughs using approved protocol.
 - f. Conduct soil sampling if bare soil is present that was not sampled previously, or if exterior paint work was completed as part of the lead hazard control effort. Whenever exterior work has been don, it may be necessary to take samples from the soil that is not bare to determine if contamination has occurred. If results are above 1,000 µg/g (or 400 µg/g in high contact play area), compare the results to baseline soil sampling results to determine what additional measures are needed.
 - g. Complete the Dust and Soil Sampling Clearance Form required by the the Owner.



- h. Submit samples to a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognized laboratory participating in the National Lead Laboratory Accreditation program (NLLAP) for analysis.
- i. Interpret results by comparing them to Interim Clearance Standards as listed below:

1) Floors	400 µg/ft ²
2) Window sills	250 µg/ft ²
3) Window Troughs	800 µg/ft ²
4) Soils (Play area with children under 6 years of age)	400 µg/gram
- j. If clearance is achieved go to step N.
- k. Order repeated cleanings or soil treatments if results are above applicable standards. Clean all surfaces the sample represents.
- l. Continue sampling and repeated cleanings until the dwelling achieves compliance with all applicable clearance standards.
- m. Complete any related construction work that does not disturb a surface with lead-based paint (all work that does disturb painted surfaces or that could generate lead dust should be completed as part of the lead hazard control effort).
- n. Issue any necessary statements of lead-based paint compliance or releases and maintain appropriate records.

J. Labels

1. Use the following labels on drums used for disposal.

<h1 style="margin: 0;">HAZARDOUS WASTE</h1>	
<p>FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL.</p> <p>IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.</p>	
<p>GENERATOR INFORMATION:</p>	
<p>NAME _____</p>	
<p>ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____</p>	
<p>CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____</p>	
<p>EPA- / MANIFEST ID NO. / DOCUMENT NO. _____ / _____</p>	
<p>ACCUMULATION START DATE _____ EPA WASTE NO. _____</p>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"> <p>HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID, N.O.S.</p> <p>(_____)</p> <p>NA3077</p> <p><small>D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME AND UN OR NA NO. WITH PREFIX</small></p> </div>	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">HANDLE WITH CARE!</h2>	
<p><small>STYLE HMM12</small></p>	



WORKPLACE ACCUMULATION CONTAINER		
Proper D.O.T. Shipping Name: _____	HAZARDOUS WASTE FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. HANDLE WITH CARE!	Workplace Accumulation Start Date: <input type="text"/>
UN or NA# _____		Waste Accumulation Area: <input type="text"/>
Generator Information: Name: _____		
Facility: _____		
Address: _____		
Phone: _____		
City: _____		
State: _____ Zip: _____		
EPA / Manifest ID No. / Document No. _____		
State Manifest Document No. _____		
EPA Waste No. _____		MANEJESE CON CUIDADO CONTIENE DESPERDICIOS TOXICOS

02 - Existing Conditions



K. Disposal of lead-based paint waste.

1. Follow the RCRA and HUD recommended practices as defined in the table below:

Waste Management Practices	Category I: Low Lead Waste	Category II: Architectural Components	Category III: Concentrated Lead Waste	Category IV: Other waste
RCRA Requirements	Manage as nonhazardous Waste	Depending upon knowledge or TCLP testing results, manage as solid hazardous or nonhazardous waste	If more than 100 kg/ month, manage as hazardous waste. If less than 100 kg/month manage as solid waste.	Use TCP to determine if waste is hazardous.
HUD Recommended Practices	Applicable	Applicable, if knowledge or TCLP testing indicates that it is nonhazardous.	Applicable if less than 100 kg/month otherwise subject to full RCRA regulations	Only applicable if TCLP testing shows waste is nonhazardous
Wrapped in plastic; seal all seams with tape (if acceptable to the disposal facility).	X	X	X	X
Stored in designated, secure area.	X	X	X	X
Covered During Transport	X	X	X	X
Prohibit cutting/breaking outside work area.	X	X	X	X
Cover ground with 6-mil plastic if handling outside.	X	X	X	X
Prohibit disposal in solid waste incinerators and reuse recycling for mulch	X	X	X	X
Recommended disposal in State licensed/permitted	X	X	If appropriate.	X



solid waste landfill.				
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L. Safety Requirements

1. To protect the health and safety of all persons involved, it is of the utmost importance that deleading is safely and correctly done in a timely manner. The following specific safety requirements are the responsibility of the Deleading Contractor.

K. General Safety:**1. General**

- a. NO ONE is to be allowed in the work area without an approved respirator except for methods that have been documented not requiring a respirator.
- b. Each work area must be sealed from the remainder of the dwelling by taping plastic sheets (6 mil thick). Work areas must remain sealed off until both work and clean-up are completed.
- c. Cover all floors, carpets, furniture and appliances with 6 mil plastic within the work area. Use automotive masking tape (2 inches wide) to seal all edges and seams.
- d. Make certain all electrical connections are properly grounded.
- e. At least three days prior to the start of any deleading work, post appropriate warning signs at all entrances and exits of work areas and leave in place until all clearance testing indicates that these areas are safe for re-occupancy. The signs must include the following phrase: "CAUTION LEAD HAZARD-KEEP OUT". Post bilingual signs when necessary.

2. Worker Safety: The Deleading Contractor shall take the following minimum precautions to protect the health of all individuals involved in the deleading process.

- a. Pre-Abatement Medical Exam: Each employee shall undergo a medical examination to determine both respiratory fitness capability and also pre-existing/current blood lead level. Said results shall be provided to the employee and also to the Owner within 3 days of receipt of same, and in all cases, prior to employee's commencement to active abatement. Records of same are required to be kept by the Contractor for 40 years.
- b. Medical Surveillance is the monitoring of worker blood levels. It is required that the Contractor have blood level monitoring of all active abatement and clean-up workmen and on-site supervisors performed and said results provided to the Owner.
 - 1) Before assignment to active abatement activity for each worker.
 - 2) 30 days after active abatement has begun.
 - 3) At least every two months during the first six months and every six months throughout the deleading job.
 - 4) At least every two months for each employee whose blood lead analysis indicated a blood lead level at or above 25 micrograms per deciliter. (20 micrograms per deciliter for women of child bearing age).
 - 5) At termination of employment.
 - 6) Contractor shall reassign any employee whose blood lead has reached 25 µg/dl (20 µg/dl for women of child bearing age) to a job function deemed safe from lead exposure. Said employee shall remain away from active abatement until such time as 2 consecutive months' blood tests indicate µg/dl below 20 µg/dl.
- c. Respiratory Protection Programs must be established by the Contractor in accordance with OSHA regulations and qualitative respirator fit testing must be conducted daily by the on-site supervisor. Medical examinations must be performed by a physician prior to fit testing and at anytime when a worker demonstrates any difficulty breathing during the use of or the fit testing of respirators. The following are minimal acceptable respiratory protection program requirements as set up and administered by the Contractor:
 - 1) Written standard operating procedures which oversees the selection and use of respirators.
 - 2) Selection of respirators on the basis of hazards to which the worker is exposed.
 - 3) Worker training on the limitations and use of respirators (includes fit testing).
 - 4) Individual workers assigned respirators for their exclusive use only.



- 5) Daily cleaning and disinfecting of respirators.
- 6) Proper storage of all respirators.
- 7) Proper inspection of all respirators for wear and tear.
- 8) Continual surveillance of work area conditions and level of worker exposure or stress.
- 9) Use of approved respirators only, modified as needed by the weekly exposure monitoring results.
- 10) Supply weekly report covering items 1-9 to the Owner or its Lead Consultant.
- d. Exposure Monitoring is the measured concentration of lead in the workers breathing zones. The Contractor shall perform personnel monitoring during active abatement using the NIOSH 7072 method and shall be responsible for:
 - 1) Monitoring the level of worker protection needed during the abatement process;
 - 2) Evaluating, modifying and improving any engineering and work practice control(s) as needed;
 - 3) Evaluating each employee's personal quality of work and any need for additional worker training or safety instruction;
 - 4) Providing the Owner results of all personnel monitoring tests within 10 days of testing; and
 - 5) Providing half-face APR respirators with HEPA filters unless said monitoring test results dictate differently. OSHA guidelines shall be used to determine respirator PEL protection factors.
- e. Protective Clothing Equipment must be provided to all workers to help assure that lead dust is contained to the work areas. The following must be supplied/enforced by the Deleading Contractor:
 - 1) Full body protective clothing and shoe covers of appropriate sizes on a daily basis or as needed.
 - 2) Clean changing areas separated from the dirty/contaminated clothes storage area.
 - 3) Water and wash facilities for washing of hands and face and shower facilities if deemed necessary by the Owner's Lead Advisor.
 - 4) Instructing worker on proper maintenance of clothing and equipment.
 - 5) Proper disposal of disposable clothing and proper permanent work clothes.
 - 6) Enforcing the removal of protective clothing at the end of each work day and before eating, drinking and smoking.
 - 7) Enforcement of the removal of protective shoe covers before leaving work area.
3. Contractor/Worker Daily Safe-Work Procedures
 - a. Daily Start-Up:
 - 1) Workers to put on protective gear prior to entering work areas.
 - 2) All garment seams to be sealed with duct tape.
 - 3) All non-working garments must be stored in designated changing area.
 - 4) Respirators, as required, must be properly fitted before entering work area. Perform qualitative fit test.
 - b. Temporary depart:
 - 1) All protective clothing to be HEPA vacuumed while still being worn.
 - 2) All shoe covers to be removed and left in the work area (immediate departure upon removing).
 - 3) Remove all protective gear in designated "contaminated" changing area before eating, drinking, and smoking or before leaving work site.
 - 4) Wash hands and face.
 - 5) Clean respirators.
 - c. Daily Shut-Down:
 - 1) Dispose of protective clothing with abatement waste by sealing in a 6 mil poly bag.
 - 2) Laundered clothes must be placed in closed container.
 - 3) Wash hands and face.
 - 4) Shower if facilities allow and circumstances dictate.
 - 5) Clean all protective gear (respirators included).



4. Tenant's Safety: Temporary relocation of the tenants is necessary if the lead paint surface is broken. Temporary relocation of the tenants and their belongings is the responsibility of the Owner. However, the Contractor has the joint responsibility to administer and enforce the following safety practices on behalf of the occupants:
 - a. Adults
 - 1) NO OCCUPANT is allowed to enter the work area during paint removal and initial clean-up. A three day clean-up and settlement period may be imposed depending upon the abatement procedures used, at the discretion of the Owner or their Lead Consultant.
 - 2) the Owner shall notify all occupants in writing when they are allowed to return to their post-abated residence. Contractor shall abide by these notices.
 - 3) Every resident who has received prior notice of abatement is responsible for placing all personal items (clothing, dishes, linens, etc.) in closed, easy to handle containers; and move such items to the center of each room as requested.
 - 4) As long as visible dust remains, occupants may not occupy dwelling, and all surfaces within the dwelling must be re-washed with trisodium phosphate and HEPA vacuumed by deleading contractor.
 - 5) Persons reoccupying dwellings following abatement are required to report any visible dust or debris to the Owner immediately for additional Contractor clean-up.
 - b. Pregnant Women and Children
 - 1) Absolutely no pregnant women nor children under the age of twelve years of age may be allowed in the building while any part of the abatement process is going on.

END OF SECTION 02 83 19 13



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**SECTION 02 83 19 13a - LEAD-BASED PAINT REMEDIATION****1.1 GENERAL****A. Description Of Work**

1. This specification covers the removal and disposal of lead-based or lead-containing paint. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Definitions

1. Action Level: Employee exposure, without regard to use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an 8 hour period in an occupational/industrial environment.
2. Area Sampling: Sampling of lead concentrations within the lead control area and inside the physical boundaries which is representative of the airborne lead concentrations but is not collected in the breathing zone of personnel.
3. Competent Person (CP): As used in this section, refers to a person employed by the Contractor who is trained in the recognition and control of lead hazards in accordance with current federal, State, and local regulations. An industrial hygienist or safety professional certified for comprehensive practice by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene or by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals is the best choice.
4. Contaminated Room: Room for removal of contaminated personal protective equipment (PPE).
5. Decontamination Shower Facility: That facility that encompasses a clean clothing storage room, and a contaminated clothing storage and disposal rooms, with a shower facility in between.
6. Eight-Hour Time Weighted Average (TWA): Airborne concentration of lead to which an employee is exposed, averaged over an 8 hour workday as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.62.
7. High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter Equipment: HEPA filtered vacuuming equipment with a UL 586 filter system capable of collecting and retaining lead-contaminated paint dust. A high efficiency particulate filter means 99.97 percent efficient against 0.3 micron or larger size particles.
8. Lead: Metallic lead, inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps.
9. Lead-Based Paint (LBP): Paint or other surface coating that contains lead in excess of 1.0 milligrams per centimeter squared or 0.5 percent by weight.
10. Lead-Based Paint Hazard (LBP Hazard): Any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-based paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects.
11. Lead-Containing Paint (LCP): Lead-based paint or other similar surface coating containing lead or lead compound in excess of 0.06 percent by weight of the total nonvolatile content of the paint.
12. Lead Control Area: An enclosed area or structure, constructed as a temporary containment equipped with HEPA filtered local exhaust, which prevents the spread of lead dust, paint chips, or debris existing as a condition of lead-based paint removal operations. The lead control area is also isolated by physical boundaries to prevent unauthorized entry of personnel.
13. Lead Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): Fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air as an 8 hour time weighted average as determined by 29 CFR 1926.62. If an employee is exposed for more than eight hours in a work day, the PEL shall be determined by the following formula:
$$\text{PEL (micrograms/cubic meter of air)} = 400/\text{No. hrs. worked per day.}$$
14. Personal Sampling: Sampling of airborne lead concentrations within the breathing zone of an employee to determine the 8 hour time weighted average concentration in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62. Samples shall be representative of the employees' work tasks. Breathing zone shall be considered an area within a hemisphere, forward of the shoulders, with a radius of **6 to 9 inches (150 to 225 mm)** and centered at the nose or mouth of an employee.



15. Physical Boundary: Area physically roped or partitioned off around an enclosed lead control area to limit unauthorized entry of personnel. As used in this section, "inside boundary" shall mean the same as "outside lead control area but inside boundary."

C. Submittals: Submit the following:

1. Product Data:
 - a. Vacuum filters
 - b. Respirators
2. Test Reports
 - a. Sampling results
 - b. Assessment data report
3. Certificates
 - a. Qualifications of CP
 - b. Testing laboratory</SUB> qualifications
 - c. Third party consultant qualifications
 - d. Lead-Based Paint/Lead-Containing Paint Removal Plan including CP approval (signature, date, and certification number)
 - e. Rental equipment notification
 - f. Respiratory protection program
 - g. Hazard communication program
 - h. EPA approved hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility for lead disposal
 - i. Hazardous waste management plan
 - j. Vacuum filters
4. Manufacturer's Instructions
 - a. Chemicals and equipment
 - b. Materials
 - c. Safety data sheets for all chemicals
5. Closeout Submittals
 - a. Completed and signed hazardous waste manifest from treatment or disposal facility
 - b. Certification of medical examinations
 - c. Employee training certification

D. Qualifications Of CP

1. Submit name, address, and telephone number of the CP selected to perform responsibilities specified in paragraph entitled "Competent Person (CP) Responsibilities." Provide previous experience of the CP. Submit proper documentation that the CP is trained and licensed and certified in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws.

E. Third Party Consultant Qualifications

1. Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the third party consultant selected to perform the wipe sampling for determining concentrations of lead in dust or soil sampling. Submit proper documentation that the consultant is trained and certified as an inspector technician or inspector/risk assessor by the USEPA authorized State (or local) certification and accreditation program.

F. Testing Laboratory

1. Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the testing laboratory selected to perform the air and wipe and soil sampling, testing, and reporting of airborne concentrations of lead. Use a laboratory accredited under the EPA National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) by either the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) or the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and that is successfully participating in the Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program to perform sample analysis.

G. Lead-Based Paint/Lead-Containing Paint Removal Plan (LBP/LCPRP)



1. Submit a detailed job-specific plan of the work procedures to be used in the removal of LBP/LCP. The plan shall include a sketch showing the location, size, and details of lead control areas, location and details of decontamination facilities, viewing ports, and mechanical ventilation system. Include in the plan, eating, drinking, smoking and sanitary procedures, interface of trades, sequencing of lead related work, collected waste water and paint debris disposal plan, air sampling plan, respirators, personal protective equipment, and a detailed description of the method of containment of the operation to ensure that airborne lead concentrations of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air and baseline lead dust/soil concentrations are not reached or exceeded outside of the lead control area. Include site preparation and cleanup procedures. Include occupational and environmental sampling, training and strategy, sampling methodology, frequency, duration of sampling, and qualifications of sampling personnel in the air sampling portion of the plan.
- H. Occupational And Environmental Sampling Results
1. Submit occupational and environmental sampling results to the the Owner within three working days of collection, signed by the testing laboratory responsible official, the employee that performed the sampling, and the CP.
 - a. The sampling results shall represent each job classification, or if working conditions are similar to previous jobs by the same employer, provide previously collected exposure data that can be used to estimate worker exposures in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62. The data shall represent the worker's regular daily exposure to lead.
 - b. Submit worker exposure data conducted during the task based trigger operations of 29 CFR 1926.62.
 - c. The initial monitoring shall determine the requirements for further monitoring and the need to fully implement the control and protective requirements including the compliance program (LBP/LCP) in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62.
- I. Occupational And Environmental Assessment Data Report:
1. Some LBP/LCP removal work may not require full implementation of the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62. Based on the experience of the Contractor and/or the use of a specific process or method for performing the work, the Contractor may be able to provide historic data (previous 12 months) to demonstrate that airborne exposures are controlled below the action level. Such methods or controls shall be fully presented in the LBP/LCPRP. To reduce the full implementation of 29 CFR 1926.62, the Contractor shall provide documentation in an Assessment Data Report.
 2. Submit occupational and environmental assessment report to the the Owner prior to start of work, signed by the testing laboratory responsible official, and the CP.
 - a. Submit a report that supports the determination regarding the reduction of the need to fully implement the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62 and supporting the LBP/LCP. The exposure assessment shall represent each job classification, or if working conditions are similar to previous jobs by the same employer, provide previously collected exposure data that can be used to estimate worker exposures in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62. The data shall represent the worker's regular daily exposure to lead for stated work.
 - b. Submit worker exposure data conducted during the task based trigger operations of 29 CFR 1926.62 with a complete process description in supporting a negative assessment.
 - c. The initial assessment shall determine the requirement for further monitoring and the need to fully implement the control and protective requirements including the compliance program (LBP/LCPRP) in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62.
- J. Quality Assurance
1. Medical Examinations: Initial medical surveillance as required by 29 CFR 1926.62 shall be made available to all employees exposed to lead at any time (1 day) above the action level. Full medical surveillance shall be made available to all employees on an annual basis who are or may be exposed to lead in excess of the action level for more than 30 days a year or as required by 29 CFR 1926.62. Adequate records shall show that employees meet the medical surveillance requirements of 29 CFR 1926.33, 29 CFR 1926.62, and 29 CFR 1926.103.



- a. Medical Records: Maintain complete and accurate medical records of employees for a period of at least 30 years or for the duration of employment plus 30 years, whichever is longer.
 - b. Medical Surveillance: Provide medical surveillance to all personnel exposed to lead as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.62.
2. Competent Person (CP) Responsibilities
 - a. Certify training as meeting all federal, State, and local requirements.
 - b. Review and approve lead-based paint/lead-containing paint removal plan for conformance to the applicable referenced standards.
 - c. Continuously inspect lead-based paint removal work for conformance with the approved plan.
 - d. Perform air and wipe sampling.
 - e. Ensure work is performed in strict accordance with specifications at all times.
 - f. Control work to prevent hazardous exposure to human beings and to the environment at all times.
 - g. Certify the conditions of the work as called for elsewhere in this specification.
3. Training: Train each employee performing paint removal, disposal, and air sampling operations prior to the time of initial job assignment and annually thereafter, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.21, 29 CFR 1926.62, and State and local regulations.
 - a. Training Certification: Submit a certificate for each employee, signed and dated by the approved training source, stating that the employee has received the required lead training.
4. Respiratory Protection Program
 - a. Furnish each employee required to wear a negative pressure respirator or other appropriate type with a respirator fit test at the time of initial fitting and at least annually thereafter as required by 29 CFR 1926.62.
 - b. Establish and implement a respiratory protection program as required by ANSI Z88.2, 29 CFR 1926.103, 29 CFR 1926.62, and 29 CFR 1926.55.
5. Hazard Communication Program: Establish and implement a Hazard Communication Program as required by 29 CFR 1926.59.
6. Hazardous Waste Management: The Hazardous Waste Management Plan shall comply with applicable requirements of federal, State, and local hazardous waste regulations and address:
 - a. Identification and classification of hazardous wastes associated with the work.
 - b. Estimated quantities of wastes to be generated and disposed of.
 - c. Names and qualifications of each contractor that will be transporting, storing, treating, and disposing of the wastes. Include the facility location and operator and a 24-hour point of contact. Furnish two copies of EPA, or State and local hazardous waste permit applications or permits or manifests, as required, and EPA Identification numbers.
 - d. Names and qualifications (experience and training) of personnel who will be working on-site with hazardous wastes.
 - e. List of waste handling equipment to be used in performing the work, to include cleaning, volume reduction, and transport equipment.
 - f. Spill prevention, containment, and cleanup contingency measures including a health and safety plan to be implemented in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.65.
 - g. Work plan and schedule for waste containment, removal and disposal. Wastes shall be cleaned up and containerized daily.
 - h. Unit cost for hazardous waste disposal according to this plan.
7. Environmental, Safety and Health Compliance: In addition to the detailed requirements of this specification, comply with laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, and local authorities regarding removing, handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of lead waste materials. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.62. Submit matters regarding interpretation of standards to the the Owner for resolution before starting work. Where specification requirements and the referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement shall apply.



8. Pre-Construction Conference: Along with the CP, meet with the the Owner to discuss in detail the hazardous waste management plan and the lead-based paint/lead-containing paint removal plan, including work procedures and precautions for the removal plan.

K. Equipment

1. Respirators: Furnish appropriate respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services, for use in atmospheres containing lead dust. Respirators shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62.
2. Special Protective Clothing: Furnish personnel who will be exposed to lead-contaminated dust with proper disposable uncontaminated, reusable protective whole body clothing, head covering, gloves, and foot coverings as required by 29 CFR 1926.62. Furnish proper disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Reduce the level of protection only after obtaining approval from the CP.
3. Rental Equipment Notification: If rental equipment is to be used during lead-based paint handling and disposal, notify the rental agency in writing concerning the intended use of the equipment. Furnish a copy of the written notification to the the Owner.
4. Vacuum Filters: UL 586 labeled HEPA filters.
5. Equipment for Owner's Personnel: Furnish the the Owner with two complete sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) daily, as required herein, for entry into and inspection of the paint removal work within the lead controlled area. Personal protective equipment shall include disposable whole body covering, including appropriate foot, head, and hand protection. PPE shall remain the property of the Contractor. Respiratory protection for the the Owner will be provided by the Owner.

L. Removal

1. Title to Materials: Materials resulting from demolition work, except as specified otherwise, shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of in accordance with Division 2 Section "Selective Structure Demolition" | Division 2 Section "Structure Demolition", except as specified herein.

1.2 PRODUCT

A. Chemicals

1. Submit applicable Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals used in paint removal work. Use the least toxic product approved by the the Owner.

B. Materials

1. The soluble metal content and the total metal content shall not exceed values which would cause a material to be classified as a hazardous waste.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Protection

1. Notification: Notify the the Owner 20 days prior to the start of any paint removal work.
2. Lead Control Area Requirements
 - a. If LBP will be removed by means which will not likely create airborne, lead-containing dust (such as careful wet scraping or chemical stripping), establish a lead control area by situating critical barriers and physical boundaries around the area or structure where LBP/LCP removal operations will be performed.
 - b. If removal practice will create airborne, lead-containing dust (such as sanding, abrasive blasting, thermal cutting, demolition, or needle gun use), utilize full containment procedures - Contain removal operations by the use of critical barriers and HEPA filtered exhaust **OR** a negative pressure enclosure system with decontamination facilities and with HEPA filtered exhaust if required by the CP, **as directed**. For containment areas larger than **1,000**



square feet (100 square meters) install a minimum of two 18 inch (450 mm) square viewing ports. Locate ports to provide a view of the required work from the exterior of the enclosed contaminated area. Glaze ports with laminated safety glass.

3. Protection of Existing Work to Remain: Perform paint removal work without damage or contamination of adjacent areas. Where existing work is damaged or contaminated, restore work to its original condition or better.
 4. Boundary Requirements: Provide physical boundaries around the lead control area by roping off the area designated in the work plan or providing curtains, portable partitions or other enclosures to ensure that airborne concentrations of lead will not reach 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air outside of the lead control area.
 - a. Physical Boundary: Provide physical boundaries around the lead control area by roping off the area designated in the work plan or providing curtains, portable partitions or other enclosures to ensure that airborne concentrations of lead will not reach 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air outside of the lead control area.
 - b. Warning Signs: Provide warning signs at approaches to lead control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary precautions before entering the area. Signs shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62.
 5. Furnishings:
 - a. The Owner will remove furniture and equipment from the building before lead-based paint removal work begins.
OR
Furniture and equipment will remain in the building. Protect and cover furnishings or remove furnishings from the work area and store in a location approved by the the Owner.
OR
Existing furniture and equipment is lead contaminated, decontaminate, dispose of as lead contaminated waste.
 6. Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems: Shut down, lock out, and isolate HVAC systems that supply, exhaust, or pass through the lead control areas. Seal intake and exhaust vents in the lead control area with 6 mil (0.15 mm) plastic sheet and tape. Seal seams in HVAC components that pass through the lead control area. Provide temporary HVAC system for areas in which HVAC has been shut down outside the lead control area.
 7. Decontamination Shower Facility: Provide clean and contaminated change rooms and shower facilities in accordance with this specification and 29 CFR 1926.62.
 8. Eye Wash Station: Where eyes may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes shall be provided within the work area.
 9. Mechanical Ventilation System
 - a. Use adequate ventilation to control personnel exposure to lead in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62.
 - b. To the extent feasible, use fixed local exhaust ventilation connected to HEPA filters or other collection systems, approved by the CP. Local exhaust ventilation systems shall be designed, constructed, installed, and maintained in accordance with ANSI Z9.2.
 - c. Vent local exhaust outside the building only and away from building ventilation intakes.
 - d. Use locally exhausted, power actuated, paint removal tools.
 10. Personnel Protection: Personnel shall wear and use protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, or drinking or application of cosmetics is not permitted in the lead control area. No one will be permitted in the lead control area unless they have been appropriately trained and provided with protective equipment.
- B. Work Procedures: Perform removal of lead-based paint in accordance with approved lead-based paint/lead-containing paint removal plan. Use procedures and equipment required to limit occupational and environmental exposure to lead when lead-based paint is removed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, except as specified herein. Dispose of removed paint chips and associated waste in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), federal, State, and local requirements.



1. Personnel Exiting Procedures: Whenever personnel exit the lead-controlled area, they shall perform the following procedures and shall not leave the work place wearing any clothing or equipment worn during the work day:
 - a. Vacuum themselves off.
 - b. Remove protective clothing in the contaminated change room, and place them in an approved impermeable disposal bag.
 - c. Shower **OR** Wash hands and face at the site, **as directed**, don appropriate disposable or uncontaminated reusable clothing; move to an appropriate facility; shower.
 - d. Change to clean clothes prior to leaving the physical boundary designated around the lead control area.
2. Air and Wipe Sampling
 - a. Air sample for lead in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62 and as specified herein. Air and wipe sampling shall be directed or performed by the CP.
 - 1) The CP shall be on the job site directing the air and non-clearance wipe sampling and inspecting the lead-based paint removal work to ensure that the requirements of the contract have been satisfied during the entire lead-based paint removal operation.
 - 2) Collect personal air samples on employees who are anticipated to have the greatest risk of exposure as determined by the CP. In addition, collect air samples on at least 25 percent of the work crew or a minimum of two employees, whichever is greater, during each work shift.
 - 3) Submit results of air samples, signed by the CP, within 72 hours after the air samples are taken. Notify the the Owner immediately of exposure to lead at or in excess of the action level of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air outside of the lead control area.
 - 4) For high profile, sensitive work such as present in family housing, child care facilities, administrative buildings, kitchens, barracks, etc., surface dust sampling to determine clearance (i.e., that the work has not contaminated surfaces within and adjacent to the control area) should be performed by a third party to reduce a conflict of interest. Samples must be conducted by an individual not paid or employed or otherwise compensated by the LBP/LCP removal Contractor. State or local regulations may require third party testing if the LBP/LCP removal operation is considered a lead hazard reduction activity.
 - 5) Before any work begins, collect and analyze baseline or soil wipe samples in accordance with methods defined in federal, State, and local standards inside and outside of the physical boundary to assess the degree of dust contamination in the facility prior to lead-based paint removal.
 - b. Air Sampling During Paint Removal Work: Conduct area air sampling daily, on each shift in which lead-based paint removal operations are performed, in areas immediately adjacent to the lead control area. Sufficient area monitoring shall be conducted to ensure unprotected personnel are not exposed at or above 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air. If 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air is reached or exceeded, stop work, correct the conditions(s) causing the increased levels. Notify the the Owner immediately. Determine if condition(s) require any further change in work methods. Removal work shall resume only after approval is given by the CP and the the Owner. For outdoor operations, at least one sample on each shift shall be taken on the downwind side of the lead control area.
3. Lead-Based Paint Removal
 - a. Manual or power sanding of interior and exterior surfaces is not permitted. Provide methodology for removing LBP in work plan. Remove paint within the areas designated on the drawings in order to completely expose the substrate. Take whatever precautions necessary to minimize damage to the underlying substrate.
 - b. Avoid flash rusting or deterioration of the substrate. Provide surface preparations for painting in accord with Division 7.
 - c. Provide methodology for removing LBP/LCP removal processes to minimize contamination of work areas outside the control area with lead-contaminated dust or other lead-contaminated debris/waste and to ensure that unprotected personnel are not exposed to



- hazardous concentrations of lead. Describe this LBP/LCP removal process in the LBP/LCPRP.
- d. Indoor Lead Paint Removal: Perform manual **OR** mechanical **OR** thermal **OR** chemical, **as directed**, paint removal in lead control areas using enclosures, barriers, or containments and powered locally exhausted paint removal tools. Collect residue and/or debris for disposal in accordance with federal, State, and local requirements.
 - e. Outdoor Lead Paint Removal: Perform outdoor removal as indicated in federal, State, and local regulations and in the LBP/CPRP. The worksite preparation (barriers or containments) shall be job dependent and presented in the LBP/LCPRP.
 - f. Sampling After Paint Removal: After the visual inspection, conduct soil sampling if bare soil is present during external removal operations and collect air samples inside and outside the lead control area to determine the airborne levels of lead inside and outside the work area. Collect wipe samples according to the HUD protocol contained in HUD Guidelines to determine the lead content of settled dust and dirt in micrograms per **square foot (square meter)** of surface area and parts per million (ppm) or micrograms per gram ($\mu\text{g/g}$) for soil.
4. Cleanup and Disposal
- a. Cleanup: Maintain surfaces of the lead control area free of accumulations of paint chips and dust. Restrict the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the work area. Do not dry sweep or use compressed air to clean up the area. At the end of each shift and when the paint removal operation has been completed, clean the area of visible lead paint contamination by vacuuming with a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner, wet mopping the area and wet wiping the area as indicated by the CP. Reclean areas showing dust or residual paint chips or debris. After visible dust, chips and debris is removed, wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces in the work area. If adjacent areas become contaminated at any time during the work, clean, visually inspect, and then wipe sample all contaminated areas. The CP shall then certify in writing that the area has been cleaned of lead contamination before restarting work.
 - b. Clearance Certification
 - 1) The CP shall certify in writing that the final air samples collected inside and outside the lead control area are less than 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air; the respiratory protection used for the employees was adequate; the work procedures were performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62 and 40 CFR 745; and that there were no visible accumulations of material and dust containing lead left in the work site. Do not remove the lead control area or roped off boundary and warning signs prior to the the Owner's acknowledgement of receipt of the CP certification.
 - 2) A third party consultant shall certify surface wipe sample results collected inside and outside the work area are less than 100 micrograms per **square foot (0.1 square meter)** on uncarpeted floors, less than 500 micrograms per **square foot (0.1 square meter)** on interior window sills and less than 800 micrograms per **square foot (0.1 square meter)** on window troughs **OR** not significantly greater than the initial surface loading determined prior to work, **as directed**.
 - 3) For exterior paint removal work, soil samples taken at the exterior of the work site shall be used to determine if soil lead levels had increased at a statistically significant level (significant at the 95 percent confidence limit) from the soil lead levels prior to the work. If soil lead levels do show a statistically significant increase above any applicable Federal or State standard for lead in soil, the soil shall be remediated back to the pre-work level.
 - c. Testing of Lead-Based Paint Residue and Used Abrasive: Test paint residue and used abrasive in accordance with 40 CFR 261 for hazardous waste.
 - d. Disposal
 - 1) Collect lead-contaminated waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and lead-contaminated clothing which may produce airborne concentrations of lead particles. Label the containers in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62 and 40 CFR



261. Dispose of lead-contaminated waste material at an EPA or State approved hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility off Owner's property.
- 2) Store waste materials in U.S. Department of Transportation (49 CFR 178) approved 55 gallon (208 liter) drums. Properly label each drum to identify the type of waste (49 CFR 172) and the date the drum was filled. The the Owner or an authorized representative will assign an area for interim storage of waste-containing drums. Do not store hazardous waste drums in interim storage longer than 90 calendar days from the date affixed to each drum.
 - 3) Handle, store, transport, and dispose lead or lead-contaminated waste in accordance with 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, and 40 CFR 265. Comply with land disposal restriction notification requirements as required by 40 CFR 268.
 - 4) All material, whether hazardous or non-hazardous shall be disposed in accordance with laws and provisions and Federal, State, or local regulations. Ensure waste is properly characterized. The result of each waste characterization (TCLP for RCRA materials) will dictate disposal requirements.
5. Disposal Documentation: Submit written evidence that the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSD) is approved for lead disposal by the EPA and State or local regulatory agencies. Submit one copy of the completed manifest, signed and dated by the initial transporter in accordance with 40 CFR 262.
 6. Payment for Hazardous Waste: Payment for disposal of hazardous waste will not be made until a signed copy of the manifest from the treatment or disposal facility certifying the amount of lead-containing materials delivered is returned and a copy is furnished to the Owner.

END OF SECTION 02 83 19 13a



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SECTION 02 83 19 13b - XRF TESTING FOR LEAD-BASED PAINT

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for XRF testing for lead-based paint. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. The Contractor shall perform work in accordance with the latest HUD Guidelines, in accordance with all applicable regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety & Health Agency (OSHA) and any applicable State or Local standards that may be more stringent than the Federal Standards except, as such guidelines are modified by the Owner in writing in this contract or any contract pursuant to this contract.
- B. Workmanship required in the execution of the work herein specified shall be of good quality and subject to the approval of the the Owner.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Notification Before Start of Work
 - 1. The Contractor shall send notices to the Project Superintendent, Residents, and the Department of Planning and Development 48 hours before the scheduled start of work. The Contractor shall make three (3) attempts to gain entry to each apartment, with proper 48 hour notification to the resident each time.
 - 2. The Contractor shall begin work no later than 48 hours after receiving a work proceed order.
- B. Copies of the submissions listed below must be tendered with the bid:
 - 1. Ability to perform XRF testing and paint chip sampling by submitting evidence of the successful completion of lead inspector training by all staff to be assigned to the job including inspector technicians. Training must be provided through a State approved EPA-Model program. All staff assigned to the Contract must also demonstrate training in the use of the XRF testing machines to be dedicated to this contract. The serial number of such XRF machine shall be provided to the the Owner.
 - a. Contractor or Subcontractor performing the work must have at least 3 years of satisfactory experience (documented) in performing XRF testing for a City, State or Federal Agency.
 - 2. Laboratory certification by the State Department of Health (or other responsible agency) and by the USEPA through the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program ("NLLAP"), or as an alternative having accreditation application pending before NLLAP, and having acceptable performance on five consecutive rounds of the EPA, Environmental Laboratory Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program, including the most recent round; evidence of such accreditation must be provided. Indicate if the laboratory is an independent entity from the Contractor.
 - 3. If a subcontractor will be used for any of the laboratory work of this contract, evidence of certification stated above must also be provided for the subcontractor.

- C. XRF Testing Report Format



- a. All XRF report must be made after a formal submittal and approval by the Owner.
- b. A faxed summary report must be provided to the the Owner within 48 hours after completion of testing for a work Authorization. For XRF testing requiring confirmation by laboratory analysis of paint chip samples, the faxed summary report must be provided within 48 hours after the the Owner gives approval for testing of the collected paint chip samples.
- c. A detailed report must be provided to the the Owner within 5 business days after completion of the testing.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. The work shall consist of furnishing all labor, material, insurance and all other incidental items required to do the following:
 1. XRF Testing
 - a. Random or comprehensive testing of various components in single family housing units, multi-family housing units, common areas and exterior sites, using any of the approved X-ray Fluorescence ("XRF") machines, to determine if the lead-based paint concentration is within permissible limits.
Note: Testing may be for entire apartments or selected rooms or components within the apartment.
 - b. The permissible limit shall be defined as a final reading showing a lead concentration of less than 1.0 mg/cm².
 - c. Refer to the Manufacturer's manual, as well as the "XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet" when determining calibration check tolerance, and other instrument specific information. Use the adjusted "XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets" in this contract when determining the inconclusive range.
 - d. In addition to the manufacturer's recommended warm up and quality control procedures, a set of three nominal XRF calibration check readings must be taken before the inspection begins and after the inspection has been completed in a particular unit, or every 4 hours, whichever occurs first. All reference material values and calibration check readings must be included in the report provided to the Owner.
 - e. Do not use the XRF to test highly curved or ornate surfaces, or surfaces inaccessible to the XRF, due to poor reliability of results. For such surfaces, laboratory analysis of paint chips must be done.
 - f. Only one XRF reading is required per testing combination. A unique testing combination is characterized by the room equivalent, the component, the substrate and the visible color of the paint. However, testing combinations with different colors on the same component and substrate may be combined into a single component type.
 - g. All inconclusive results must be treated according to the inspection rules using multi-family inspection or single family inspection rules as appropriate.
 - h. XRF field data sheets shall be filled out as they appear on completed Form 7.1("Single-Family Housing LBP Testing Data Sheet") and 7.5 ("Multifamily Housing LBP Testing Data Sheet") in HUD Guidelines.
 - i. Room equivalents or sections thereof that are not accessible for testing (i.e. locked bedrooms) shall be noted in the final report to the Owner.
 2. Laboratory testing of paint chips.
 - a. Collection of paint chips from various painted components for laboratory analysis due to XRF substrate corrected inconclusive and/or positive readings as directed by the the Owner.



- b. Laboratory preparation and testing by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FAAS) or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS) to determine if the lead paint concentration is within permissible limits.
 - c. The permissible limit shall be defined as a lead concentration less than 0.5% by weight.
 - d. Collect paint chips in accordance with ASTM ES28-94.
 - e. Prepare paint chips in the laboratory for testing in accordance with ASTM ES37-94.
 - f. Repair and repaint areas from which paint chips have been collected, to match adjacent areas, unless notified by the the Owner in writing to utilize a temporary covering for the tested surfaces. The Contractor shall provide water based latex paint for this purpose. Colors shall be limited to white and off-white; and other colors if provided by the tenant.
 - g. Only one paint chip is required per testing combination. A unique testing combination is characterized by the room equivalent, the component, the substrate, and the visible color of the paint. However, testing combinations with different colors on the same component and substrate may be combined into a single component type.
 - h. Field data sheets and signed chain of custodies must be attached to the final report to the Owner.
- B. Occupied Residences
 - 1. Some of the work of this contract will be in occupied apartments. The Contractor shall perform all of the work of this contract with the least inconvenience to the tenants.
 - 2. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to protect the property of the the Owner, its residents and the public. The contractor must repair any damaged property, whether of the the Owner, its residents, or the public, and restore such property to its original condition. If the damage is beyond repair, the Contractor shall replace it with new, that in the judgement of the the Owner, match the existing materials and are of equal quality and workmanship. All such repairs shall be at the Contractor's expense.
- C. Applicable Regulations
 - 1. ASTM Standards
 - a. ASTM E 1583 on evaluating laboratories used to determine lead levels;
 - b. ASTM E 1605 on terminology;
 - c. ASTM E 1613 on determining lead by atomic emission or atomic absorption spectroscopy;
 - d. ASTM E 1645 on laboratory preparation of paint-chip samples;
 - e. ASTM E 1775 on-site extraction and field portable stripping voltammetry analysis for lead;
 - f. ASTM PS 53 on identifying and managing lead in facilities;
 - g. ASTM PS 87 on ultrasonic extraction for later analysis for lead;
 - h. ASTM PS 88 on determining lead by portable electro analysis
 - 2. OSHA Standards (without limitation), include:
 - a. 29 CFR 1926.20 - General safety and health provisions;
 - b. 29 CFR 1926.21 - Safety training and education;
 - c. 29 CFR 1925.25 - Housekeeping;
 - d. 29 CFR 1926.28 - Personal protective equipment;
 - e. 29 CFR 1926.51(f) - Washing facilities;
 - f. 29 CFR 1926.55 - Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists;
 - g. 29 CFR 1926.57 - Ventilations;
 - h. 29 CFR 1926.59 - Hazardous Communication Standards;
 - i. 29 CFR 1926.10 - Respiratory protection; and
 - j. 29 CFR 1926.62 - Lead in Construction
 - 3. The Contractor must comply with all applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 as amended in 1980 and 1984 by the Hazardous & Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA).



4. The Contractor must follow the XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) for all inspection activities. XRF PCSs are available from the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse or through the HUD website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/lbp/hudguidelines/allpcs.pdf>.

1.5 PRODUCTS

- A. XRF Instruments and Testing Protocols
 1. The Contractor shall use XRF instruments that are approved by the Owner.
 2. XRFs must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet. If discrepancies exist between the XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet, the HUD Guidelines and the manufacturer's instructions, the most stringent guidelines should be followed.

1.6 EXECUTION

- A. Inspection and Testing
 1. **Single Family Testing Rules**
 - a. If the housing development has less
 - 1) than 10 units built between 1960-1970 or
 - 2) 20 units built before 1960 or
 - 3) the random testing rules in a multi-family development are not being used then single family testing rules must be followed.
 - b. List all testing combinations (see HUD Guidelines Table for an example) in all interior rooms, on all exterior building surfaces, and on surfaces in other exterior areas, such as fences, playground equipment, and garages. The "SingleFamily Housing LBP Testing Data Sheet" (see HUD Guidelines) or a comparable data collection instrument may be used for this purpose.
 - 1) Test all room equivalents inside and outside the dwelling unit. The final report must include a final determination of the presence or absence of lead-based paint on each testing combination in each room equivalent.
 - 2) Inspect each testing combination in each room equivalent, unless similar building component types with identical substrates (such as windows) are all found to contain lead-based paint in the first five interior room equivalents. In that case, testing of that component type in the remaining room equivalents may be discontinued, if and only if the Owner agrees beforehand to such a discontinuation. The inspector should then conclude that similar building component types in the rest of the dwelling unit also contain lead-based paint.
 - 3) Painted furniture that is physically attached to the unit (for example, a desk or dresser that is built-in) should be included in the inspection as a testing combination.
 - 4) Results of an inspection may be summarized by classifying component types across room equivalents if patterns or trends are supported by the data.
 - 5) All substrates across all room equivalents should be grouped into one of the six substrate categories (brick, concrete, drywall, metal, plaster, or wood).
 - c. Number and Location of XRF Readings
 - 1) XRF testing is required for at least one location per layers of paint should be included and the XRF probe testing combination, except for interior and exterior faceplate should be able to lie flat against the surface walls, where four readings should be taken, one on of the test location each wall.
 - 2) For interior and exterior walls: take at least four readings (one of ea. wall). If there are more than four walls test the four largest walls, calculate the average of the



readings, round the result to same number of decimal places as the XRF instrument displays, and classify the remaining walls with the same painting history as the tested walls, based on this rounded average. When the remaining walls in a room equivalent clearly do not have the same painting history as that of the tested walls, test and classify the remaining walls individually.

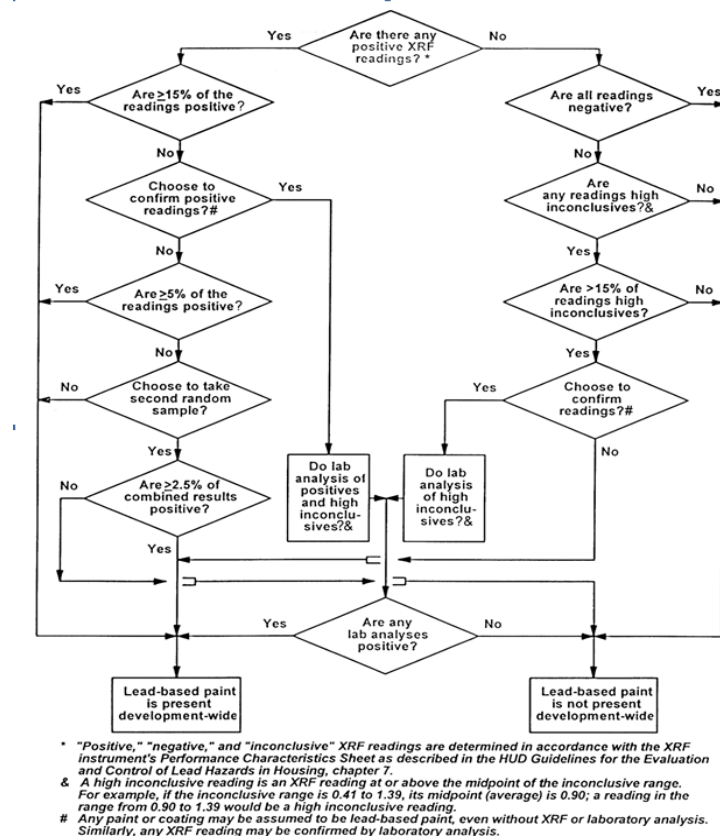
- 3) Select areas of paint which are most likely to have old paint or coatings, where areas of paint appear thickest. Avoid testing where paint has worn away, chipped; or over pipes, electrical surfaces, nails, and any other possible interferences.
- 4) A numbering system, floor plan, sketch or other system may be used to document which testing combinations were tested and sufficiently detailed enough for another individual to find them.
 - a) Side identification Identify perimeter wall sides with letters A, B, C, and D (or numbers or Roman numerals). Side A for single-family housing is the street side for the address. Side A in multi-family housing is the apartment entry door side. Side B, C, and D are identified clockwise from Side A as one faces the dwelling; thus Wall B is to the left, Wall C is across from Side A, and Side D is to the right of Side A. Each room equivalent's side identification follows the scheme for the whole housing unit. Because a room can have two or more entries, sides should not be allocated based on the entry point. For example, giving a closet a side allocation based on how the room is entered would make it difficult for another person to make an easy identification, especially if the room had two closets and two entryways.
 - b) Room Equivalent Identification Room equivalents should be identified by both a number and a use pattern (for example, Room 5-Kitchen). Room 1 can always be the first room, at the A-D junction at the entryway, or it can be the exterior. Rooms are consecutively numbered clockwise. If multiple closets exist, they are given the side allocation: for example, Room 3, Side C Closet. The exterior is always assigned a separate room equivalent identifier.
 - c) Sides in a Room Sides in an interior room equivalent follow the overall housing unit side allocation. Therefore, when standing in any four-sided room facing Side C, the room's Side A will always be to the rear, Side B will be to the left, and Side D will be to the right.
 - d) Building Component Identification Individual building components are first identified by their room number and side allocation (for example, the radiator in Room 1, Side B is easily identified). If multiple similar component types are in a room (for example, three windows), they are differentiated from each other by side allocation. If multiple components are on the same wall side, they are differentiated by being numbered left to right when facing the components. For example, three windows on Wall D are identified as windows D1, D2, and D3, left to right. If window D3 has the only old original sash, it is considered a separate testing combination from the other two windows. Codes or abbreviations for building components and/or locations may be used in order to shorten the time needed for data entry. If codes or abbreviations are used, the inspection records and the inspection report must include a table showing their meaning.
- d. XRF Instrument Reading Time
 - 1) The recommended time to open an XRF instrument's shutter to obtain a single XRF result for a testing location depends on the specific XRF instrument model and the mode in which the instrument is operating. Follow manufacturer's instructions per HUD Guidelines.
- e. XRF Calibration Check Readings
 - 1) Follow manufacturer's instructions per HUD Guidelines.



- f. Substrate Correction
 - 1) The XRF measurements, corrected for substrate contribution, if required by the Performance Characteristic Sheet ("PCS") for the particular type of instrument being used, should be sorted by the inspector by component type into the following categories:
 - a) Positive- A positive XRF reading in accordance with the XRF's Performance Characteristic Sheet.
 - b) Negative- A negative XRF reading in accordance with the XRF's Performance Characteristic Sheet.
 - c) High Inconclusive- An inconclusive XRF reading equal to or greater than the midpoint of the XRF's inconclusive range, in accordance with the XRF's Performance Characteristic Sheet.



- g. The following Decision analyses will be used to determine which components are positive, negative or inconclusive:



- 1)
2) All inconclusive results must be confirmed with laboratory analysis, or as an alternative must be classified as positive. the Owner may also wish to confirm positive XRF results with laboratory analysis. Therefore the Contractor must make a field determination of which XRF readings falls in the inconclusive or positive ranges and take paint chip samples during the XRF testing for possible laboratory analysis. If the majority of XRF readings are positive in the first few units, the inspector must consult with the Owner on whether to continue taking paint chip samples. Only the Owner may determine whether to submit collected paint chip samples for laboratory analysis or to classify the element as positive.

2. Multi-family Housing Testing Rules (Random Sampling)

- a. In order to use the Multi-family housing testing rules, there must multi-family housing is defined as any group of more than four units that are similar in construction from unit to unit
- b. Determine the number of randomly selected units to be tested in accordance with Table 7.3, below. Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines also describes how to select the units randomly. If a unit or units which were selected as part of the original random sample cannot be entered for a particular reason, a replacement unit(s) must be randomly selected in accordance with the HUD Guidelines.



Table 7.3 Number of Units to be Tested in Multi-family Building or Developments*

Number of Similar Units, Similar Common Areas, or Similar Exterior Sites	Pre-1960 or Unknown-Age Building or Development: Number of Units to Test *	1960-1977 Building or Development: Number of Units to Test *
1-10	All	All
11-13	All	10
14	All	11
15	All	12
16-17	All	13
18	All	14
19	All	15
20	All	16
21-26	20	16
27	21	17
28	22	18
29	23	18
30	23	19
31	24	19
32	25	19
33-34	26	19
35	27	19
36	28	19
37	29	19
38-39	30	20
40-48	31	21
49-50	31	22
51	32	22
52-53	33	22
54	34	22
55-56	35	22
57-58	36	22
59	37	23
60-69	38	23
70-73	38	24
74-75	39	24
76-77	40	24



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Number of Similar Units, Similar Common Areas, or Similar Exterior Sites	Pre-1960 or Unknown-Age Building or Development: Number of Units to Test *	1960-1977 Building or Development: Number of Units to Test *
78-79	41	24
80-88	42	24
89-95	42	25
96-97	43	25
98-99	44	25
100-109	45	25
110-117	45	26
118-119	46	26
120-138	47	26
139-157	48	26
158-159	49	26
160-177	49	27
178-197	50	27
198-218	51	27
219-258	52	27
259-279	53	27
280-299	53	28
300-379	54	28
380-499	55	28
500-776	56	28
777-939	57	28
940-1004	57	29
1005-1022	58	29
1023-1032	59	29
1033-1039	59	30
1500	87	44
2000	116	58
2500	145	73
3000	174	87
3500	203	102
4000	232	116

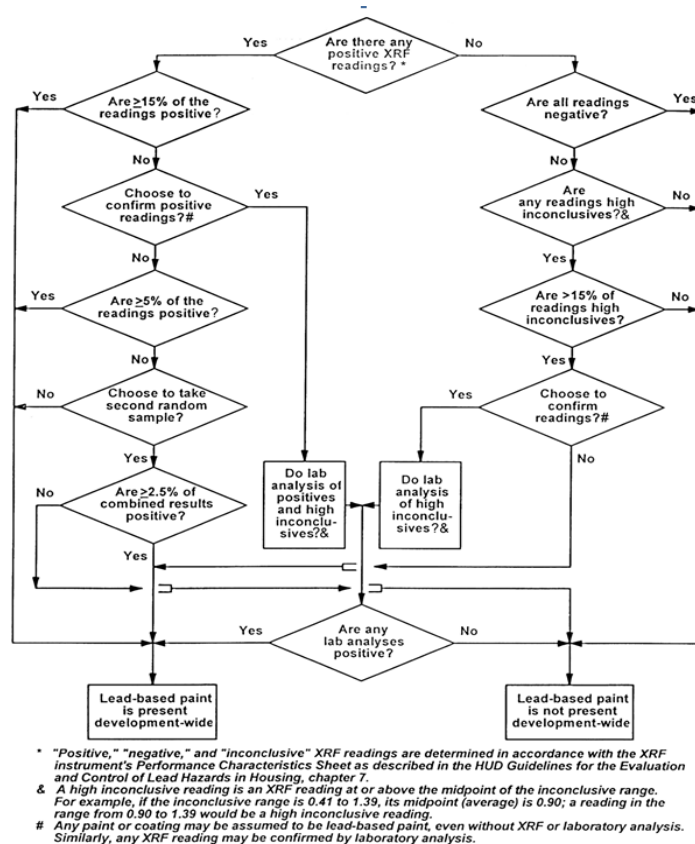
* For brevity, "Number of Units" and "Number of Units to Test" are used, but the number to test is the same for similar units, similar common areas, and similar exterior sites.



- c. An assessment on each tested component must note four attributes, also called a testing combination.
 - 1) The room equivalent (where the testing took place i.e. bedroom, bathroom, etc.)
 - 2) The component type (door, wall #1 - upper left, etc.)
 - 3) The substrate (brick, wood, concrete, drywall, plaster or metal).
 - 4) The color of the paint.
- d. These attributes must be included as part of the report.
- e. For each testing combination, the condition of the painted surfaces should be noted as either intact, fair or poor.
- f. One reading with the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) instrument on each testing combination is all that is required.
- g. At least 40 components of a given type must be tested to obtain the desired level of confidence in the results throughout the multi-family development. If less than 40 components of a given type exist in the buildings to be tested i.e. they are unique components, then the measurement should be taken using single family testing rules (described below). If less than 40 components of a given type exist in the units to be tested, additional components of this type can be identified in other units in the complex and tested to bring the total up to 40 so that multi-family testing rules can be used. The decision of which option the Contractor should use will be made by the the Owner.
- h. To increase the number of tested components of a given type, testing combinations with different colors on the same component and substrate may be combined into a single component type. For example, if "wood doors" is the component type, all wood doors tested for lead-based paint could belong to the same component type, regardless of color.
- i. A component type may be differentiated by color as long as there are 40 tested and there is a good reason for differentiation.
- j. The XRF measurements, corrected for substrate contribution, if required by the Performance Characteristic Sheet ("PCS") for the particular type of instrument being used, should be sorted by the inspector by component type into the following categories:
 - 1) Positive- A positive XRF reading in accordance with the XRF's Performance Characteristic Sheet.
 - 2) Negative- A negative XRF reading in accordance with the XRF's Performance Characteristic Sheet.
 - 3) High Inconclusive- An inconclusive XRF reading equal to or greater than the midpoint of the XRF's inconclusive range, in accordance with the XRF's Performance Characteristic Sheet.



- k. The following Decision analyses will be used to determine which components are positive, negative or inconclusive:



- l. If there are readings on a component type(s) equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm² and paint chip samples are submitted to the laboratory, there are two possible results:
- 1) If all lab samples on a component type are below 0.5% lead by weight, the component type can be classified as negative throughout the development.
 - 2) If one or more lab results are positive, (equal to or greater than 0.5% lead by weight for a component) the the Owner will take one of three options:
 - a) Treat the component type as positive throughout the development, or
 - b) Test the component type throughout the development, or
 - c) If 5% or less of the component type are positive, take a second random sample, just testing that component type.
 - 3) If option 2)c) above is selected by the Owner and the combined results of the first and second random sample are less than 2½% positive, the following additional options are available depending on the results.
 - a) If no positives are found in the second sample, no further testing is necessary. Those positives in the first random sample will be monitored/abated (not by this Agreement), but the rest of the component type can be classified as negative.



- b) If positives are found on a component type in the second sample, the the Owner has the option to classify the component type as positive throughout the development or comprehensively test it.
 - c) If the combined results of the two random samples are equal to or greater than 2½%, the the Owner also has the option to comprehensively test the remaining components of that type or classify them as positive.
 - m. Paint Chip Sample Size: The Paint chip samples should be taken from a 4 square inch (25 square centimeter) area that is representative of the paint on the testing combination, as close as possible to any XRF reading locations and, if possible, unobtrusive. This area may be a 2" x 2" (5 x 5 centimeters) square, or a 1" x 4" (2.5 x 10 centimeters) rectangle, or have any other dimensions that equal at least 4 square inches (25 square centimeters). Regardless of shape, the dimensions of the surface area must be accurately measured (to the nearest millimeter or 1/16th of an inch) so that the laboratory results can be reported in mg/cm². Results should be reported as percent by weight if the surface area cannot be measured accurately or if all paint within the sampled area cannot be removed. In these cases, lead should be reported in ppm or percent weight, not in mg/cm². Smaller surface area can be used if acceptable to the laboratory. (See ASTM E 1729). In all cases those who take the samples should consult with the NLLAP recognized laboratory selected regarding the requirements for the submission samples for lead-based paint analysis.
 - n. If the the Owner decides to test in search of these hard-to-find components coated with lead based paint, the inspector must use the single family testing rules described in the previous section.
- 3. **Common Areas and Exterior Sites Testing Rules**
 - a. Similar common areas and similar exterior sites must always be tested, but in some cases they can be sampled in much the same way that dwelling units are. Common areas and building exteriors typically have a similar painting history from one building to the next. In multifamily housing, each common area (such as building lobby, laundry room, or hallway) can be treated as a dwelling unit. If there are multiple similar common areas, they may be grouped for sampling purposes exactly the same way as regular dwelling units. However, dwelling units, common areas and exterior sites cannot be all mixed together in a single group. All testing combinations within each common area or building exteriors selected for testing must be inspected. This includes playground equipment, benches and miscellaneous testing combinations located throughout the development. The specific common areas and building exteriors to test should be randomly selected, in much the same way as specific units are selected using random numbers. The number of common areas to be tested should be taken from table 7.3 (HUD Guidelines). In this instance, common areas and building exteriors can be treated in the same way as housing units (although they are not to be confused with true housing units).
- 4. Unit and Common Area Drawings
 - a. Mark-ups of as built drawings depicting room equivalents that are tested must be provided as part of the report.
 - b. The Contractor should test in a clockwise path starting from the door through the space and room equivalents so that the approximate location of each component tested can be easily established by referencing the room equivalent and sides.
 - c. Each space must have a reference point (side A, B, C, D or wall 1, 2, 3 or 4). The wall with the door should always be referenced as wall 1 or side A. If there is more than one door, wall 1 or side A should be used to refer to the wall with the door through which the room is first entered when moving in a clockwise fashion through the unit.

B. Evaluation of the Inspection by the the Owner



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1. The Contractor will be required to carry out retesting at no additional cost to the the Owner, after completion of the Inspection at each the Owner's development as described in the HUD Guidelines, for single family housing, multi-family housing and common areas. The the Owner shall randomly select the testing combinations to be retested and the Contractor shall perform the retesting using the same XRF instrument(s) which was/were used to take the original readings. An the Owner's inspector shall be present to observe all retesting. The retesting shall be limited to ten (10) testing combinations, and if necessary to repeat the retest, the testing combinations randomly selected for repeating the retest shall also be limited to ten.
 2. If the retest tolerance limit computed from the information provided in the "XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet" (see HUD Guidelines) is exceeded, the retest will be repeated as described in the HUD Guidelines for single family, multi-family housing and common areas. If the retest tolerance limit is exceeded again, the the Owner may require the Contractor to retest the entire development at no additional cost to the the Owner, or the the Owner may withhold all payments and terminate its agreement with the Contractor.
- C. Option to do Laboratory Testing only
1. The the Owner may, for a specific testing assignment, request in writing that the Contractor, when utilizing the multi-family housing testing rules for random sampling, or the single family housing testing rules, do all testing through laboratory analysis of paint chips rather than through XRF Spectrum Analyzer testing with laboratory confirmation as needed. Please note that under the single family housing testing rules, only one paint chip must be taken and analyzed for each component type.
- D. Waste Disposal
1. All waste generated must be legally disposed in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

END OF SECTION 02 83 19 13b



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**SECTION 02 83 19 13c - LEAD DUST WIPE, AIR AND TCLP SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS****DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for lead dust wipe, air and TCLP sampling and analysis. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

GENERAL

Definitions: Unless otherwise specified the following definitions shall apply:

1. **"Approved"**: shall mean approved by all public agencies having jurisdiction, and the Owner.
2. **"The Owner"**: shall mean the Owner and its designated authorized representatives.
3. **"Contractor"**: shall mean the firm that is awarded this contract and is responsible to ensure compliance with Federal, State and City regulations as well as these Contract documents.
4. **"Development or Project"**: a group of buildings in one or more designated geographical locations, owned or operated by the Owner and referred to by a common name by the Owner.
5. **"Dust Cleaning Firm"**: shall mean the contractor under a separate contract or the Owner responsible for cleaning of lead dust, as directed by the Owner, until the clearance levels are achieved, as defined in the "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing, June 1995" or latest edition published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
6. **"Equal or Approved Equal"**: shall mean equal in the opinion of the Owner.
7. **"HUD"**: the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.
8. **"HUD Guidelines"**: shall mean Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing issued by HUD'S Office of Lead-Based Paint Abatement and Poisoning Prevention in June 1995 except as such guidelines are later modified by HUD and/or modified by the Owner in writing pursuant to this contract.
9. **"Inspector"**: an individual who has completed training from an accredited program and been licensed or certified by the appropriate State or local agency to (1) perform inspections to determine and report the presence of lead-based paint on a surface-by-surface basis through on-site testing, (2) report the findings of such an inspection, (3) collect environmental samples for laboratory analysis, (4) perform clearance testing, and (5) document successful compliance with lead-based paint hazard control requirements or standards.
10. **"Lead-Based Paint"**: any paint, varnish, shellac, or other coating that contains lead equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm² as measured by XRF or laboratory analysis, or 0.5 percent by weight (5,000 µg/g, 5,000 PPM, or 5,000 mg/kg) as measured by laboratory analysis.
11. **"Lead-Based Paint Hazard"**: a condition in which exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil or deteriorated lead-based paint would have an adverse effect on human health (as established by the EPA Administrator under Title IV of the Toxic Substance Control Act). Lead-based paint hazards include for example, deteriorated lead-based paint, leaded dust levels above applicable standards and bare leaded soil above applicable standards.
12. **"Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control"**: activities to control or eliminate lead-based paint hazards, including interim controls and complete abatement.
13. **"Lead-Contaminated Dust"**: surface dust in residences that contain an area or mass concentration of lead in excess of the standard established by the EPA Administrator, pursuant to Title IV of the Toxic Substance Control Act. Until the EPA standards are set, the HUD recommended clearance and risk assessment standards for leaded dust are 40 µg/ft² on floors, 250 µg/ft² on interior window sills, and 800 µg/ft² on window troughs.
14. **"Monitoring"**: shall refer to inspection to ensure compliance with all Federal, State and City Standards or guidelines, and contractual specifications.
15. **"Provide"**: shall mean furnish and install.



16. **"Risk Assessor"**: a certified individual who has completed training with an accredited training program and who has been certified to (1) perform risk assessments, (2) identify acceptable abatement and interim control strategies for reducing identified lead-based paint hazards, (3) perform clearance testing and reevaluations, and (4) document the successful completion of lead-based paint hazard control activities.

Applicable Regulations/References

17. The work conducted shall comply with all applicable Federal, State and City regulations. Applicable guidelines and standards listed in the scope of work include, but are not limited to:

24 CFR Parts 35,36,37 Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint in Housing (HUD Guidelines June 1995) & 1997 Revisions 29 CFR 1910 29 CFR 1910.1025 29 CFR 1910.134 29 CFR 1910.1200 29 CFR 1910.245 29 CFR 1926 29 CFR 1926.20 29 CFR 1926.21 29 CFR 1926.25 29 CFR 1926.28 29 CFR 1926.51 29 CFR 1926.55 29 CFR 1926.59 29 CFR 1926.62 29 CFR 1926.103 40 CFR 61 Subpart A 40 CFR 241 40 CFR 257 40 CFR 261/262 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z87.1 ANSI Z88.2-80 American Society For Testing Materials (ASTM)	HUD Lead-Based Paint Regulations General Industry Standard Lead Standard for General Industry Respiratory Protection Hazard Communication Specification for Accident Prevention Construction Industry Standards General Safety & Health Provisions Safety Training & Education Housekeeping Personal Protective Equipment Washing Facilities Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts & Mists Hazard Communication Standard Construction Industry Lead Standard Respiratory Protection General Provisions Guidelines for the Land Disposal of Solid Waste Criteria for the Land Disposal of Solid Waste Waste Disposal Facilities & Practices Eye Protection Practices for Respiratory Protection All Applicable Standards
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18. The contractor shall ensure that any programs, certifications, licenses or other documentation in accordance with the above and/or any other applicable Federal, State, and Local Regulations/Guidelines are provided.

Scope Of Work

19. The work shall consist of furnishing labor, materials, insurance and all other incidental items required to perform the following:
 - a. Dust wipe sampling and analysis
 - 1) Collect dust wipe samples from various horizontal surfaces, such as floors, window sills, window troughs, etc., as directed by the Owner.
 - 2) Dust wipe samples shall be collected in accordance with ASTM ES30-94.
 - 3) Analyze dust wipe sample in the laboratory using Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry ("FAAS") or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry("GFAAS").
 - 4) Provide result of analysis in micrograms per square foot.



- 5) A faxed summary of results must be provided to the Owner within 24 hours after the Owner authorizes the Contractor to perform the laboratory analysis of the collected dust wipe sample. Contractor shall also have the ability to provide results in 4 hours for clearance, following lead-based paint abatement work, if requested by the Owner. The sampling result must be provided in a form approved by the Owner and must include for each dust wipe sample, the Project, the building address, the sample number, the room or room equivalent, the surface type, dimensions of sample areas, total micrograms, micrograms per square feet, and an indication of pass or fail.
 - 6) Turn-around time for results shall be counted from the time the Contractor performs collection of dust wipe samples to the time the results are actually presented to the Owner. This includes travel time from the site to the laboratory of the Contractor and back to the site.
 - 7) A detailed final report covering the results of all dust wipe samples taken and analyzed must be submitted within 5 days from the time the Owner authorizes the performance of the laboratory analysis. The sampling report must include for each dust wipe sample, the Project, the building address, the sample number, the room or room equivalent, the surface type, dimensions of sample areas, total micrograms, micrograms per square feet, and indicate pass or fail in a form approved by the Owner. Also include in the report the method of analysis, i.e. "FAAS" or "GFAAS", and the detection limits. The laboratory test results in the final report must be signed by the Laboratory Director.
 - 8) The sampling data report must contain all required data fields as specified by the Owner. The sampling data report shall be provided to the Owner on 3.5 inch high density diskettes in ASCII file form. The required data fields will be provided by the Owner to the Contractor.
 - 9) The laboratory used for the analysis of the dust wipe samples must be certified by the State Department of Health (or other responsible agency) and by the USEPA through the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program ("NLLAP"), or as an alternative having accreditation application pending before NLLAP, and having acceptable performance on five consecutive rounds of the EPA, Environmental Laboratory Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program, including the most recent round; evidence of such accreditation must be provided. Indicate if the laboratory is an independent entity from the Contractor.
- b. Dust Spiked Samples
- 1) Provide dust spiked samples to the Owner. Dust spiked samples shall be prepared in accordance with the HUD Guidelines.
NOTE: These samples are separate from the ones required by the Contractor for its own QA/QC
 - 2) Prepare dust spiked samples in a manner such that they are indistinguishable from the field samples.
 - 3) Prepare dust spiked samples using the same lot as that to be used in the field.
 - 4) Dust spiked samples shall be inserted into the sample stream, randomly, by the Owner Inspector.
 - 5) Blind analysis of dust spiked samples must fall within 80%-120% of the true value. If the laboratory fails to obtain readings within these limits, two more spiked samples shall be sent immediately to the lab for analysis.
 - 6) If the two additional spiked samples fail, the sample batch shall be considered invalid, and the Owner may, at its sole discretion, terminate this contract as well as withhold payment for services already rendered.
- c. Air Sampling and Analysis
- 1) Collect area air samples at various locations and various projects for personal exposure assessment as directed by the Owner.
 - 2) Air samples shall be collected in accordance with ASTM E1553-93.
 - 3) Prepare air samples for analysis in accordance with ASTM E33-94
 - 4) Analyze air samples using FAAS or GFAAS.



- 5) All equipment required for personal air sampling, including pumps shall be provided by the Contractor at no extra cost to the Owner.
 - 6) Provide results of air samples in micrograms per cubic meter.
 - 7) A faxed summary of result must be provided to the Owner within 24 hours after the Owner authorizes the Contractor to perform the laboratory analysis of the collected air sample. The sampling result must include for each air sample taken the Project, the building address, the sample number, the room or room equivalent, and the reading.
 - 8) Turn-around time shall start after collection of the air samples, and includes travel time to and from the laboratory.
 - 9) A detailed final report covering the results of all air samples taken and analyzed must be submitted within 5 days from the time the Owner authorizes the performance of the laboratory analysis. The sampling report must include for each air sample, the Project, the building address, the sample number, the room or room equivalent, and the reading. The laboratory report contained in the final report must be signed by the Laboratory Director.
 - 10) The sampling data report must contain all required data fields as specified by the Owner. The sampling data report shall be provided to the Owner on 3.5 inch high density diskettes in ASCII file form. The required data fields will be provided by the Owner to the Contractor.
 - 11) The laboratory used for the analysis of the dust wipe samples must be certified by the State Department of Health (or other responsible agency) and by the USEPA through the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program ("NLLAP"), or as an alternative having accreditation application pending before NLLAP, and having acceptable performance on five consecutive rounds of the EPA, Environmental Laboratory Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program, including the most recent round; evidence of such accreditation must be provided. Indicate if the laboratory is an independent entity from the Contractor.
 - 12) Air sampling technician shall be present during the entire shift of the air sampling.
- d. TCLP Sampling and Analysis
- 1) Take core samples of construction waste as directed by the Owner and analyze by TCLP testing to determine if waste is hazardous.
 - 2) Waste shall be classified as hazardous if the concentration of lead is greater than 5 parts per million by TCLP testing.
 - 3) The laboratory used for the analysis of the TCLP samples must be certified by the State Department of Health (or other responsible agency) and by the USEPA through the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program ("NLLAP"), or as an alternative having accreditation application pending before NLLAP, and having acceptable performance on five consecutive rounds of the EPA, Environmental Laboratory Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program, including the most recent round; evidence of such accreditation must be provided. Indicate if the laboratory is an independent entity from the Contractor.
 - 4) A faxed summary of result must be provided to the Owner within 48 hours after the Owner authorizes the Contractor to perform the TCLP analysis of the waste. Provide results in parts per million (ppm).
 - 5) Final results provided to the Owner by the Contractor must include written sample preparation procedure and laboratory specific written procedures for performing TCLP, including quality control procedures used for performing the TCLP, and a table listing the sample numbers, description of the construction waste, and the result of the TCLP. The laboratory report contained in the final report must be signed by the Laboratory Director.
 - 6) Final report must also specify detection limits.
 - 7) Final report must be provided within 5 days from the time the authorization to perform the TCLP is given by the Owner.



General Provisions

20. Some of the work of this contract may be in occupied apartments. The Contractor shall perform all of the work of this contract with the least inconvenience to the tenants.
21. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to protect the property of the Owner, its residents, and the public. The Contractor must repair any damaged property, whether of the Owner, its residents, or the public, and restore such property to its original condition. If the damage is beyond repair, the Contractor shall replace it with new, that in the judgment of the Owner, match the existing materials and/or of equal quality and workmanship. All such repairs shall be at the Contractor's expense.
22. The Contractor shall develop a work plan to be performed as requested by the Department of Planning and Development. The detailed plan shall include coordination of the monitoring and sampling work with the Contractor in a manner that will be least disruptive to the normal use of the non-work areas in the building. The plan should also include emergency procedures in case of fire.
23. The Contractor shall perform work in accordance with the latest HUD Guidelines, except as such Guidelines are modified by the Owner in writing in this Contract, or any Contract pursuant to this Contract, and in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and Local regulations.
24. The Contractor shall include in the bid price all supplementary miscellaneous items not specified but implied or required in order to complete the work.

Submissions

25. Six (6) copies of the submissions listed below must be submitted to the Owner by the Contractor or Subcontractor performing the Work:
 - a. Ability to perform lead dust wipe sampling by submitting evidence of the successful completion of lead inspector and/or risk assessor training by all staff to be assigned to the job including inspector technicians. As stated previously, training must be provided through an approved program.
 - b. Laboratory certification by the State Department of Health (or other responsible agency) through its ELAP program and by the USEPA through the EPA's National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program ("NLLAP"), or as an alternative having accreditation application pending before NLLAP and having acceptable performance on five consecutive rounds of the EPA, Environmental Laboratory Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) program, including the most recent round; evidence of such accreditation must be provided.
 - c. If a subcontractor will be used for any of the laboratory work of this contract, evidence of certification stated in (2) above must also be provided for the subcontractor.

Waste Disposal

26. All waste generated must be legally disposed in accordance with the Federal, State and Local Regulations.

END OF SECTION 02 83 19 13c



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02 - Existing Conditions

Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 83 33 13	02 83 19 13	Lead Remediation
02 83 33 13	02 83 19 13a	Lead-Based Paint Remediation
02 83 33 13	02 83 19 13b	XRF Testing For Lead-Based Paint
02 83 33 13	02 83 19 13c	Lead Dust Wipe, Air And Tc1p Sampling And Analysis
02 86 00 00	02 41 19 13a	Selective Demolition
02 86 00 00	02 61 26 00	Removal and Disposal of Contaminated Soils
02 86 00 00	02 61 13 00	Excavation And Handling Of Contaminated Material
02 86 00 00	02 65 00 00	Underground Storage Tank Removal
02 86 00 00	02 61 13 00a	Precision Testing Of Underground Fuel Oil Tanks
02 86 00 00	02 61 13 00b	Hydrostatic Pressure Testing Of Air Receiving Tanks



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SECTION 02 87 13 33 - MOLD REMEDIATION

1.1 GENERAL

- A. Description Of Work
 - 1. This specification covers the removal and disposal of mold. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.
- B. Submittals
 - 1. List of all personnel to be involved in the work with their training and certifications.
 - 2. List of all products and procedures proposed for use in performance of the work.
 - 3. Test reports.
 - 4. Certificates.
- C. References
 - 1. U.S. EPA "Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings"
 - 2. U.S. EPA "A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home"
- D. Quality Assurance
 - 1. Conform to all Federal, State, and Local regulations which govern the handling and disposal of mold materials.

1.2 PRODUCT - (Not Used)

1.3 EXECUTION

- A. Environmental Assessment: The presence of mold, water damage, or musty odors shall be addressed immediately. In all instances, any source(s) of water must be stopped and the extent of water damaged determined. Water damaged materials shall be dried and repaired. Mold damaged materials shall be remediated in accordance with this document.
 - 1. Visual Inspection: A visual inspection is the most important initial step in identifying a possible contamination problem. The extent of any water damage and mold growth shall be visually assessed. This assessment is important in determining remedial strategies. Ventilation systems shall also be visually checked, particularly for damp filters but also for damp conditions elsewhere in the system and overall cleanliness. Ceiling tiles, gypsum wallboard (sheetrock), cardboard, paper, and other cellulosic surfaces shall be given careful attention during a visual inspection. The use of equipment such as a boroscope, to view spaces in ductwork or behind walls, or a moisture meter, to detect moisture in building materials, may be helpful in identifying hidden sources of fungal growth and the extent of water damage.
 - 2. Bulk/Surface Sampling
 - a. Bulk or surface sampling is not required to undertake a remediation. Remediation of visually identified fungal contamination shall proceed without further evaluation.
 - b. Bulk or surface samples may need to be collected to identify specific fungal contaminants as part of a medical evaluation if occupants are experiencing symptoms which may be related to fungal exposure or to identify the presence or absence of mold if a visual inspection is equivocal (e.g., discoloration, and staining).
 - c. An individual trained in appropriate sampling methodology shall perform bulk or surface sampling. Bulk samples shall be collected from visibly moldy surfaces by scraping or cutting materials with a clean tool into a clean plastic bag. Surface samples shall be collected by wiping a measured area with a sterile swab or by stripping the suspect surface



with clear tape. Surface sampling is less destructive than bulk sampling. Other sampling methods may also be available. A laboratory specializing in mycology shall be consulted for specific sampling and delivery instructions.

3. Air Monitoring
 - a. Air sampling for fungi shall not be part of a routine assessment. This is because decisions about appropriate remediation strategies can usually be made on the basis of a visual inspection. In addition, air-sampling methods for some fungi are prone to false negative results and therefore cannot be used to definitively rule out contamination.
 - b. Air monitoring may be necessary if an individual(s) has been diagnosed with a disease that is or may be associated with a fungal exposure (e.g., pulmonary hemorrhage/hemosiderosis, and aspergillosis).
 - c. Air monitoring may be necessary if there is evidence from a visual inspection or bulk sampling that ventilation systems may be contaminated. The purpose of such air monitoring is to assess the extent of contamination throughout a building. It is preferable to conduct sampling while ventilation systems are operating.
 - d. Air monitoring may be necessary if the presence of mold is suspected (e.g., musty odors) but cannot be identified by a visual inspection or bulk sampling (e.g., mold growth behind walls). The purpose of such air monitoring is to determine the location and/or extent of contamination.
 - e. If air monitoring is performed, for comparative purposes, outdoor air samples shall be collected concurrently at an air intake, if possible, and at a location representative of outdoor air. For additional information on air sampling, refer to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists' document, "Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control."
 - f. Personnel conducting the sampling shall be trained in proper air sampling methods for microbial contaminants. A laboratory specializing in mycology shall be consulted for specific sampling and shipping instructions.
4. Analysis of Environmental Samples
 - a. Microscopic identification of the spores/colonies requires considerable expertise. These services are not routinely available from commercial laboratories. Documented quality control in the laboratories used for analysis of the bulk/surface and air samples is necessary. The American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) offers accreditation to microbial laboratories (Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP)). Accredited laboratories must participate in quarterly proficiency testing (Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing Program (EMPAT)).
5. Evaluation of bulk/surface and air sampling data shall be performed by an experienced health professional. The presence of few or trace amounts of fungal spores in bulk/surface sampling shall be considered background. Amounts greater than this or the presence of fungal fragments (e.g., hyphae, and conidiophores) may suggest fungal colonization, growth, and/or accumulation at or near the sampled location. Air samples shall be evaluated by means of comparison (i.e., indoors to outdoors) and by fungal type (e.g., genera, and species). In general, the levels and types of fungi found should be similar indoors (in non-problem buildings) as compared to the outdoor air. Differences in the levels or types of fungi found in air samples may indicate that moisture sources and resultant fungal growth may be problematic.

B. Remediation

1. General
 - a. **In all situations, the underlying cause of water accumulation must be rectified or fungal growth will recur.** Any initial water infiltration shall be stopped and cleaned immediately. An immediate response (within 24 to 48 hours) and thorough clean up, drying, and/or removal of water damaged materials will prevent or limit mold growth. If the source of water is elevated humidity, relative humidity shall be maintained at levels below 60% to inhibit mold growth. Emphasis shall be on ensuring proper repairs of the building infrastructure, so that water damage and moisture buildup does not recur.
 - b. Five different levels of abatement are described below. The size of the area impacted by fungal contamination primarily determines the type of remediation. The sizing levels below



are based on professional judgment and practicality; currently there is not adequate data to relate the extent of contamination to frequency or severity of health effects. **The goal of remediation is to remove or clean contaminated materials in a way that prevents the emission of fungi and dust contaminated with fungi from leaving a work area and entering an occupied or non-abatement area, while protecting the health of workers performing the abatement.** The listed remediation methods were designed to achieve this goal, however, due to the general nature of these methods it is the responsibility of the people conducting remediation to ensure the methods enacted are adequate. The listed remediation methods are not meant to exclude other similarly effective methods. Any changes to the remediation methods listed in these guidelines, however, shall be carefully considered prior to implementation.

- c. Non-porous (e.g., metals, glass, and hard plastics) and semi-porous (e.g., wood, and concrete) materials that are structurally sound and are visibly moldy can be cleaned and reused. Cleaning shall be done using a detergent solution. Porous materials such as ceiling tiles and insulation, and wallboards with more than a small area of contamination shall be removed and discarded. Porous materials (e.g., wallboard, and fabrics) that can be cleaned, can be reused, but should be discarded if possible. A professional restoration consultant shall be contacted when restoring porous materials with more than a small area of fungal contamination. All materials to be reused shall be dry and visibly free from mold. Routine inspections shall be conducted to confirm the effectiveness of remediation work.
 - d. The use of gaseous, vapor-phase, or aerosolized biocides for remedial purposes is **not** recommended. The use of biocides in this manner can pose health concerns for people in occupied spaces of the building and for people returning to the treated space if used improperly. Furthermore, the effectiveness of these treatments is unproven and does not address the possible health concerns from the presence of the remaining non-viable mold. For additional information on the use of biocides for remedial purposes, refer to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists' document, "Bioaerosols: Assessment and Control."
2. **Level I: Small Isolated Areas** (10 sq. ft or less) - e.g., ceiling tiles, small areas on walls
- a. Remediation can be conducted by regular building maintenance staff. Such persons shall receive training on proper clean up methods, personal protection, and potential health hazards. This training can be performed as part of a program to comply with the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
 - b. Respiratory protection (e.g., N95 disposable respirator), in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), is recommended. Gloves and eye protection shall be worn.
 - c. The work area shall be unoccupied. Vacating people from spaces adjacent to the work area is not necessary but is recommended in the presence of infants (less than 12 months old), persons recovering from recent surgery, immune suppressed people, or people with chronic inflammatory lung diseases (e.g., asthma, hypersensitivity, pneumonitis, and severe allergies).
 - d. Containment of the work area is not necessary. Dust suppression methods, such as misting (not soaking) surfaces prior to remediation, are recommended.
 - e. Contaminated materials that cannot be cleaned shall be removed from the building in a sealed plastic bag. There are no special requirements for the disposal of moldy materials.
 - f. The work area and areas used by remedial workers for egress shall be cleaned with a damp cloth and/or mop and a detergent solution.
 - g. All areas shall be left dry and visibly free from contamination and debris.
3. **Level II: Mid-Sized Isolated Areas** (10 - 30 sq. ft.) - e.g., individual wallboard panels.
- a. Remediation can be conducted by regular building maintenance staff. Such persons shall receive training on proper clean up methods, personal protection, and potential health hazards. This training can be performed as part of a program to comply with the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
 - b. Respiratory protection (e.g., N95 disposable respirator), in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), is recommended. Gloves and eye protection shall be worn.



- c. The work area shall be unoccupied. Vacating people from spaces adjacent to the work area is not necessary but is recommended in the presence of infants (less than 12 months old), persons having undergone recent surgery, immune suppressed people, or people with chronic inflammatory lung diseases (e.g., asthma, hypersensitivity, pneumonitis, and severe allergies).
- d. The work area shall be covered with a plastic sheet(s) and sealed with tape before remediation, to contain dust/debris.
- e. Dust suppression methods, such as misting (not soaking) surfaces prior to remediation, are recommended.
- f. Contaminated materials that cannot be cleaned shall be removed from the building in sealed plastic bags. There are no special requirements for the disposal of moldy materials.
- g. The work area and areas used by remedial workers for egress shall be HEPA vacuumed (a vacuum equipped with a High-Efficiency Particulate Air filter) and cleaned with a damp cloth and/or mop and a detergent solution.
- h. All areas shall be left dry and visibly free from contamination and debris.
- 4. **Level III: Large Isolated Areas** (30 - 100 square feet) - e.g., several wallboard panels.
 - a. A health and safety professional with experience performing microbial investigations shall be consulted prior to remediation activities to provide oversight for the project.
 - b. The following procedures *at a minimum* are recommended:
 - 1) Personnel trained in the handling of hazardous materials and equipped with respiratory protection, (e.g., N95 disposable respirator), in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), is recommended. Gloves and eye protection shall be worn.
 - 2) The work area and areas directly adjacent shall be covered with a plastic sheet(s) and taped before remediation, to contain dust/debris.
 - 3) Seal ventilation ducts/grills in the work area and areas directly adjacent with plastic sheeting.
 - 4) The work area and areas directly adjacent shall be unoccupied. Further vacating of people from spaces near the work area is recommended in the presence of infants (less than 12 months old), persons having undergone recent surgery, immune suppressed people, or people with chronic inflammatory lung diseases (e.g., asthma, hypersensitivity, pneumonitis, and severe allergies).
 - 5) Dust suppression methods, such as misting (not soaking) surfaces prior to remediation, are recommended.
 - 6) Contaminated materials that cannot be cleaned shall be removed from the building in sealed plastic bags. There are no special requirements for the disposal of moldy materials.
 - 7) The work area and surrounding areas shall be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a damp cloth and/or mop and a detergent solution.
 - 8) All areas shall be left dry and visibly free from contamination and debris.
 - c. If abatement procedures are expected to generate a lot of dust (e.g., abrasive cleaning of contaminated surfaces, demolition of plaster walls) or the visible concentration of the fungi is heavy (blanket coverage as opposed to patchy), then it is recommended that the remediation procedures for Level IV are followed.
- 5. **Level IV: Extensive Contamination** (greater than 100 contiguous square feet in an area)
 - a. A health and safety professional with experience performing microbial investigations shall be consulted prior to remediation activities to provide oversight for the project. The following procedures are recommended:
 - 1) Personnel trained in the handling of hazardous materials equipped with:
 - a) Full-face respirators with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges
 - b) Disposable protective clothing covering both head and shoes
 - c) Gloves
 - 2) Containment of the affected area:



- a) Complete isolation of work area from occupied spaces using plastic sheeting sealed with duct tape (including ventilation ducts/grills, fixtures, and any other openings)
 - b) The use of an exhaust fan with a HEPA filter to generate negative pressurization
 - c) Airlocks and decontamination room
 - 3) Vacating people from spaces adjacent to the work area is not necessary but is recommended in the presence of infants (less than 12 months old), persons having undergone recent surgery, immune suppressed people, or people with chronic inflammatory lung diseases (e.g., asthma, hypersensitivity, pneumonitis, and severe allergies).
 - 4) Contaminated materials that cannot be cleaned shall be removed from the building in sealed plastic bags. The outside of the bags shall be cleaned with a damp cloth and a detergent solution or HEPA vacuumed in the decontamination chamber prior to their transport to uncontaminated areas of the building. There are no special requirements for the disposal of moldy materials.
 - 5) The contained area and decontamination room shall be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a damp cloth and/or mop with a detergent solution and be visibly clean prior to the removal of isolation barriers.
 - 6) Air monitoring shall be conducted prior to occupancy to determine if the area is fit to reoccupy.
6. **Level V: Remediation of HVAC Systems**
 - a. A Small Isolated Area of Contamination (<10 square feet) in the HVAC System
 - 1) Remediation can be conducted by regular building maintenance staff. Such persons shall receive training on proper clean up methods, personal protection, and potential health hazards. This training can be performed as part of a program to comply with the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
 - 2) Respiratory protection (e.g., N95 disposable respirator), in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), is recommended. Gloves and eye protection shall be worn.
 - 3) The HVAC system shall be shut down prior to any remedial activities.
 - 4) The work area shall be covered with a plastic sheet(s) and sealed with tape before remediation, to contain dust/debris.
 - 5) Dust suppression methods, such as misting (not soaking) surfaces prior to remediation, are recommended.
 - 6) Growth supporting materials that are contaminated, such as the paper on the insulation of interior lined ducts and filters, shall be removed. Other contaminated materials that cannot be cleaned shall be removed in sealed plastic bags. There are no special requirements for the disposal of moldy materials.
 - 7) The work area and areas immediately surrounding the work area shall be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a damp cloth and/or mop and a detergent solution.
 - 8) All areas shall be left dry and visibly free from contamination and debris.
 - 9) A variety of biocides are recommended by HVAC manufacturers for use with HVAC components, such as, cooling coils and condensation pans. HVAC manufacturers shall be consulted for the products they recommend for use in their systems.
 - b. Areas of Contamination (>10 square feet) in the HVAC System: A health and safety professional with experience performing microbial investigations shall be consulted prior to remediation activities to provide oversight for remediation projects involving more than a small isolated area in an HVAC system. The following procedures are recommended:
 - 1) Personnel trained in the handling of hazardous materials equipped with:
 - a) Respiratory protection (e.g., N95 disposable respirator), in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), is recommended.
 - b) Gloves and eye protection



- c) Full-face respirators with HEPA cartridges and disposable protective clothing covering both head and shoes shall be worn if contamination is greater than 30 square feet.
 - 2) The HVAC system shall be shut down prior to any remedial activities.
 - 3) Containment of the affected area:
 - a) Complete isolation of work area from the other areas of the HVAC system using plastic sheeting sealed with duct tape.
 - b) The use of an exhaust fan with a HEPA filter to generate negative pressurization.
 - c) Airlocks and decontamination room if contamination is greater than 30 square feet.
 - 4) Growth supporting materials that are contaminated, such as the paper on the insulation of interior lined ducts and filters, shall be removed. Other contaminated materials that cannot be cleaned should be removed in sealed plastic bags. When a decontamination chamber is present, the outside of the bags shall be cleaned with a damp cloth and a detergent solution or HEPA vacuumed prior to their transport to uncontaminated areas of the building. There are no special requirements for the disposal of moldy materials.
 - 5) The contained area and decontamination room shall be HEPA vacuumed and cleaned with a damp cloth and/or mop and a detergent solution prior to the removal of isolation barriers.
 - 6) All areas shall be left dry and visibly free from contamination and debris.
 - 7) Air monitoring shall be conducted prior to re-occupancy with the HVAC system in operation to determine if the area(s) served by the system are fit to reoccupy.
 - 8) A variety of biocides are recommended by HVAC manufacturers for use with HVAC components, such as, cooling coils and condensation pans. HVAC manufacturers shall be consulted for the products they recommend for use in their systems.
7. Hazard Communication: When fungal growth requiring large-scale remediation is found, the building owner, management, and/or employer shall notify occupants in the affected area(s) of its presence. Notification shall include a description of the remedial measures to be taken and a timetable for completion. Group meetings held before and after remediation with full disclosure of plans and results can be an effective communication mechanism. Individuals with persistent health problems that appear to be related to bioaerosol exposure should see their physicians for a referral to practitioners who are trained in occupational/environmental medicine or related specialties and are knowledgeable about these types of exposures. Individuals seeking medical attention shall be provided with a copy of all inspection results and interpretation to give to their medical practitioners.

END OF SECTION 02 87 13 33



SECTION 02 87 16 13 - EXCREMENT REMOVAL

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for bird and bird waste abatement. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary Of Work

1. Work Included - Conventional Enclosure for Removal of Birds and Bird Waste
 - a. Seal off penetrations on perimeter walls into the work area (critical barriers) and establish a decontamination facility for workers.
 - b. Coordinate activities with the demolition and well capping activities.
2. Work Included - Removal and disposal of birds and bird waste.
 - a. Establish work area by installing construction barrier tape around removal area.
 - b. Remove and properly dispose of bulk contamination debris.
 - c. Mist bird waste and contaminated material with Biocide or the equivalent (i.e. Sanogene, Oxine, or Envirocon).
 - d. Remove and properly dispose of contaminated waste material from all building components.
 - e. Utilize low pressure washers or scrub brushes to clean all wall surfaces of bird waste.

C. Quality Criteria

1. Qualifications for Performance of Work
 - a. Contractor (or subcontractor engaged to perform the Work of this Section) shall:
 - 1) Be a licensed bird waste abatement contractor in accordance with the Statutes of the State in which the work is to be performed. Submit notarized documentation confirming current licensure.
 - 2) Have a record of not less than five years successful experience in bird waste removal or asbestos removal.
2. Reference Standards
 - a. Acknowledge, by the executing of the Contract, awareness and familiarity with the contents and requirements of the following regulations, codes, and standards, and assume responsibility for the performance of the Work in strict compliance therewith and for every instance of failure to comply therewith.
 - b. Where conflict among requirements or with the Contract Documents exists, the more stringent requirements shall apply.
 - 1) USEPA Regional National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)
 - 2) U.S. Occupational and Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - 3) U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide and Toxic Substances Guidance Document
 - 4) U.S. Department of Transportation, Hazardous Substances: Final Rule (49 CFR 171 and 172), Federal Register November 21, 1986 and corrected February 17, 1987.
 - 5) Statutes of the State in which the Work is to be Performed: Licensure for Asbestos Consultants and Contractors.
 - 6) All state, county, and city codes and ordinances as applicable. Make available for review at the site one copy of EPA, OSHA, and applicable State, County, and City Regulations governing the Work.
3. Patent/Copyright Compliance: Contractor shall determine the applicability of any process patents that may be employed and shall be responsible for the payment of all fees, royalties and licenses that may be required for the use of any patented or licensed process. Contractor shall hold the Owner, Engineer and Testing Laboratory harmless for failure to obtain any licenses and to pay any applicable fees and royalties.



- D. Product Handling
 - 1. Deliver all materials in the original packages, containers, or bundles bearing the name of the manufacturer and the brand name.
 - 2. Store all materials subject to damage off the ground, away from wet or damp surfaces, and under cover sufficient to prevent damage or contamination.
 - 3. Remove from the premises all damaged or deteriorating materials. Dispose of materials that become contaminated with waste in accordance with applicable regulatory standards.
- E. Worksite Conditions
 - 1. Worker and Visitor Procedures: The Contractor is hereby advised that the birds and bird wastes have been determined to cause diseases by inhalation and Contractor shall provide workers and qualified visitors with respirators that, as a minimum, shall meet the requirements of current applicable OSHA regulations, and protective clothing during preparation of system of enclosures, prior to commencing, during actual removal, and until final clean-up is completed. Also all personnel assigned to work on this project shall attend a training/awareness class for the purpose of explaining the hazards of improperly handling these materials and proper control measures to take in order to protect themselves.
- F. Personnel Protection
 - 1. General
 - a. Provide respiratory protection in accordance with OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1910-134 and in accordance with the following paragraphs.
 - 1) Prior to commencement of work, all workers shall be instructed by the Contractor and shall be knowledgeable in the appropriate procedures of personnel protection and waste removal.
 - 2) Where respirators with disposable filters are used, provide sufficient filters for replacement as necessary by the workers, or as required by applicable regulations.
 - 3) Permit no visitors, except for governmental inspectors having jurisdiction, or as authorized by Engineer or the Owner, in the work areas after commencement of waste disturbance or removal. Provide authorized visitors with suitable respirators.
 - 4) Provide workers with sufficient sets of protective disposable clothing, consisting of full-body coveralls, head covers, gloves, and foot covers, of sizes to properly fit individual workers.
 - 5) Provide authorized visitors with a set of suitable protective disposable clothing, headgear, eye protection, and/or footwear of sizes to properly fit visitors whenever they are required to enter the work area, to a maximum of six sets per day.
 - 6) Provide, in addition to respirators and protective clothing provided for authorized visitors, protective clothing and respirators for use by Testing Laboratory's representative. Furnish protective clothing in as many sets as required for full-time monitoring by Testing Laboratory.
 - 7) Provide and post the decontamination and work procedures to be followed by workers.
 - 2. Respiratory Protection Program
 - a. Maintain a respiratory protection program that contains all the elements of the OSHA regulations. Provide a copy to the Engineer for approval.
 - b. Appoint a respiratory protection program administrator, who shall be responsible for the program, maintaining all documentation, instructing workers and providing fit tests. Respiratory protection administrator is to be qualified under OSHA requirements and to have attended and passed, as a minimum, OSHA training institute 2-week course on respiratory protection or NIOSH course "Occupational Respiratory Protection." Respiratory protection program administrator is to be on-site daily during abatement activities. All written programs and directions are to be in English and/or the language of the abatement workers if they are not fluent in English.
 - c. The Contractor is advised that the minimum respiratory requirements as called for in this section and on any drawings/sketches shall be applied unless reported measures indicate



that a lower form of respiratory protection is acceptable according to the appropriate OSHA regulations and the more strict sections of the specification.

3. Respiratory Protection Requirements
 - a. Workers shall be provided with respiratory protection equipment. The respirators are to be sanitized and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Appropriate respirator selection will be dependent upon the work to be performed and the level of exposure, as given below.
 - b. For the clean-up, as a minimum, the use of full-faced air-purifying respirators is required for all preparation, removal and cleaning work.
 - c. This specification requires that workers shall wear suitable respiratory protection at all times whenever a potential for exposure to bird and bird waste exists.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Polyethylene/Plastic sheeting shall be of the thicknesses specified, not less than 6 mil, in sizes to minimize the frequency of joints. Utilize reinforced plastic sheeting in specified thicknesses on floors.
2. Tape shall be glass fiber or other type capable of sealing joints of adjacent sheets of plastic and for attachment of plastic sheet to finished or unfinished surfaces of dissimilar materials under both dry and wet conditions.
3. Sodium Hypochlorite ("bleach")
4. Impermeable Containers shall be suitable to receive and retain contaminated materials until disposal at an approved site and shall be labeled in accordance with U.S. DOT 49 CFR 171 and 172, and containers shall be both air- and water-tight. Use a minimum of two types of impermeable containers: 1) six millimeter-thick (mil) plastic bags sized to fit within the drum; and 2) metal or fiber drums with tightly fitting lids.
5. Other Materials: Provide all other materials, such as lumber, nails, and hardware, that may be required to construct and dismantle the decontamination area and the barriers that isolate the work area(s).
6. Caulking shall be non-shrinking caulk to be used where insulated pipes continue through areas such as walls and ceilings. Contractor shall determine and submit proof that caulk proposed for use is compatible with the temperature conditions of the surfaces to which it is to be applied.
 - a. Tools And Equipment
 - 1) Water Sprayer - utilize airless or other low pressure sprayer for amended water application.
 - 2) Air Purifying Equipment (for internal recirculation in the work area) shall be HEPA Filtration Systems or Electronic Precipitators. Ensure that no internal air movement system or purification equipment exhausts contaminated air from the work area(s) outside the work area.
 - 3) Diminished Air Pressure Equipment shall comply with ANSI 29.2-7, local exhaust ventilation.
 - 4) Scaffolding shall be as required to accomplish the specified work and shall meet all applicable safety regulations.
 - 5) Transportation - as required for loading, temporary storage, transit, and unloading of contaminated waste without exposure to persons or property.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Procedures

1. All personnel assigned to perform the work shall attend a training/awareness class for the purpose of explaining the hazards of improperly handling the waste and the proper control measures to take in order to protect themselves. These work procedures shall be discussed with



- each individual followed by the individual acknowledging receipt of this training by completing the pertinent information on a Hazardous Awareness Training Form
2. The majority of diseases related to bird waste is related to the inhalation of the airborne dust released by the waste. All personnel performing removal/decontamination waste shall therefore wear Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPR) equipped with combination Organic Vapor and High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters while handling the waste.
 3. Workers shall wear non-porous gloves and boots during all preparatory and removal operations.
 4. When entering the building, the removal/decontamination personnel shall mist all surfaces having visible remnants of waste, using a diluted sodium hypochlorite ("bleach") and water solution. This solution shall be diluted at a ratio of 10 parts water to 1 part bleach for a 10 to 1 ration (10:1). The waste shall be continuously misted during occupancy in order to keep airborne dust emissions from the waste to a minimum.
 5. Remove all birds from the building and seal all openings into the building. The main purpose of this is to eliminate the availability for future bird access into the building. The openings may be temporarily sealed or closed up in many ways, including boarding up windows/doors, polyethylene sheeting, or other convenient and cost effective means. It is not the intention of this task to complete seal the building airtight.
 6. Designate an area of the facility for the purpose of storing the waste prior to loading for transportation to the appropriate landfill. The area designated shall have easy access to the door which will be utilized as the waste load-out.

END OF SECTION 02 87 16 13



02 - Existing Conditions

Task	Specification	Specification Description
02 89 00 00	01 22 16 00	No Specification Required
02 89 00 00	02 83 19 13	Lead Remediation
02 89 00 00	02 83 19 13a	Lead-Based Paint Remediation
02 89 00 00	02 83 19 13b	XRF Testing For Lead-Based Paint
02 89 00 00	02 83 19 13c	Lead Dust Wipe, Air And Tcpl Sampling And Analysis



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**SECTION 10 14 53 11 - TRAFFIC SIGNS****1.1 GENERAL****A. Description Of Work**

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of traffic signs. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

1.2 PRODUCT**A. Sign Foundations:**

1. Replacement Foundation Footing Concrete shall be a mixture of cement complying with ASTM C 150 and aggregate complying with ASTM C 33. Compressive strength shall be 2,800 psi at 28 days.
2. Sulfur Mortar shall comply with ASTM C 287.
3. Reinforcing Steel shall comply with ASTM A 615.

B. Sign Supports shall be of the "break-away" type. Supports shall be strong enough to resist applicable wind forces without damage, but shall be designed to experience a brittle rupture type failure or a "quick separation" type joint.**1. Sign Support, Aluminum:**

- a. Replacement Castings shall be Alloy A356.0-T6 in compliance with ASTM B 108.
- b. Replacement Structural Members shall comply with ASTM B 308.
- c. Replacement Bars, Rods, Shapes, and Tubes shall comply with ASTM B 221, alloy 6061-T6.
- d. Replacement Bolts, Nuts, and Screws shall match items being replaced and shall be alloy 2024-T4 with anodic coating complying with ASTM B 580, or 6061-T6 in compliance with ASTM B 211. Bolt heads shall be hexagon. Bolt threads shall be Class 2, 2A, or 2B in compliance with ANSI B18.2.1. Nuts shall be hexagon shaped in compliance with ANSI B18.2.2.
- e. Replacement washers shall be furnished from sheet metal complying with ASTM B 209, alloy Alclad 2024-T3 or T4.

2. Sign Support, Steel:

- a. Replacement Structural Members shall comply with ASTM A 36.
- b. Replacement Bars shall comply with ASTM A 108.
- c. Replacement Pipe shall comply with ASTM A 53 standard weight.
- d. Replacement Fasteners shall comply with ASTM A 307 and ASTM A 325.
- e. Replacement Anchor Bolts for anchoring base plates to concrete bases and nuts and washers shall be galvanized in compliance with ASTM A 153.

3. Sign Support, Wood:

- a. Replacement Wood Sign Post shall be of the species listed in AASHTO M168, dressed four sides and having a pyramidal top cut before being treated.
- b. Replacement Sign Post shall be pressure treated with creosote or creosote-tar solution complying with AWPB LP-55.

C. Sign Face:

1. Replacement Plywood Sign Face shall be grade HDOAB G-1 EXTERIOR, in compliance with DOC PS 1. Material shall be cut to size in compliance with ANSI D6.1E.
2. Replacement Galvanizing Steel Sign Face shall comply with USDOT FHA MUTCD.

D. Reflective Sheeting shall be enclosed lens unless otherwise directed by the Owner.



1. Enclosed Lens Reflective Sheeting shall comply with Fed. Spec. L-S-300.
 2. Reflective Sheeting shall comply with FP-79 minimum reflective intensity. Measurements shall comply with Fed. Spec. L-S-300.
 3. Color shall be matched visually and within the limits shown on the Color Tolerance Charts issued by the Federal Highway Administration. The diffuse day color of the reflective sheeting shall be determined in compliance with ASTM E 97.
 4. Film:
 - a. General: Reflective sheeting shall be sufficiently flexible to be easily cut to shape and permit application over, and conformance to, moderate shallow embossing characteristic of certain sign borders and symbols.
 - b. Surface: Sheeting surface shall be smooth and flat, shall facilitate cleaning and wet performance, and shall exhibit 85 degrees glossmeter rating of not less than 40, as specified in ASTM D 523. The sheeting surface shall withstand cleaning with gasoline, VM&P Naphtha, mineral spirits, turpentine, methanol, and xylol.
- E. Demountable Sign Face Materials:
1. Acrylic Plastic Reflectors: Replacement demountable sign letters, digits, arrows, borders, and alphabet accessories shall be reflectorized and shall consist of acrylic plastic reflectors supported by embossed aluminum frames. They shall comply with the Standard Alphabet for Highway Signs, of the Federal Highway Administration, Series E.
 2. Design and Fabrication: The letters shall be modified as necessary to accommodate the required reflectors. All items except border strips shall be fabricated from 0.040-inch minimum sheet aluminum. Border strips shall be of 0.032-inch minimum sheet aluminum. Mounting holes shall be provided within the frames to permit the use of screws, rivets or other acceptable fasteners. The size and spacing of the reflector holes shall provide maximum night legibility and visibility of the finished cutout figure.
 3. General Requirements: The reflectors shall be of acrylic plastic meeting the requirements of Fed. Spec. L-P-380, Type I, Class 3. The reflectors shall be yellow or colorless. The lens shall consist of a smooth front surface, free from projections or indentations other than for identification, and a rear surface bearing a prismatic configuration that will effect total internal reflection of light.
 4. Reflective Sheeting:
 - a. Demountable Sign Letters, Digits, Arrows, Borders, and Alphabet Accessories, when so specified, shall be reflectorized with reflective sheeting supported by flat aluminum backing and shall comply with the Standard Alphabet Highway Signs of the Federal Highway Administration.
 - b. Design and Fabrication: Letter design shall be Series E, modified for legibility. All items except border strips shall be fabricated from 0.040-inch sheet aluminum, 6061-T6 alloy, with mounting holes to permit use of screws, rivets, or other acceptable fasteners.
- F. Highway Delineators, Enclosed Lens Type: Replacement reflectors shall be of acrylic plastic and a minimum of 3 inches in diameter. They shall be mounted in a heavy-duty housing with a back plate. The reflector shall consist of a clear and transparent plastic lens, which shall be colorless, and a plastic back of the same material, fused to the lens under heat and pressure around the entire perimeter to form a homogeneous unit, permanently sealed against dust, water, and water vapor. The acrylic plastic shall comply with Fed. Spec. L-P-380, Type I, Class 3.
- G. Highway Delineators, High Intensity Type:
1. Replacement Reflectorized Delineators shall consist of a reflective sheeting compound of glass spheres, embedded in a weatherproof, synthetic, noncellulose material. The overall size of the plastic reflectors shall be 4 inches by 5 inches, with a reflective area of at least 17.5 square inches.
 2. Delineators shall be silver-white when viewed with reflected light.
- H. Highway Delineators Including Posts and Attachments:



1. Reflective Sheeting: Replacement reflective sheeting for delineators shall match delineators being replaced.
2. Delineator Posts and Accessories shall be of steel or aluminum. They shall have the necessary holes for attachment of the delineator housing. The assembly shall be furnished with the necessary bolts, nuts, and washers for attaching to the posts.
3. Insulating Materials: Neoprene, for separation of aluminum and steel parts, shall contain at least 60 percent, by volume, of pure neoprene. Other material may be used, subject to the approval of the Owner as to pliability and ability to withstand wear caused by stretching or distortion.
4. Reflector Units for guardrail installation shall match existing reflector being replaced in size and color.
5. Highway Delineators shall be supplemented with directional guidance signs as directed by the Owner. Signs shall be the chevron alignment type and shall comply with ANSI D6.1E, Type W 1-8.

I. Painting Panels for Nonreflectorized Background:

1. Replacement Metal Panels for sign categories not required to be reflectorized shall have a nonreflectorized background composed of one spray coat of primer and two finish coats of baked enamel.
2. Finish Coats shall be baked alkyd resin enamels meeting Fed. Spec. TT-E-529, Class B, of a composition that affects the finished background surface. When thoroughly dry, the colors shall match those described in the current Highway Blue Color Tolerance Chart, PR Color No. 3, or in Highway Green Color Tolerance Chart, PR Color No. 4, of the Federal Highway Administration.
3. Wood Signs shall have two coats of oil paint complying with Fed. Spec. TT-P-52. Message paint shall be a single coat of oil paint. All colors shall comply with ANSI D6.1E.

J. Sign Wash Detergent shall comply with ASTM D 3399.

K. Street, Wayside, Utility Location, And Parking Lot Signs; Decals

1. Blanks: aluminum of type, size, and shape indicated.
2. Reflective sheeting: Type 1 sheeting having Level A reflective intensity.
3. Silk screen lettering paint and transparent process colors: as directed by the Owner.
4. Posts
 - a. Drive type: as directed by the Owner.
 - b. Pipe type: Two-inch inside diameter.
5. Hardware: as directed by the Owner.
6. Fabrication
 - a. Dimensions, colors, and reflectorizing: As indicated, and in accordance with MUTCD.
 - b. Size, style, and spacing of letters, numerals, symbols, and borders: As indicated, and the Owner; as supplemented by DOT/FHA's publication entitled Standard Highway Signs as specified in MUTCD 1978.
 - c. Workmanship: as directed by the Owner.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Footings for Signs, Posts, and Supports:

1. Backfill Material shall be at or near optimum moisture and neither dry nor saturated. It shall be tamped thoroughly in place.
2. Concrete Footings may be cast in place or precast. Hand mixing of concrete will be permitted where the quantity does not exceed one-half cubic yard.

B. Erection of Signs and Sign Supports: Sign posts shall be erected vertically. Posts erected in sleeves shall be anchored with sulphur mortar. Mortar shall comply with ASTM C 287. Sign faces shall be positioned to be generally perpendicular to the line-of-sight for the observer. Reflectorized signs shall



be inspected at night. If specular reflection is apparent on any sign, its position shall be adjusted by the Contractor to eliminate the condition.

- C. Delineators and Hazard Markers: Delineator posts shall be driven to a depth of 30 inches.
- D. Removal of Existing Signs and Posts:
 - 1. Damaged, Obsolete, or Change of Purpose Signs and Posts shall be removed and delivered to a storage area designated by the Owner. Post hole shall be backfilled, tamped, and made level with the adjacent surface. Disturbed paving, sidewalks, and grassed areas shall be replaced with matching material of same quality and quantity as existing.
 - 2. Signs and Posts to be Replaced shall be removed and replaced by new signs and posts in identical locations. Backfill around post shall be thoroughly compacted to hold posts securely in a vertical position.
- E. Installation: Install in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and as directed by the Owner. Unless otherwise indicated, install not more than one sign on each post.

END OF SECTION 10 14 53 11



SECTION 10 81 13 00 - ORIENTED FLEXIBLE NETTING BIRD BARRIER

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of oriented flexible netting bird barrier. Products shall match existing materials and/or shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Material

1. Polyethylene twine netting attached to pre-installed cable system and steel installation hardware.
2. Netting shall be high density polyethylene knitted into sheets with mesh sizes of 3/4" **OR** 1-1/8" **OR 2", as directed.** Polyethylene shall be UV treated, color stable, and flame-retardant.
3. Color shall be selected from manufacturer's standard colors.
4. Installation hardware shall include corner and intermediate attachments, perimeter cable, turnbuckles, ferrules or clamps and net rings.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation

1. Comply with manufacturer's printed instructions.

END OF SECTION 10 81 13 00



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SECTION 32 01 11 53 - TRAFFIC COATINGS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work:

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for traffic coating. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes traffic coatings for the following applications:
 - a. Interior and exterior pedestrian traffic.
 - b. Vehicular traffic.
 - c. Pavement markings.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: Show extent of each traffic coating. Include details for treating substrate joints and cracks, flashings, deck penetrations, and other termination conditions.
3. Samples: For each type of finish indicated.
4. Material test reports.
5. Material certificates.
6. Qualification data.
7. Maintenance data.
8. Warranty.
9. LEED Submittal:
 - a. Product Data for Credit EQ 4.2: For interior field-applied traffic coatings and pavement marking paints, including printed statement of VOC content.

D. Quality Assurance

1. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized representative who is trained and approved for installation of traffic coatings required for this Project.
2. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Provide traffic coating materials with the fire-test-response characteristics as determined by testing identical products per test method below for deck type and slopes indicated by an independent testing and inspecting agency that is acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
 - a. Class A **OR B OR C, as directed**, roof covering per ASTM E 108 or UL 790.
3. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

E. Delivery, Storage, And Handling

1. Deliver materials in original packages and containers with seals unbroken and bearing manufacturer's labels showing the following information:
 - a. Manufacturer's brand name.
 - b. Type of material.
 - c. Directions for storage.
 - d. Date of manufacture and shelf life.
 - e. Lot or batch number.
 - f. Mixing and application instructions.
 - g. Color.
2. Store materials in a clean, dry location protected from exposure to direct sunlight. In storage areas, maintain environmental conditions within range recommended in writing by manufacturer.

F. Project Conditions



1. Environmental Limitations: Apply traffic coatings within the range of ambient and substrate temperatures recommended in writing by manufacturer. Do not apply traffic coatings to damp or wet substrates, when temperatures are below **40 deg F (5 deg C)**, when relative humidity exceeds 85 percent, or when temperatures are less than **5 deg F (3 deg C)** above dew point.
 - a. Do not apply traffic coatings in snow, rain, fog, or mist, or when such weather conditions are imminent during the application and curing period. Apply only when frost-free conditions occur throughout the depth of substrate.
2. Do not install traffic coating until items that will penetrate membrane have been installed.

G. Warranty

1. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which traffic coating manufacturer agrees to repair or replace traffic coatings that deteriorate during the specified warranty period. Warranty does not include deterioration or failure of traffic coating due to unusual weather phenomena, failure of prepared and treated substrate, formation of new substrate cracks exceeding **1/16 inch (1.6 mm)** in width, fire, vandalism, or abuse by snowplow, maintenance equipment, and truck traffic.
 - a. Deterioration of traffic coatings includes the following:
 - 1) Adhesive or cohesive failures.
 - 2) Abrasion or tearing failures.
 - 3) Surface crazing or spalling.
 - 4) Intrusion of water, oils, gasoline, grease, salt, deicer chemicals, or acids into deck substrate.
 - b. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Final Completion.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Traffic Coatings: Complying with ASTM C 957.
2. Material Compatibility: Provide primers; base, intermediate, and topcoats; and miscellaneous materials that are compatible with one another and with substrate under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
3. VOC Content: Provide traffic coatings and pavement marking paints, for use inside the weatherproofing system, with VOC content of 150 g/L when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).

B. Traffic Coating

1. Primer: Manufacturer's standard factory-formulated primer recommended for substrate and conditions indicated.
 - a. Material: Epoxy **OR** Urethane, **as directed**.
2. Preparatory and Base Coats: Single- or multicomponent, aromatic liquid urethane elastomer.
3. Intermediate Coat: Single- or multicomponent, aromatic liquid urethane elastomer **OR** Single- or multicomponent, aliphatic liquid urethane elastomer **OR** Liquid epoxy, **as directed**.
4. Topcoat: Single- or multicomponent, aromatic liquid urethane elastomer **OR** Single- or multicomponent, aliphatic liquid urethane elastomer **OR** Single- or multicomponent, aromatic liquid urethane elastomer with UV inhibitors **OR** Liquid epoxy, **as directed**.
 - a. Color: As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range.
5. Aggregate: Uniformly graded, washed silicon carbide sand **OR** Uniformly graded, washed silica sand **OR** Uniformly graded, washed flint shot silica **OR** Walnut shell granules **OR** Aluminum-oxide grit, **as directed**, of particle sizes, shape, and minimum hardness recommended in writing by traffic coating manufacturer.
 - a. Spreading Rate: As recommended by manufacturer for substrate and service conditions indicated, but not less than the following:
 - 1) Intermediate Coat: **8 to 10 lb/100 sq. ft. (3.6 to 4.5 kg/10 sq. m)** **OR** To refusal, **as directed**.



- 2) Topcoat: **8 to 10 lb/100 sq. ft. (3.6 to 4.5 kg/10 sq. m)** **OR** As required to achieve slip-resistant finish, **as directed**.

C. Miscellaneous Materials

1. Joint Sealants: As specified in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants".
2. Sheet Flashing: Nonstaining.
 - a. Minimum Thickness: **60 mils (1.5 mm)** **OR** **50 mils (1.3 mm)**, **as directed**.
 - b. Material: Sheet material recommended in writing by traffic coating manufacturer **OR** Uncured neoprene sheet **OR** Cured neoprene sheet, **as directed**.
3. Adhesive: Contact adhesive recommended in writing by traffic coating manufacturer.
4. Reinforcing Strip: Fiberglass mesh recommended in writing by traffic coating manufacturer.

D. Pavement Markings

1. Pavement-Marking Paint: Alkyd-resin ready mixed, complying with AASHTO M 248, Type S **OR** N **OR** F, **as directed**.
 - a. Color: White **OR** Yellow **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 - 1) Use blue for spaces accessible to people with disabilities.
2. Pavement-Marking Paint: Latex, waterborne emulsion, lead and chromate free, ready mixed, complying with FS TT-P-1952, with drying time of less than three **OR** 45, **as directed**, minutes.
 - a. Color: White **OR** Yellow **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 - 1) Use blue for spaces accessible to people with disabilities.
3. Glass Beads: AASHTO M 247, Type 1.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Examination

1. Examine substrates, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements and for other conditions affecting performance of traffic coatings.
 - a. For the record, prepare written report, endorsed by Installer, listing conditions detrimental to performance.
 - b. Verify compatibility with and suitability of substrates.
 - c. Begin coating application only after minimum concrete curing and drying period recommended by traffic coating manufacturer has passed, after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected, and after surfaces are dry.
 - d. Verify that substrates are visibly dry and free of moisture.
 - 1) Test for moisture vapor transmission by plastic sheet method according to ASTM D 4263.
 - 2) Test for moisture content by measuring with an electronic moisture meter **OR** method recommended in writing by manufacturer, **as directed**.
 - e. Application of coating indicates acceptance of surfaces and conditions.

B. Preparation

1. Clean and prepare substrates according to ASTM C 1127 and manufacturer's written recommendations to produce clean, dust-free, dry substrate for traffic coating application.
2. Mask adjoining surfaces not receiving traffic coatings, deck drains, and other deck substrate penetrations to prevent spillage, leaking, and migration of coatings.
3. Concrete Substrates: Mechanically abrade concrete surfaces to a uniform profile according to ASTM D 4259. Do not acid etch.
 - a. Remove grease, oil, paints, and other penetrating contaminants from concrete.
 - b. Remove concrete fins, ridges, and other projections.
 - c. Remove laitance, glaze, efflorescence, curing compounds, concrete hardeners, form-release agents, and other incompatible materials that might affect coating adhesion.
 - d. Remove remaining loose material to provide a sound surface, and clean surfaces according to ASTM D 4258.



- C. Terminations And Penetrations
 1. Prepare vertical and horizontal surfaces at terminations and penetrations through traffic coatings and at expansion joints, drains, and sleeves according to ASTM C 1127 and manufacturer's written recommendations.
 2. Provide sealant cants at penetrations and at reinforced and nonreinforced, deck-to-wall butt joints.
 3. Terminate edges of deck-to-deck expansion joints with preparatory base-coat strip.
 4. Install sheet flashings at deck-to-wall expansion and dynamic joints, and bond to deck and wall substrates according to manufacturer's written recommendations.
- D. Joint And Crack Treatment
 1. Prepare, treat, rout, and fill joints and cracks in substrates according to ASTM C 1127 and manufacturer's written recommendations. Before coating surfaces, remove dust and dirt from joints and cracks according to ASTM D 4258.
 - a. Comply with recommendations in ASTM C 1193 for joint-sealant installation.
- E. Traffic Coating Application
 1. Apply traffic coating material according to ASTM C 1127 and manufacturer's written recommendations.
 - a. Start traffic coating application in presence of manufacturer's technical representative.
 - b. Verify that wet film thickness of each component coat complies with requirements every 100 sq. ft. (9 sq. m).
 2. Apply traffic coatings to prepared wall terminations and vertical surfaces to height indicated, and omit aggregate on vertical surfaces.
 3. Cure traffic coatings according to manufacturer's written recommendations. Prevent contamination and damage during application and curing stages.
- F. Pavement Markings
 1. Do not apply traffic paint for striping and other markings until traffic coating has cured according to manufacturer's written recommendations.
 2. Apply traffic paint for striping and other markings with mechanical equipment to produce uniform straight edges. Apply at manufacturer's recommended rates for a 15-mil- (0.38-mm-) minimum wet film thickness.
 3. Spread glass beads uniformly into wet traffic paint at a rate of 6 lb/gal. (0.72 kg/L).
- G. Field Quality Control
 1. Testing: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
 - a. Samples of material delivered to Project site shall be taken, identified, sealed, and certified in presence of the Owner and Contractor.
 - b. Testing agency shall perform tests for characteristics specified, using applicable referenced testing procedures.
 - c. Testing agency shall verify thickness of coatings during traffic coating application.
 - d. If test results show traffic coating materials do not comply with requirements, remove noncomplying materials, prepare surfaces, and reapply traffic coatings.
 2. Flood Testing: Flood test each deck area for leaks, according to recommendations in ASTM D 5957, after traffic coating has completely cured. Install temporary containment assemblies, plug or dam drains, and flood with potable water.
 - a. Flood to an average depth of 2-1/2 inches (65 mm) with a minimum depth of 1 inch (25 mm) and not exceeding a depth of 4 inches (100 mm).
 - b. Flood each area for 24 OR 48 OR 72, as directed, hours.
 - c. After flood testing, repair leaks, repeat flood tests, and make further repairs until traffic coating installation is watertight.
 - d. Engage an independent testing agency to observe flood testing and examine underside of decks and terminations for evidence of leaks during flood testing.



32 - Exterior Improvements

3. Final Traffic Coating Inspection: Arrange for traffic coating manufacturer's technical personnel to inspect membrane installation on completion.
 - a. Notify the Owner 48 hours in advance of date and time of inspection.
 4. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
- H. Protecting And Cleaning
1. Protect traffic coatings from damage and wear during remainder of construction period.
 2. Clean spillage from adjacent construction using cleaning agents and procedures recommended by manufacturer of affected construction.

END OF SECTION 32 01 11 53



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SECTION 32 01 11 53a - ASPHALT PAVING

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for asphalt paving. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. Section Includes:
 - a. Cold milling of existing hot-mix asphalt pavement.
 - b. Hot-mix asphalt patching.
 - c. Hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - d. Hot-mix asphalt paving overlay.
 - e. Asphalt surface treatments.
 - f. Pavement-marking paint.
 - g. Traffic-calming devices.
 - h. Imprinted asphalt.

C. Definition

1. Hot-Mix Asphalt Paving Terminology: Refer to ASTM D 8 for definitions of terms.

D. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include technical data and tested physical and performance properties.
 - a. Job-Mix Designs: Certification, by authorities having jurisdiction, of approval of each job mix proposed for the Work.
 - b. Job-Mix Designs: For each job mix proposed for the Work.
2. Material Certificates: For each paving material, from manufacturer.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Manufacturer Qualifications: A paving-mix manufacturer registered with and approved by authorities having jurisdiction or the DOT of state in which Project is located.
2. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with materials, workmanship, and other applicable requirements of State or local DOT for asphalt paving work.
 - a. Measurement and payment provisions and safety program submittals included in standard specifications do not apply to this Section.
3. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

F. Delivery, Storage, And Handling

1. Deliver pavement-marking materials to Project site in original packages with seals unbroken and bearing manufacturer's labels containing brand name and type of material, date of manufacture, and directions for storage.
2. Store pavement-marking materials in a clean, dry, protected location within temperature range required by manufacturer. Protect stored materials from direct sunlight.

G. Project Conditions

1. Environmental Limitations: Do not apply asphalt materials if subgrade is wet or excessively damp, if rain is imminent or expected before time required for adequate cure, or if the following conditions are not met:
 - a. Prime Coat: Minimum surface temperature of 60 deg F (15.6 deg C).
 - b. Tack Coat: Minimum surface temperature of 60 deg F (15.6 deg C).



- c. Slurry Coat: Comply with weather limitations in ASTM D 3910.
- d. Asphalt Base Course: Minimum surface temperature of **40 deg F (4.4 deg C)** and rising at time of placement.
- e. Asphalt Surface Course: Minimum surface temperature of **60 deg F (15.6 deg C)** at time of placement.
- 2. Pavement-Marking Paint: Proceed with pavement marking only on clean, dry surfaces and at a minimum ambient or surface temperature of **40 deg F (4.4 deg C)** for oil-based materials **OR 55 deg F (12.8 deg C)** for water-based materials, **as directed**, and not exceeding **95 deg F (35 deg C)**.
- 3. Imprinted Asphalt Paving: Proceed with coating imprinted pavement only when air temperature is at least **50 deg F (10 deg C)** and rising and will not drop below **50 deg F (10 deg C)** within 8 hours of coating application. Proceed only if no precipitation is expected within two hours after applying the final layer of coating.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Aggregates

- 1. General: Use materials and gradations that have performed satisfactorily in previous installations.
- 2. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM D 692, sound; angular crushed stone, crushed gravel, or cured, crushed blast-furnace slag.
- 3. Fine Aggregate: ASTM D 1073 or AASHTO M 29, sharp-edged natural sand or sand prepared from stone, gravel, cured blast-furnace slag, or combinations thereof.
 - a. For hot-mix asphalt, limit natural sand to a maximum of 20 percent by weight of the total aggregate mass.
- 4. Mineral Filler: ASTM D 242 or AASHTO M 17, rock or slag dust, hydraulic cement, or other inert material.

B. Asphalt Materials

- 1. Asphalt Binder: AASHTO M 320 or AASHTO MP 1a, PG 64-22 **OR** PG 58-28 **OR** PG 70-22, **as directed**.
- 2. Asphalt Cement: ASTM D 3381 for viscosity-graded material **OR** ASTM D 946 for penetration-graded material, **as directed**.
- 3. Prime Coat:
 - a. ASTM D 2027, medium-curing cutback asphalt, MC-30 or MC-70 **OR** MC-250, **as directed**.
OR
Asphalt emulsion prime coat complying with State or local DOT requirements.
- 4. Tack Coat: ASTM D 977 or AASHTO M 140 emulsified asphalt, or ASTM D 2397 or AASHTO M 208 cationic emulsified asphalt, slow setting, diluted in water, of suitable grade and consistency for application.
- 5. Fog Seal: ASTM D 977 or AASHTO M 140 emulsified asphalt, or ASTM D 2397 or AASHTO M 208 cationic emulsified asphalt, slow setting, factory diluted in water, of suitable grade and consistency for application.
- 6. Slurry Seal: ASTM D 3910, Type 1 **OR** Type 2 **OR** Type 3, **as directed**.
- 7. Chip Seal: ASTM D 977 or AASHTO M 140 emulsified asphalt, or ASTM D 2397 or AASHTO M 208 cationic emulsified asphalt, slow setting, factory diluted in water, of suitable grade and consistency for application. **RS-2 OR RS-2P OR CRS-2 OR CRS-2P OR HFRS-2 OR HFRS-2P, as directed**.
- 8. Sand Seal: AASHTO M 140 emulsified asphalt or AASHTO M 208 cationic emulsified asphalt, slow setting, factory diluted in water, of suitable grade and consistency for application. Sand shall meet the following gradation as tested by AASHTO T27.
- 9. Water: Potable.
- 10. Undersealing Asphalt: ASTM D 3141, pumping consistency.



C. Auxiliary Materials

1. Herbicide: Commercial chemical for weed control, registered by the EPA. Provide in granular, liquid, or wettable powder form.
2. Sand: ASTM D 1073 or AASHTO M 29, Grade Nos. 2 or 3.
3. Paving Geotextile: AASHTO M 288, nonwoven polypropylene; resistant to chemical attack, rot, and mildew; and specifically designed for paving applications.
4. Joint Sealant: ASTM D 6690 or AASHTO M 324, Type I **OR** Type II or III **OR** Type IV, **as directed**, hot-applied, single-component, polymer-modified bituminous sealant.
5. Pavement-Marking Paint: Color shall be White **OR** Yellow **OR** Blue, **as directed**.
 - a. Alkyd-resin type, lead and chromate free, ready mixed, complying with AASHTO M 248, Type N **OR** Type F **OR** Type S, **as directed**; colors complying with FS TT-P-1952.
OR
MPI #32 Alkyd Traffic Marking Paint.
OR
Latex, waterborne emulsion, lead and chromate free, ready mixed, complying with FS TT-P-1952, Type II, with drying time of less than three **OR** 45, **as directed**, minutes.
OR
MPI #97 Latex Traffic Marking Paint.
6. Glass Beads: AASHTO M 247, Type 1.
7. Wheel Stops:
 - a. Precast, air-entrained concrete, 2500-psi (17.2-MPa) minimum compressive strength, 4-1/2 inches (115 mm) high by 9 inches (225 mm) wide by 72 inches (1800 mm) long. Provide chamfered corners, drainage slots on underside, and holes for anchoring to substrate.
OR
Solid, integrally colored, 96 percent recycled HDPE or commingled postconsumer and postindustrial recycled plastic; UV stabilized; 4 inches (100 mm) high by 6 inches (150 mm) wide by 72 inches (1800 mm) long. Provide chamfered corners, drainage slots on underside, and holes for anchoring to substrate.
 - b. Dowels: Galvanized steel, 3/4-inch (19-mm) diameter, 10-inch (254-mm) minimum length.
 - c. Adhesive: As recommended by wheel-stop manufacturer for application to asphalt pavement.

D. Preformed Traffic-Calming Devices

1. Speed Bumps **OR** Humps **OR** Cushions, **as directed**: Solid, integrally colored, 100 percent postconsumer or commingled postconsumer and postindustrial recycled rubber **OR** plastic, **as directed**; UV stabilized. Provide holes for anchoring to substrate.
 - a. Size: Modular bumps 2 inches (51 mm) high by 10 inches (254 mm) wide by 72 inches (1800 mm) long, with overall length as dimensioned on Drawings.
 - b. Size: Modular assemblies 3 inches (76 mm) high by 12 feet (3.7 m) in overall width **OR** 4 inches (102 mm) high by 14 feet (4.3 m) in overall width, **as directed**, with overall length as dimensioned on Drawings.
 - c. Mounting Hardware: Galvanized-steel spike, 1/2-inch (13-mm) diameter, 10-inch (254-mm) minimum length **OR** lag screw, shield, and washers; 1/2-inch (13-mm) diameter, 8-inch (203-mm) minimum length **OR** hardware as standard with device manufacturer, **as directed**.
 - d. Adhesive: As recommended by device manufacturer.

E. Imprinted Asphalt Materials

1. Templates: Imprinted-asphalt manufacturer's standard flexible templates for imprinting pattern into hot asphalt paving.
 - a. Pattern: Running bond brick **OR** Cobblestone **OR** Custom pattern indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
2. Coating System: Imprinted-asphalt manufacturer's standard system formulated for exterior application on asphalt paving surfaces.
 - a. Base Coating: Portland cement and epoxy-modified acrylic polymer blended with sand and aggregate, formulated for exterior application on asphalt paving surfaces.



- b. Top Coating: Epoxy-modified acrylic polymer blended with sand and aggregate, formulated for exterior application on asphalt paving surfaces.
 - c. Colorant: UV-stable pigment blend, added to each coating layer.
 - d. Color: White **OR** Yellow, **as directed**.
 3. Precut Marking Material: Imprinted-asphalt manufacturer's standard, reflectorized, thermoplastic, **90-mil (2.3-mm)** minimum thickness, formulated for exterior application on asphalt paving surfaces, and matching the imprinted pattern of templates.

F. Mixes

1. Hot-Mix Asphalt: Dense, hot-laid, hot-mix asphalt plant mixes approved by authorities having jurisdiction; designed according to procedures in AI MS-2, "Mix Design Methods for Asphalt Concrete and Other Hot-Mix Types"; and complying with the following requirements:
 - a. Provide mixes with a history of satisfactory performance in geographical area where Project is located.
 - b. Base Course: In accordance with state or local DOT specifications.
 - c. Surface Course: In accordance with state or local DOT specifications.
2. Hot-Mix Asphalt Based on ASTM D 3515 Requirements: Dense, hot-laid, hot-mix asphalt plant mixes approved by authorities having jurisdiction and designed according to procedures in AI MS-2, "Mix Design Methods for Asphalt Concrete and Other Hot-Mix Types."
 - a. Provide mixes with a history of satisfactory performance in geographical area where Project is located.
 - b. Provide mixes complying with composition, grading, and tolerance requirements in ASTM D 3515 for the following nominal, maximum aggregate sizes:
 - 1) Base Course: **1 inch (25 mm)**.
 - 2) Surface Course: **1/2 inch (13 mm)**.
3. Emulsified-Asphalt Slurry: ASTM D 3910, Type 1 **OR** Type 2 **OR** Type 3, **as directed**.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Examination

1. Verify that subgrade is dry and in suitable condition to begin paving.
2. Proof-roll subgrade below pavements with heavy pneumatic-tired equipment to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding. Do not proof-roll wet or saturated subgrades.
 - a. Completely proof-roll subgrade in one direction, repeating proof-rolling in direction perpendicular to first direction. Limit vehicle speed to **3 mph (5 km/h)**.
 - b. Proof roll with a loaded 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than **15 tons (13.6 tonnes)**.
 - c. Excavate soft spots, unsatisfactory soils, and areas of excessive pumping or rutting, as determined by the Owner, and replace with compacted backfill or fill as directed.
3. Proceed with paving only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
4. Verify that utilities, traffic loop detectors, and other items requiring a cut and installation beneath the asphalt surface have been completed and that asphalt surface has been repaired flush with adjacent asphalt prior to beginning installation of imprinted asphalt.

B. Cold Milling

1. Clean existing pavement surface of loose and deleterious material immediately before cold milling. Remove existing asphalt pavement by cold milling to grades and cross sections indicated.
 - a. Mill to a depth of **1-1/2 inches (38 mm) OR 2 inches (50 mm) OR 3 inches (75 mm), as directed**.
 - b. Mill to a uniform finished surface free of excessive gouges, grooves, and ridges.
 - c. Control rate of milling to prevent tearing of existing asphalt course.
 - d. Repair or replace curbs, manholes, and other construction damaged during cold milling.



- e. Excavate and trim unbound-aggregate base course, if encountered, and keep material separate from milled hot-mix asphalt.
- f. Transport milled hot-mix asphalt to asphalt recycling facility.
- g. Keep milled pavement surface free of loose material and dust.

C. Patching

1. Hot-Mix Asphalt Pavement: Saw cut perimeter of patch and excavate existing pavement section to sound base. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending **12 inches (300 mm)** into adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically. Remove excavated material. Recompress existing unbound-aggregate base course to form new subgrade.
2. Portland Cement Concrete Pavement: Break cracked slabs and roll as required to reseat concrete pieces firmly.
 - a. Pump hot undersealing asphalt under rocking slab until slab is stabilized or, if necessary, crack slab into pieces and roll to reseat pieces firmly.
 - b. Remove disintegrated or badly cracked pavement. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending into adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically. Recompress existing unbound-aggregate base course to form new subgrade.
3. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to vertical surfaces abutting or projecting into new, hot-mix asphalt paving at a rate of **0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd. (0.2 to 0.7 L/sq. m)**.
 - a. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - b. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.
4. Patching:
 - a. Fill excavated pavements with hot-mix asphalt base mix for full thickness of patch and, while still hot, compact flush with adjacent surface.

OR

Partially fill excavated pavements with hot-mix asphalt base mix and, while still hot, compact. Cover asphalt base course with compacted, hot-mix surface layer finished flush with adjacent surfaces.

D. Repairs

1. Leveling Course: Install and compact leveling course consisting of hot-mix asphalt surface course to level sags and fill depressions deeper than **1 inch (25 mm)** in existing pavements.
 - a. Install leveling wedges in compacted lifts not exceeding **3 inches (75 mm)** thick.
2. Crack and Joint Filling: Remove existing joint filler material from cracks or joints to a depth of **1/4 inch (6 mm)**.
 - a. Clean cracks and joints in existing hot-mix asphalt pavement.
 - b. Use emulsified-asphalt slurry to seal cracks and joints less than **1/4 inch (6 mm)** wide. Fill flush with surface of existing pavement and remove excess.
 - c. Use hot-applied joint sealant to seal cracks and joints more than **1/4 inch (6 mm)** wide. Fill flush with surface of existing pavement and remove excess.

E. Surface Preparation

1. General: Immediately before placing asphalt materials, remove loose and deleterious material from substrate surfaces. Ensure that prepared subgrade is ready to receive paving.
2. Herbicide Treatment: Apply herbicide according to manufacturer's recommended rates and written application instructions. Apply to dry, prepared subgrade or surface of compacted-aggregate base before applying paving materials.
 - a. Mix herbicide with prime coat if formulated by manufacturer for that purpose.
3. Prime Coat: Apply uniformly over surface of compacted unbound-aggregate base course at a rate of **0.15 to 0.50 gal./sq. yd. (0.7 to 2.3 L/sq. m)**. Apply enough material to penetrate and seal but not flood surface. Allow prime coat to cure.
 - a. If prime coat is not entirely absorbed within 24 hours after application, spread sand over surface to blot excess asphalt. Use enough sand to prevent pickup under traffic. Remove loose sand by sweeping before pavement is placed and after volatiles have evaporated.



- b. Protect primed substrate from damage until ready to receive paving.
4. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to surfaces of existing pavement at a rate of 0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd. (0.2 to 0.7 L/sq. m).
 - a. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - b. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.

F. Paving Geotextile Installation

1. Apply tack coat **OR** asphalt binder **OR** asphalt cement, **as directed**, uniformly to existing pavement surfaces at a rate of 0.20 to 0.30 gal./sq. yd. (0.8 to 1.2 L/sq. m).
2. Place paving geotextile promptly according to manufacturer's written instructions. Broom or roll geotextile smooth and free of wrinkles and folds. Overlap longitudinal joints 4 inches (100 mm) and transverse joints 6 inches (150 mm).
 - a. Protect paving geotextile from traffic and other damage and place hot-mix asphalt paving overlay the same day.

G. Hot-Mix Asphalt Placing

1. Machine place hot-mix asphalt on prepared surface, spread uniformly, and strike off. Place asphalt mix by hand to areas inaccessible to equipment in a manner that prevents segregation of mix. Place each course to required grade, cross section, and thickness when compacted.
 - a. Place hot-mix asphalt base course in number of lifts and thicknesses indicated.
 - b. Place hot-mix asphalt surface course in single lift.
 - c. Spread mix at minimum temperature of 250 deg F (121 deg C).
 - d. Begin applying mix along centerline of crown for crowned sections and on high side of one-way slopes unless otherwise indicated.
 - e. Regulate paver machine speed to obtain smooth, continuous surface free of pulls and tears in asphalt-paving mat.
2. Place paving in consecutive strips not less than 10 feet (3 m) wide unless infill edge strips of a lesser width are required.
 - a. After first strip has been placed and rolled, place succeeding strips and extend rolling to overlap previous strips. Complete a section of asphalt base course before placing asphalt surface course.
3. Promptly correct surface irregularities in paving course behind paver. Use suitable hand tools to remove excess material forming high spots. Fill depressions with hot-mix asphalt to prevent segregation of mix; use suitable hand tools to smooth surface.

H. Joints

1. Construct joints to ensure a continuous bond between adjoining paving sections. Construct joints free of depressions, with same texture and smoothness as other sections of hot-mix asphalt course.
 - a. Clean contact surfaces and apply tack coat to joints.
 - b. Offset longitudinal joints, in successive courses, a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm).
 - c. Offset transverse joints, in successive courses, a minimum of 24 inches (600 mm).
 - d. Construct transverse joints at each point where paver ends a day's work and resumes work at a subsequent time. Construct these joints using either "bulkhead" or "papered" method according to AI MS-22, for both "Ending a Lane" and "Resumption of Paving Operations" **OR** as shown on Drawings, **as directed**.
 - e. Compact joints as soon as hot-mix asphalt will bear roller weight without excessive displacement.
 - f. Compact asphalt at joints to a density within 2 percent of specified course density.

I. Compaction

1. General: Begin compaction as soon as placed hot-mix paving will bear roller weight without excessive displacement. Compact hot-mix paving with hot, hand tampers or with vibratory-plate compactors in areas inaccessible to rollers.



- a. Complete compaction before mix temperature cools to **185 deg F (85 deg C)**.
 2. Breakdown Rolling: Complete breakdown or initial rolling immediately after rolling joints and outside edge. Examine surface immediately after breakdown rolling for indicated crown, grade, and smoothness. Correct laydown and rolling operations to comply with requirements.
 3. Intermediate Rolling: Begin intermediate rolling immediately after breakdown rolling while hot-mix asphalt is still hot enough to achieve specified density. Continue rolling until hot-mix asphalt course has been uniformly compacted to the following density:
 - a. Average Density:
 - 1) 96 percent of reference laboratory density according to ASTM D 6927 or AASHTO T 245, but not less than 94 percent nor greater than 100 percent.

OR

 - 92 percent of reference maximum theoretical density according to ASTM D 2041, but not less than 90 percent nor greater than 96 percent.
 4. Finish Rolling: Finish roll paved surfaces to remove roller marks while hot-mix asphalt is still warm.
 5. Edge Shaping: While surface is being compacted and finished, trim edges of pavement to proper alignment. Bevel edges while asphalt is still hot; compact thoroughly.
 6. Repairs: Remove paved areas that are defective or contaminated with foreign materials and replace with fresh, hot-mix asphalt. Compact by rolling to specified density and surface smoothness.
 7. Protection: After final rolling, do not permit vehicular traffic on pavement until it has cooled and hardened.
 8. Erect barricades to protect paving from traffic until mixture has cooled enough not to become marked.
- J. Asphalt Curbs
 1. Construct hot-mix asphalt curbs over compacted pavement surfaces. Apply a light tack coat unless pavement surface is still tacky and free from dust. Spread mix at minimum temperature of **250 deg F (121 deg C)**.
 - a. Asphalt Mix: Same as pavement surface-course mix.
 2. Place hot-mix asphalt to curb cross section indicated or, if not indicated, to local standard shapes, by machine or by hand in wood or metal forms. Tamp hand-placed materials and screed to smooth finish. Remove forms after hot-mix asphalt has cooled.
- K. Asphalt Traffic-Calming Devices
 1. Construct hot-mix asphalt speed bumps, humps, cushions, and tables over compacted pavement surfaces. Apply a tack coat unless pavement surface is still tacky and free from dust. Spread mix at minimum temperature of **250 deg F (121 deg C)**.
 - a. Tack Coat Application: Apply uniformly to surfaces of existing pavement at a rate of **0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd. (0.2 to 0.7 L/sq. m)**.
 - b. Asphalt Mix: Same as pavement surface-course mix.
 - c. Before installation, mill pavement that will be in contact with bottom of traffic-calming device. Mill to a depth of **1 inch (25 mm)** from top of pavement to a clean, rough profile.
 2. Place hot-mix asphalt to cross section indicated, by machine or by hand in wood or metal forms. Tamp hand-placed materials and screed to smooth finish. Remove forms after hot-mix asphalt has cooled.
- L. Installation Tolerances
 1. Pavement Thickness: Compact each course to produce the thickness indicated within the following tolerances:
 - a. Base Course: Plus or minus **1/2 inch (13 mm)**.
 - b. Surface Course: Plus **1/4 inch (6 mm)**, no minus.
 2. Pavement Surface Smoothness: Compact each course to produce a surface smoothness within the following tolerances as determined by using a **10-foot (3-m)** straightedge applied transversely or longitudinally to paved areas:
 - a. Base Course: **1/4 inch (6 mm)**.



- b. Surface Course: **1/8 inch (3 mm)**.
- c. Crowned Surfaces: Test with crowned template centered and at right angle to crown. Maximum allowable variance from template is **1/4 inch (6 mm)**.
- 3. Traffic-Calming Devices: Compact and form asphalt to produce the contour indicated and within a tolerance of plus or minus **1/8 inch (3 mm)** of height indicated above pavement surface.

M. Surface Treatments

- 1. Fog Seals: Apply fog seal at a rate of **0.10 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd. (0.45 to 0.7 L/sq. m)** to existing asphalt pavement and allow to cure. With fine sand, lightly dust areas receiving excess fog seal.
- 2. Slurry Seals: Apply slurry coat in a uniform thickness according to ASTM D 3910 and allow to cure.
 - a. Roll slurry seal to remove ridges and provide a uniform, smooth surface.
- 3. Chip Seals: Apply asphalt binder directly to the pavement followed by a layer of 1/4 inch aggregate chips **OR** as directed, and roll to embed aggregate into the binder.
 - a. Can be applied as double **OR** triple layers, **as directed**, which are accomplished by applying additional layers of asphaltic material and aggregate. After applying each layer of aggregate, the surface is compacted using a roller to embed aggregates in the binder.
- 4. Sand Seals: Spray emulsion directly to the pavement followed by a layer of sand. The sand can be spread immediately for maximum stick, **OR** wait until after the emulsion breaks and be rolled with a pneumatic tire roller, **as directed**.

N. Pavement Marking

- 1. Do not apply pavement-marking paint until layout, colors, and placement have been verified with the Owner.
- 2. Allow paving to age for 30 **OR** 90, **as directed**, days before starting pavement marking.
- 3. Sweep and clean surface to eliminate loose material and dust.
- 4. Apply paint with mechanical equipment to produce pavement markings, of dimensions indicated, with uniform, straight edges. Apply at manufacturer's recommended rates to provide a minimum wet film thickness of **15 mils (0.4 mm)**.
 - a. Broadcast glass beads uniformly into wet pavement markings at a rate of **6 lb/gal. (0.72 kg/L)**.

O. Wheel Stops

- 1. Install wheel stops in bed of adhesive as recommended by manufacturer.
- 2. Securely attach wheel stops to pavement with not less than two galvanized-steel dowels embedded at one-quarter to one-third points. Securely install dowels into pavement and bond to wheel stop. Recess head of dowel beneath top of wheel stop.

P. Preformed Traffic-Calming Devices

- 1. Install preformed speed bumps **OR** humps **OR** cushions, **as directed**, in bed of adhesive as recommended by manufacturer for heavy traffic.
- 2. Securely attach preformed speed bumps **OR** humps **OR** cushions, **as directed**, to pavement with hardware spaced as recommended by manufacturer for heavy traffic. Recess head of hardware beneath top surface.

Q. Imprinting Asphalt

- 1. General: Imprint asphalt according to manufacturer's written instructions, using manufacturer's recommended equipment.
- 2. Freshly Laid Asphalt: Immediately after asphalt has been laid and compacted but still plastic, begin the surface imprinting process.
 - a. Monitor asphalt surface temperature in compliance with manufacturer's written recommendations to ensure required temperature to perform surface imprinting.
 - b. Reheat asphalt if surface temperature drops below that required.
- 3. Reheating Asphalt: Soften asphalt pavement surface by heating to a depth of at least **1/2 inch (13 mm)** without burning asphalt.



- a. Heat to a temperature of **300 to 325 deg F (149 to 163 deg C)** immediately before applying templates.
 - b. Regularly monitor the pavement temperature to prevent overheating.
 - c. Direct flame heaters are not permitted.
 - d. If pavement is overheated and begins to emit black smoke, remove damaged pavement by milling down **1 inch (25 mm)** and replace removed pavement with new, compacted surface course prior to resuming imprinting work.
 4. Surface Imprinting: Apply and imprint templates to a minimum depth of **1/4 inch (6 mm)** **OR** as required to embed precut marking material flush or barely beneath pavement surface, **as directed**.
 5. Coating Application: After imprinted surface has cooled, apply two layers of base coating followed by two layers of top coating **OR** four layers of top coating, **as directed**. Do not allow traffic until coating has completely dried and cured.
 6. Precut Marking Material Application: Position precut marking material aligned with imprinted pattern and slowly heat to a temperature no higher than **325 deg F (163 deg C)** until marking material begins to liquefy and flow. Do not allow traffic until installed marking material has cooled to ambient temperature.
- R. Field Quality Control
1. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
 2. Thickness: In-place compacted thickness of hot-mix asphalt courses will be determined according to ASTM D 3549.
 3. Surface Smoothness: Finished surface of each hot-mix asphalt course will be tested for compliance with smoothness tolerances.
 4. Traffic-Calming Devices: Finished height of asphalt speed bumps, humps, cushions, and tables above pavement will be measured for compliance with tolerances.
 5. In-Place Density: Testing agency will take samples of uncompacted paving mixtures and compacted pavement according to ASTM D 979 or AASHTO T 168.
 - a. Reference maximum theoretical density will be determined by averaging results from four samples of hot-mix asphalt-paving mixture delivered daily to site, prepared according to ASTM D 2041, and compacted according to job-mix specifications.
 - b. In-place density of compacted pavement will be determined by testing core samples according to ASTM D 1188 or ASTM D 2726.
 - 1) One core sample will be taken for every **1000 sq. yd. (836 sq. m)** or less of installed pavement, with no fewer than 3 cores taken.
 - 2) Field density of in-place compacted pavement may also be determined by nuclear method according to ASTM D 2950 and correlated with ASTM D 1188 or ASTM D 2726.
 6. Replace and compact hot-mix asphalt where core tests were taken.
 7. Remove and replace or install additional hot-mix asphalt where test results or measurements indicate that it does not comply with specified requirements.
- S. Disposal
1. Except for material indicated to be recycled, remove excavated materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in an EPA-approved landfill.
 - a. Do not allow milled materials to accumulate on-site.

END OF SECTION 32 01 11 53a



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SECTION 32 01 11 53b - PAVEMENT JOINT SEALANTS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for pavement joint sealants. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. Section Includes:
 - a. Cold-applied joint sealants.
 - b. Cold-applied, jet-fuel-resistant joint sealants.
 - c. Hot-applied joint sealants.
 - d. Hot-applied, jet-fuel-resistant joint sealants.

C. Preconstruction Testing

1. Preconstruction Compatibility and Adhesion Testing: Submit to joint-sealant manufacturers, eight, Samples of materials that will contact or affect joint sealants. Use ASTM C 1087 **OR** manufacturer's standard test method, **as directed**, to determine whether priming and other specific joint-preparation techniques are required to obtain rapid, optimum adhesion of joint sealants to joint substrates.

D. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each joint-sealant product indicated.
2. Samples: For each kind and color of joint sealant required.
3. Pavement-Joint-Sealant Schedule: Include the following information:
 - a. Joint-sealant application, joint location, and designation.
 - b. Joint-sealant manufacturer and product name.
 - c. Joint-sealant formulation.
 - d. Joint-sealant color.
4. Product certificates.
5. Product test reports.
6. Preconstruction compatibility and adhesion test reports.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency qualified according to ASTM C 1021.
2. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

F. Project Conditions

1. Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants under the following conditions:
 - a. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by joint-sealant manufacturer or are below **40 deg F (5 deg C)**.
 - b. When joint substrates are wet.
 - c. Where joint widths are less than those allowed by joint-sealant manufacturer for applications indicated.
 - d. Where contaminants capable of interfering with adhesion have not yet been removed from joint substrates.



1.2 PRODUCTS

- A. Materials
 - 1. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backing materials, and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by joint-sealant manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
 - 2. Colors of Exposed Joint Sealants: As selected from manufacturer's full range.
- B. Cold-Applied Joint Sealants
 - 1. Single-Component, Nonsag, Silicone Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 5893, Type NS.
 - 2. Single-Component, Self-Leveling, Silicone Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 5893, Type SL.
 - 3. Multicomponent, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type M, Grade P, Class 25, for Use T.
- C. Cold-Applied, Jet-Fuel-Resistant Joint Sealants
 - 1. Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Single-Component, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Modified-Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade P, Class 25, for Use T.
 - 2. Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Multicomponent, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Modified-Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type M, Grade P, Class 12-1/2, for Use T.
 - 3. Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Multicomponent, Pourable, Traffic-Grade, Modified-Urethane Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM C 920, Type M, Grade P, Class 25, for Use T.
- D. Hot-Applied Joint Sealants
 - 1. Hot-Applied, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 3406.
 - 2. Hot-Applied, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete and Asphalt: ASTM D 6690, Types I, II, and III.
- E. Hot-Applied, Jet-Fuel-Resistant Joint Sealants
 - 1. Hot-Applied, Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete: ASTM D 7116, Type I.
 - 2. Hot-Applied, Jet-Fuel-Resistant, Single-Component Joint Sealant for Concrete and Tar Concrete: Single-component formulation complying with ASTM D 3581.
- F. Joint-Sealant Backer Materials
 - 1. General: Provide joint-sealant backer materials that are nonstaining; are compatible with joint substrates, sealants, primers, and other joint fillers; and are approved for applications indicated by joint-sealant manufacturer based on field experience and laboratory testing.
 - 2. For use in joints such as contraction joints cut partially through paving material:
 - a. Round Backer Rods for Cold- and Hot-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D 5249, Type 1, of diameter and density required to control sealant depth and prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant.
 - b. Round Backer Rods for Cold-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D 5249, Type 3, of diameter and density required to control joint-sealant depth and prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant.
 - 3. For use in joints such as expansion joints extending through the full depth of the pavement:
 - a. Backer Strips for Cold- and Hot-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D 5249; Type 2; of thickness and width required to control joint-sealant depth, prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant, and fill remainder of joint opening under sealant.
- G. Primers
 - 1. Primers: Product recommended by joint-sealant manufacturer where required for adhesion of sealant to joint substrates indicated, as determined from preconstruction joint-sealant-substrate tests and field tests.



1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation Of Joint Sealants

1. General: Comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written installation instructions for products and applications indicated unless more stringent requirements apply.
2. Cleaning of Joints: Clean out joints immediately before installing joint sealants.
3. Joint-Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations in ASTM C 1193 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions indicated.
4. Install joint-sealant backings of kind indicated to support joint sealants during application and at position required to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
 - a. Do not leave gaps between ends of joint-sealant backings.
 - b. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear joint-sealant backings.
 - c. Remove absorbent joint-sealant backings that have become wet before sealant application and replace them with dry materials.
5. Install joint sealants using proven techniques that comply with the following and at the same time backings are installed:
 - a. Place joint sealants so they directly contact and fully wet joint substrates.
 - b. Completely fill recesses in each joint configuration.
 - c. Produce uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
6. Tooling of Nonsag Joint Sealants: Immediately after joint-sealant application and before skinning or curing begins, tool sealants according to the following requirements to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated; to eliminate air pockets; and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint:
 - a. Remove excess joint sealant from surfaces adjacent to joints.
 - b. Use tooling agents that are approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer and that do not discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces.
7. Provide joint configuration to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions unless otherwise indicated.

B. Cleaning

1. Clean off excess joint sealant or sealant smears adjacent to joints as the Work progresses, by methods and with cleaning materials approved in writing by manufacturers of joint sealants and of products in which joints occur.

C. Protection

1. Protect joint sealants, during and after curing period, from contact with contaminating substances and from damage resulting from construction operations or other causes so sealants are without deterioration or damage at time of Final Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated joint sealants immediately and replace with joint sealant so installations in repaired areas are indistinguishable from the original work.

END OF SECTION 32 01 11 53b



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SECTION 32 01 11 53c - CONCRETE PAVING

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for cement concrete pavement. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. Section Includes:
 - a. Driveways.
 - b. Roadways.
 - c. Parking lots.
 - d. Curbs and gutters.
 - e. Walks.

C. Definitions

1. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of blended hydraulic cement, fly ash and other pozzolans, and ground granulated blast-furnace slag.

D. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. LEED Submittals:
 - a. Product Data for Credit MR 4.1 and Credit MR 4.2: For products having recycled content, documentation indicating percentages by weight of postconsumer and preconsumer recycled content. Include statement indicating costs for each product having recycled content.
 - b. Design Mixtures for Credit ID 1.1: For each concrete mixture containing fly ash as a replacement for portland cement or other portland cement replacements. For each design mixture submitted, include an equivalent concrete mixture that does not contain portland cement replacements, to determine amount of portland cement replaced.
3. Shop Drawings: Indicate pavement markings, lane separations, and defined parking spaces. Indicate, with international symbol of accessibility, spaces allocated for people with disabilities.
4. Samples: For each type of product or exposed finish, prepared as Samples of size indicated below:
 - a. Exposed Aggregate: 10-lb (4.5-kg) Sample of each mix.
 - b. Wheel Stops: 6 inches (150 mm) long showing cross section; with fasteners.
 - c. Preformed Traffic-Calming Devices: 6 inches (150 mm) long showing cross section; with fasteners.
5. Other Action Submittals:
 - a. Design Mixtures: For each concrete paving mixture. Include alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.
6. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer of detectable warnings, ready-mix concrete manufacturer and testing agency.
7. Material Certificates: For the following, from manufacturer:
 - a. Cementitious materials.
 - b. Steel reinforcement and reinforcement accessories.
 - c. Fiber reinforcement.
 - d. Admixtures.
 - e. Curing compounds.
 - f. Applied finish materials.



- g. Bonding agent or epoxy adhesive.
- h. Joint fillers.
- 8. Material Test Reports: For each of the following:
 - a. Aggregates. Include service-record data indicating absence of deleterious expansion of concrete due to alkali-aggregate reactivity.
- 9. Field quality-control reports.

E. Quality Assurance

- 1. Detectable Warning Installer Qualifications: An employer of workers trained and approved by manufacturer of stamped concrete paving systems.
- 2. Ready-Mix-Concrete Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C 94/C 94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.
 - a. Manufacturer certified according to NRMCA's "Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities" (Quality Control Manual - Section 3, "Plant Certification Checklist").
- 3. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 for testing indicated.
 - a. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade 1, according to ACI CP-1 or an equivalent certification program.
- 4. Concrete Testing Service: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixtures.
- 5. ACI Publications: Comply with **ACI 301** (**ACI 301M**) unless otherwise indicated.
- 6. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

F. Project Conditions

- 1. Traffic Control: Maintain access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic as required for other construction activities.
- 2. Pavement-Marking Paint: Proceed with pavement marking only on clean, dry surfaces and at a minimum ambient or surface temperature of **40 deg F (4.4 deg C)** for oil-based materials **OR 55 deg F (12.8 deg C)** for water-based materials, **as directed**, and not exceeding **95 deg F (35 deg C)**.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Forms

- 1. Form Materials: Plywood, metal, metal-framed plywood, or other approved panel-type materials to provide full-depth, continuous, straight, and smooth exposed surfaces.
 - a. Use flexible or uniformly curved forms for curves with a radius of **100 feet (30.5 m)** or less. Do not use notched and bent forms.
- 2. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and that will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.

B. Steel Reinforcement

- 1. Recycled Content: Provide steel reinforcement with an average recycled content of steel so postconsumer recycled content plus one-half of preconsumer recycled content is not less than 25 percent.
- 2. Plain-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 1064/A 1064M, fabricated from as-drawn steel **OR** galvanized-steel, **as directed**, wire into flat sheets.
- 3. Deformed-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 497/A 497M, flat sheet.
- 4. Epoxy-Coated Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A, plain steel.
- 5. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**; deformed.
- 6. Galvanized Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 767/A 767M, Class II zinc coated, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and bending; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)** deformed bars.



7. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 775/A 775M or ASTM A 934/A 934M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)** deformed bars.
8. Steel Bar Mats: ASTM A 184/A 184M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**, deformed bars; assembled with clips.
9. Plain-Steel Wire: ASTM A 82/A 82M, as drawn **OR** galvanized, **as directed**.
10. Deformed-Steel Wire: ASTM A 496/A 496M.
11. Epoxy-Coated-Steel Wire: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A coated, plain **OR** deformed, **as directed**.
12. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)** plain-steel bars; zinc coated (galvanized) after fabrication according to ASTM A 767/A 767M, Class I coating, **as directed**. Cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
13. Epoxy-Coated, Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 775/A 775M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**, plain-steel bars.
14. Tie Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**, deformed.
OR
Hook Bolts: **ASTM A 307, Grade A (ASTM F 568M, Property Class 4.6)**, internally and externally threaded. Design hook-bolt joint assembly to hold coupling against paving form and in position during concreting operations, and to permit removal without damage to concrete or hook bolt.
15. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars, welded wire reinforcement, and dowels in place. Manufacture bar supports according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete of greater compressive strength than concrete specified, and as follows:
 - a. Equip wire bar supports with sand plates or horizontal runners where base material will not support chair legs.
 - b. For epoxy-coated reinforcement, use epoxy-coated or other dielectric-polymer-coated wire bar supports.
16. Epoxy Repair Coating: Liquid, two-part, epoxy repair coating, compatible with epoxy coating on reinforcement.
17. Zinc Repair Material: ASTM A 780.

C. Concrete Materials

1. Cementitious Material: Use the following cementitious materials, of same type, brand, and source throughout Project:
 - a. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, gray **OR** white, **as directed**, portland cement Type I **OR** Type II **OR** Type I/II **OR** Type III **OR** Type V, **as directed**. Supplement with the following, **as directed**:
 - 1) Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class C or Class F.
 - 2) Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120.
 - b. Blended Hydraulic Cement: ASTM C 595, Type IS, portland blast-furnace slag **OR** Type IP, portland-pozzolan, **as directed**, cement.
2. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33, Class 4S **OR** Class 4M **OR** Class 1N, **as directed**, uniformly graded. Provide aggregates from a single source with documented service-record data of at least 10 years' satisfactory service in similar paving applications and service conditions using similar aggregates and cementitious materials, **as directed**.
 - a. Maximum Coarse-Aggregate Size: **1-1/2 inches (38 mm) OR 1 inch (25 mm) OR 3/4 inch (19 mm)**, **as directed**, nominal.
 - b. Fine Aggregate: Free of materials with deleterious reactivity to alkali in cement.
3. Exposed Aggregate: Selected, hard, and durable; washed; free of materials with deleterious reactivity to cement or that cause staining; from a single source, with gap-graded coarse aggregate as follows:
 - a. Aggregate Sizes: **3/4 to 1 inch (19 to 25 mm) OR 1/2 to 3/4 inch (13 to 19 mm) OR 3/8 to 5/8 inch (10 to 16 mm)**, **as directed**, nominal.
 - b. Aggregate Source, Shape, and Color: **As required to meet Project requirements**.
4. Water: Potable and complying with ASTM C 94/C 94M.
5. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.



6. Chemical Admixtures: Admixtures certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures and to contain not more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cementitious material.
 - a. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type A.
 - b. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type B.
 - c. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type D.
 - d. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type F.
 - e. High-Range, Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type G.
 - f. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 1017/C 1017M, Type II.
7. Color Pigment: ASTM C 979, synthetic mineral-oxide pigments or colored water-reducing admixtures; color stable, free of carbon black, **as directed**, nonfading, and resistant to lime and other alkalis.

D. Fiber Reinforcement

1. Synthetic Fiber: Monofilament or fibrillated polypropylene fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete paving, complying with ASTM C 1116/C 1116M, Type III, **1/2 to 1-1/2 inches (13 to 38 mm)** long.

E. Curing Materials

1. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 3, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately **9 oz./sq. yd. (305 g/sq. m)** dry or cotton mats.
2. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
3. Water: Potable.
4. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular, film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
5. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B, dissipating.
6. White, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 2, Class B, dissipating.

F. Related Materials

1. Joint Fillers: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber or ASTM D 1752, cork or self-expanding cork in preformed strips.
2. Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Factory-graded, packaged, rustproof, nonglazing, abrasive aggregate of fused aluminum-oxide granules or crushed emery aggregate containing not less than 50 percent aluminum oxide and not less than 20 percent ferric oxide; unaffected by freezing, moisture, and cleaning materials.
3. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059, Type II, non-redispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
4. Epoxy Bonding Adhesive: ASTM C 881/C 881M, two-component epoxy resin capable of humid curing and bonding to damp surfaces; of class suitable for application temperature, of grade complying with requirements, and of the following types:
 - a. Types I and II, non-load bearing **OR** Types IV and V, load bearing, **as directed**, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
5. Chemical Surface Retarder: Water-soluble, liquid, set retarder with color dye, for horizontal concrete surface application, capable of temporarily delaying final hardening of concrete to a depth of **1/8 to 1/4 inch (3 to 6 mm)**.
6. Pigmented Mineral Dry-Shake Hardener: Factory-packaged, dry combination of portland cement, graded quartz aggregate, color pigments, and plasticizing admixture. Use color pigments that are finely ground, nonfading mineral oxides interground with cement.
7. Rock Salt: Sodium chloride crystals, kiln dried, coarse gradation with 100 percent passing **3/8-inch (9.5-mm)** sieve and 85 percent retained on a **No. 8 (2.36-mm)** sieve.

G. Detectable Warning Materials



1. Detectable Warning Stamp: Semirigid polyurethane mats with formed underside capable of imprinting detectable warning pattern on plastic concrete; perforated with a vent hole at each dome.
 - a. Size of Stamp: One piece matching detectable warning area shown on Drawings **OR 24 by 24 inches (610 by 610 mm) OR 24 by 36 inches (610 by 914 mm) OR 24 by 48 inches (610 by 1220 mm) OR 26 by 26 inches (660 by 660 mm) OR 26 by 36 inches (660 by 914 mm), as directed.**
 2. Liquid Release Agent: Manufacturer's standard, clear, evaporating formulation designed to facilitate release of stamp mats.
- H. Pavement Markings
1. Pavement-Marking Paint: Alkyd-resin type, lead and chromate free, ready mixed, complying with AASHTO M 248, Type N **OR** Type F **OR** Type S, **as directed**; colors complying with FS TT-P-1952.
 - a. Color: White **OR** Yellow **OR** Blue **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 2. Pavement-Marking Paint: MPI #32 Alkyd Traffic Marking Paint.
 - a. Color: White **OR** Yellow **OR** Blue **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 3. Pavement-Marking Paint: Latex, waterborne emulsion, lead and chromate free, ready mixed, complying with FS TT-P-1952, Type II, with drying time of less than three **OR** 45, **as directed**, minutes.
 - a. Color: White **OR** Yellow **OR** Blue **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 4. Pavement-Marking Paint: MPI #97 Latex Traffic Marking Paint.
 - a. Color: White **OR** Yellow **OR** Blue **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 5. Glass Beads: AASHTO M 247, Type 1 **OR** FS TT-B-1325, Type 1A, **as directed**.
- I. Wheel Stops
1. Wheel Stops: Precast, air-entrained concrete, **2500-psi (17.2-MPa)** minimum compressive strength, **4-1/2 inches (115 mm)** high by **9 inches (225 mm)** wide by **72 inches (1820 mm)** long. Provide chamfered corners and drainage slots on underside and holes for anchoring to substrate.
 - a. Dowels: Galvanized steel, **3/4 inch (19 mm)** in diameter, **10-inch (254-mm)** minimum length.
 2. Wheel Stops: Solid, integrally colored, 96 percent recycled HDPE, or commingled postconsumer and postindustrial recycled rubber or plastic; UV stabilized; **4 inches (100 mm)** high by **6 inches (150 mm)** wide by **72 inches (1820 mm)** long. Provide chamfered corners and drainage slots on underside and holes for anchoring to substrate.
 - a. Color: Black **OR** Yellow **OR** Gray **OR** Green **OR** Blue, **as directed**.
 - b. Dowels: Galvanized steel, **3/4 inch (19 mm)** in diameter, **10-inch (254-mm)** minimum length.
 - c. Adhesive: As recommended by wheel stop manufacturer for application to concrete pavement.
- J. Preformed Traffic-Calming Devices
1. Speed Bumps **OR** Humps **OR** Cushions, **as directed**: Solid, integrally colored, 100 percent postconsumer or commingled postconsumer and postindustrial recycled rubber or plastic; UV stabilized. Provide holes for anchoring to substrate.
 - a. Bump Size: Modular **2 inches (50 mm)** high by **10 inches (254 mm)** wide by **72 inches (1800 mm)** long, with overall length as dimensioned on Drawings.
 - b. Hump **OR** Cushion, **as directed**, Size: Modular assemblies **3 inches (75 mm)** high by **12 feet (3.7 m)** in overall width **OR** **4 inches (100 mm)** high by **14 feet (4.3 m)** in overall width, **as directed**, with overall length as dimensioned on Drawings.
 - c. Color: Black **OR** Yellow, **as directed**.
 - d. Mounting Hardware: Galvanized-steel lag screw, shield, and washers; **1/2-inch (13-mm)** diameter, **8-inch (200-mm)** minimum length **OR** hardware as standard with device manufacturer for use with concrete paving, **as directed**.
 - e. Adhesive: As recommended by device manufacturer.



K. Concrete Mixtures

1. Prepare design mixtures, proportioned according to **ACI 301 (ACI 301M)**, for each type and strength of normal-weight concrete, and as determined by either laboratory trial mixtures or field experience.
 - a. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed concrete design mixtures for the trial batch method.
 - b. When automatic machine placement is used, determine design mixtures and obtain laboratory test results that meet or exceed requirements.
2. Proportion mixtures to provide normal-weight concrete with the following properties:
 - a. Compressive Strength (28 Days): **4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed.**
 - b. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio at Point of Placement: 0.45 **OR** 0.50, **as directed.**
 - c. Slump Limit: **4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm), as directed, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).**
3. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in normal-weight concrete at point of placement having an air content as follows:
 - a. Air Content: 5-1/2 **OR** 4-1/2 **OR** 2-1/2, **as directed**, percent plus or minus 1.5 percent for **1-1/2-inch (38-mm)** nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - b. Air Content: 6 **OR** 4-1/2 **OR** 3, **as directed**, percent plus or minus 1.5 percent for **1-inch (25-mm)** nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - c. Air Content: 6 **OR** 5 **OR** 3-1/2, **as directed**, percent plus or minus 1.5 percent for **3/4-inch (19-mm)** nominal maximum aggregate size.
4. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 0.15 **OR** 0.30, **as directed**, percent by weight of cement.
5. Chemical Admixtures: Use admixtures according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Use water-reducing admixture **OR** high-range, water-reducing admixture **OR** high-range, water-reducing and retarding admixture **OR** plasticizing and retarding admixture, **as directed**, in concrete as required for placement and workability.
 - b. Use water-reducing and retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.
6. Cementitious Materials: Limit percentage by weight of cementitious materials other than portland cement according to **ACI 301 (ACI 301M)** requirements for concrete exposed to deicing chemicals **OR** as follows, **as directed**:
 - a. Fly Ash or Pozzolan: 25 percent.
 - b. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: 50 percent.
 - c. Combined Fly Ash or Pozzolan, and Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: 50 percent, with fly ash or pozzolan not exceeding 25 percent.
7. Synthetic Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mixture at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than **1.0 lb/cu. yd. (0.60 kg/cu. m) OR 1.5 lb/cu. yd. (0.90 kg/cu. m), as directed.**
8. Color Pigment: Add color pigment to concrete mixture according to manufacturer's written instructions and to result in hardened concrete color consistent with approved mockup.

L. Concrete Mixing

1. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M and ASTM C 1116/C 1116M, **as directed**. Furnish batch certificates for each batch discharged and used in the Work.
 - a. When air temperature is between **85 and 90 deg F (30 and 32 deg C)**, reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above **90 deg F (32 deg C)**, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.
2. Project-Site Mixing: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M. Mix concrete materials in appropriate drum-type batch machine mixer.
 - a. For concrete batches of **1 cu. yd. (0.76 cu. m)** or smaller, continue mixing at least 1-1/2 minutes, but not more than 5 minutes after ingredients are in mixer, before any part of batch is released.



- b. For concrete batches larger than 1 cu. yd. (0.76 cu. m), increase mixing time by 15 seconds for each additional 1 cu. yd. (0.76 cu. m).
- c. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in the Work, indicating Project identification name and number, date, mixture type, mixing time, quantity, and amount of water added.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Examination

1. Examine exposed subgrades and subbase surfaces for compliance with requirements for dimensional, grading, and elevation tolerances.
2. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface below concrete paving to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding.
 - a. Completely proof-roll subbase in one direction and repeat in perpendicular direction, **as directed**. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph (5 km/h).
 - b. Proof-roll with a pneumatic-tired and loaded, 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons (13.6 tonnes).
 - c. Correct subbase with soft spots and areas of pumping or rutting exceeding depth of 1/2 inch (13 mm) according to requirements in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving".
3. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

B. Preparation

1. Remove loose material from compacted subbase surface immediately before placing concrete.

C. Edge Forms And Screed Construction

1. Set, brace, and secure edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed guides to required lines, grades, and elevations. Install forms to allow continuous progress of work and so forms can remain in place at least 24 hours after concrete placement.
2. Clean forms after each use and coat with form-release agent to ensure separation from concrete without damage.

D. Steel Reinforcement

1. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating, placing, and supporting reinforcement.
2. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, or other bond-reducing materials.
3. Arrange, space, and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement. Maintain minimum cover to reinforcement.
4. Install welded wire reinforcement in lengths as long as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh, and lace splices with wire. Offset laps of adjoining widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.
5. Zinc-Coated Reinforcement: Use galvanized-steel wire ties to fasten zinc-coated reinforcement. Repair cut and damaged zinc coatings with zinc repair material.
6. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcement: Use epoxy-coated steel wire ties to fasten epoxy-coated reinforcement. Repair cut and damaged epoxy coatings with epoxy repair coating according to ASTM D 3963/D 3963M.
7. Install fabricated bar mats in lengths as long as practicable. Handle units to keep them flat and free of distortions. Straighten bends, kinks, and other irregularities, or replace units as required before placement. Set mats for a minimum 2-inch (50-mm) overlap of adjacent mats.

E. Joints

1. General: Form construction, isolation, and contraction joints and tool edges true to line, with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to centerline unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. When joining existing paving, place transverse joints to align with previously placed joints unless otherwise indicated.



2. Construction Joints: Set construction joints at side and end terminations of paving and at locations where paving operations are stopped for more than one-half hour unless paving terminates at isolation joints.
 - a. Continue steel reinforcement across construction joints unless otherwise indicated. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of paving strips unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Provide tie bars at sides of paving strips where indicated.
 - c. Butt Joints: Use bonding agent **OR** epoxy bonding adhesive, **as directed**, at joint locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
 - d. Keyed Joints: Provide preformed keyway-section forms or bulkhead forms with keys unless otherwise indicated. Embed keys at least **1-1/2 inches (38 mm)** into concrete.
 - e. Doweled Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or coat with asphalt one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
3. Isolation Joints: Form isolation joints of preformed joint-filler strips abutting concrete curbs, catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, other fixed objects, and where indicated.
 - a. Locate expansion joints at intervals of **50 feet (15.25 m)** unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Extend joint fillers full width and depth of joint.
 - c. Terminate joint filler not less than **1/2 inch (13 mm)** or more than **1 inch (25 mm)** below finished surface if joint sealant is indicated.
 - d. Place top of joint filler flush with finished concrete surface if joint sealant is not indicated.
 - e. Furnish joint fillers in one-piece lengths. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip joint-filler sections together.
 - f. During concrete placement, protect top edge of joint filler with metal, plastic, or other temporary preformed cap. Remove protective cap after concrete has been placed on both sides of joint.
4. Contraction Joints: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of the concrete thickness, as follows, to match jointing of existing adjacent concrete paving:
 - a. Grooved Joints: Form contraction joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint with grooving tool to a **1/4-inch (6-mm) OR 3/8-inch (10-mm)**, **as directed**, radius. Repeat grooving of contraction joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate grooving-tool marks on concrete surfaces, **as directed**.
 - 1) Tolerance: Ensure that grooved joints are within **3 inches (75 mm)** either way from centers of dowels.
 - b. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut **1/8-inch- (3-mm-)** wide joints into concrete when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before developing random contraction cracks.
 - 1) Tolerance: Ensure that sawed joints are within **3 inches (75 mm)** either way from centers of dowels.
 - c. Doweled Contraction Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or coat with asphalt one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
 - d. Edging: After initial floating, tool edges of paving, gutters, curbs, and joints in concrete with an edging tool to a **1/4-inch (6-mm) OR 3/8-inch (10-mm)**, **as directed**, radius. Repeat tooling of edges after applying surface finishes. Eliminate edging-tool marks on concrete surfaces, **as directed**.

F. Concrete Placement

1. Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, steel reinforcement, and items to be embedded or cast-in.
2. Remove snow, ice, or frost from subbase surface and steel reinforcement before placing concrete. Do not place concrete on frozen surfaces.



3. Moisten subbase to provide a uniform dampened condition at time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at required finish elevation and alignment.
4. Comply with **ACI 301 (ACI 301M)** requirements for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
5. Do not add water to concrete during delivery or at Project site. Do not add water to fresh concrete after testing.
6. Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints. Do not push or drag concrete into place or use vibrators to move concrete into place.
7. Consolidate concrete according to **ACI 301 (ACI 301M)** by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand spading, rodding, or tamping.
 - a. Consolidate concrete along face of forms and adjacent to transverse joints with an internal vibrator. Keep vibrator away from joint assemblies, reinforcement, or side forms. Use only square-faced shovels for hand spreading and consolidation. Consolidate with care to prevent dislocating reinforcement, dowels, and joint devices.
8. Screed paving surface with a straightedge and strike off.
9. Commence initial floating using bull floats or darbies to impart an open-textured and uniform surface plane before excess moisture or bleed water appears on the surface. Do not further disturb concrete surfaces before beginning finishing operations or spreading surface treatments.
10. Curbs and Gutters: Use design mixture for automatic machine placement. Produce curbs and gutters to required cross section, lines, grades, finish, and jointing.
11. Slip-Form Paving: Use design mixture for automatic machine placement. Produce paving to required thickness, lines, grades, finish, and jointing.
 - a. Compact subbase and prepare subgrade of sufficient width to prevent displacement of slip-form paving machine during operations.
12. Cold-Weather Placement: Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing, or low temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 and the following:
 - a. When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below **40 deg F (4.4 deg C)**, uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than **50 deg F (10 deg C)** and not more than **80 deg F (27 deg C)** at point of placement.
 - b. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow.
 - c. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless otherwise specified and approved in design mixtures.
13. Hot-Weather Placement: Comply with **ACI 301 (ACI 301M)** and as follows when hot-weather conditions exist:
 - a. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature below **90 deg F (32 deg C)** at time of placement. Chilled mixing water or chopped ice may be used to control temperature, provided water equivalent of ice is calculated in total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
 - b. Cover steel reinforcement with water-soaked burlap so steel temperature will not exceed ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.
 - c. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

G. Float Finishing

1. General: Do not add water to concrete surfaces during finishing operations.
2. Float Finish: Begin the second floating operation when bleed-water sheen has disappeared and concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operations. Float surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power units. Finish surfaces to true planes. Cut down high spots and fill low spots. Refloat surface immediately to uniform granular texture.
 - a. Burlap Finish: Drag a seamless strip of damp burlap across float-finished concrete, perpendicular to line of traffic, to provide a uniform, gritty texture.



- b. Medium-to-Fine-Textured Broom Finish: Draw a soft-bristle broom across float-finished concrete surface perpendicular to line of traffic to provide a uniform, fine-line texture.
- c. Medium-to-Coarse-Textured Broom Finish: Provide a coarse finish by striating float-finished concrete surface **1/16 to 1/8 inch (1.6 to 3 mm)** deep with a stiff-bristled broom, perpendicular to line of traffic.

H. Special Finishes

1. Monolithic Exposed-Aggregate Finish: Expose coarse aggregate in paving surface as follows:
 - a. Immediately after float finishing, spray-apply chemical surface retarder to paving according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - b. Cover paving surface with plastic sheeting, sealing laps with tape, and remove when ready to continue finishing operations.
 - c. Without dislodging aggregate, remove mortar concealing the aggregate by lightly brushing surface with a stiff, nylon-bristle broom. Do not expose more than one-third of the average diameter of the aggregate and not more than one-half of the diameter of the smallest aggregate.
 - d. Fine-spray surface with water and brush. Repeat cycle of water flushing and brushing until cement film is removed from aggregate surfaces to depth required.
2. Seeded Exposed-Aggregate Finish: Immediately after initial floating, spread a single layer of aggregate uniformly on paving surface. Tamp aggregate into plastic concrete and float finish to entirely embed aggregate with mortar cover of **1/16 inch (1.6 mm)**.
 - a. Spray-apply chemical surface retarder to paving according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - b. Cover paving surface with plastic sheeting, sealing laps with tape, and remove sheeting when ready to continue finishing operations.
 - c. Without dislodging aggregate, remove mortar concealing the aggregate by lightly brushing surface with a stiff, nylon-bristle broom. Do not expose more than one-third of the average diameter of the aggregate and not more than one-half of the diameter of the smallest aggregate.
 - d. Fine-spray surface with water and brush. Repeat cycle of water flushing and brushing until cement film is removed from aggregate surfaces to depth required.
3. Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Before final floating, spread slip-resistive aggregate finish on paving surface according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
 - a. Uniformly spread **25 lb/100 sq. ft. (12 kg/10 sq. m) OR 40 lb/100 sq. ft. (19.5 kg/10 sq. m) OR 60 lb/100 sq. ft. (29 kg/10 sq. m)**, **as directed**, of dampened, slip-resistive aggregate over paving surface in two applications. Tamp aggregate flush with surface using a steel trowel, but do not force below surface.
 - b. Uniformly distribute approximately two-thirds of slip-resistive aggregate over paving surface with mechanical spreader, allow to absorb moisture, and embed by power floating. Follow power floating with a second slip-resistive aggregate application, uniformly distributing remainder of material at right angles to first application to ensure uniform coverage, and embed by power floating.
 - c. Cure concrete with curing compound recommended by slip-resistive aggregate manufacturer. Apply curing compound immediately after final finishing.
 - d. After curing, lightly work surface with a steel wire brush or abrasive stone and water to expose nonslip aggregate.
4. Rock-Salt Finish: After initial floating **OR** troweling **OR** brooming, **as directed**, uniformly spread rock salt over paving surface at the rate of **5 lb/100 sq. ft. (0.2 kg/10 sq. m)**.
 - a. Embed rock salt into plastic concrete with roller or magnesium float.
 - b. Cover paving surface with **1-mil- (0.025-mm-)** thick polyethylene sheet and remove sheet when concrete has hardened and seven-day curing period has elapsed.
 - c. After seven-day curing period, saturate concrete with water and broom-sweep surface to dissolve remaining rock salt, thereby leaving pits and holes.
5. Pigmented Mineral Dry-Shake Hardener Finish: After initial floating, apply dry-shake materials to paving surface according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:



- a. Uniformly spread dry-shake hardener at a rate of **100 lb/100 sq. ft. (49 kg/10 sq. m)**, unless greater amount is recommended by manufacturer to match paving color required.
- b. Uniformly distribute approximately two-thirds of dry-shake hardener over the concrete surface with mechanical spreader; allow hardener to absorb moisture and embed it by power floating. Follow power floating with a second application of pigmented mineral dry-shake hardener, uniformly distributing remainder of material at right angles to first application to ensure uniform color, and embed hardener by final power floating.
- c. After final power floating, apply a hand-trowel finish followed by a broom finish.
- d. Cure concrete with curing compound recommended by dry-shake hardener manufacturer. Apply curing compound immediately after final finishing.

I. Detectable Warnings

1. Blockouts: Form blockouts in concrete for installation of detectable paving units specified in Division 32 Section "Unit Paving".
 - a. Tolerance for Opening Size: Plus **1/4 inch (6 mm)**, no minus.
2. Stamped Detectable Warnings: Install stamped detectable warnings as part of a continuous concrete paving placement and according to stamp-mat manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Before using stamp mats, verify that the vent holes are unobstructed.
 - b. Apply liquid release agent to the concrete surface and the stamp mat.
 - c. Stamping: While initially finished concrete is plastic **OR** After application and final floating of pigmented mineral dry-shake hardener, **as directed**, accurately align and place stamp mats in sequence. Uniformly load, gently vibrate, and press mats into concrete to produce imprint pattern on concrete surface. Load and tamp mats directly perpendicular to the stamp-mat surface to prevent distortion in shape of domes. Press and tamp until mortar begins to come through all of the vent holes. Gently remove stamp mats.
 - d. Trimming: After 24 hours, cut off the tips of mortar formed by the vent holes.
 - e. Remove residual release agent according to manufacturer's written instructions, but no fewer than three days after stamping concrete. High-pressure-wash surface and joint patterns, taking care not to damage stamped concrete. Control, collect, and legally dispose of runoff.

J. Concrete Protection And Curing

1. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.
2. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection.
3. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching **0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h (1 kg/sq. m x h)** before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete but before float finishing.
4. Begin curing after finishing concrete but not before free water has disappeared from concrete surface.
5. Curing Methods: Cure concrete by moisture curing, moisture-retaining-cover curing, curing compound, or a combination of these as follows:
 - a. Moisture Curing: Keep surfaces continuously moist for not less than seven days with the following materials:
 - 1) Water.
 - 2) Continuous water-fog spray.
 - 3) Absorptive cover, water saturated and kept continuously wet. Cover concrete surfaces and edges with **12-inch (300-mm)** lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
 - b. Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least **12 inches (300 mm)** and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears occurring during installation or curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.
 - c. Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas that have been subjected to



heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating, and repair damage during curing period.

K. Paving Tolerances

1. Comply with tolerances in ACI 117 and as follows:
 - a. Elevation: **3/4 inch (19 mm)**.
 - b. Thickness: Plus **3/8 inch (10 mm)**, minus **1/4 inch (6 mm)**.
 - c. Surface: Gap below **10-foot- (3-m-)** long, unleveled straightedge not to exceed **1/2 inch (13 mm)**.
 - d. Alignment of Tie-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Paving Edge: **1/2 inch per 12 inches (13 mm per 300 mm)** of tie bar.
 - e. Lateral Alignment and Spacing of Dowels: **1 inch (25 mm)**.
 - f. Vertical Alignment of Dowels: **1/4 inch (6 mm)**.
 - g. Alignment of Dowel-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Paving Edge: **1/4 inch per 12 inches (6 mm per 300 mm)** of dowel.
 - h. Joint Spacing: **3 inches (75 mm)**.
 - i. Contraction Joint Depth: Plus **1/4 inch (6 mm)**, no minus.
 - j. Joint Width: Plus **1/8 inch (3 mm)**, no minus.

L. Pavement Marking

1. Do not apply pavement-marking paint until layout, colors, and placement have been verified with the Owner.
2. Allow concrete paving to cure for a minimum of 28 days and be dry before starting pavement marking.
3. Sweep and clean surface to eliminate loose material and dust.
4. Apply paint with mechanical equipment to produce markings of dimensions indicated with uniform, straight edges. Apply at manufacturer's recommended rates to provide a minimum wet film thickness of **15 mils (0.4 mm)**.
 - a. Apply graphic symbols and lettering with paint-resistant, die-cut stencils, firmly secured to concrete surface. Mask an extended area beyond edges of each stencil to prevent paint application beyond stencil. Apply paint so that it cannot run beneath stencil.
 - b. Broadcast glass beads uniformly into wet markings at a rate of **6 lb/gal. (0.72 kg/L)**.

M. Wheel Stops

1. Install wheel stops in bed of adhesive applied as recommended by manufacturer.
2. Securely attach wheel stops to paving with not less than two steel **OR** galvanized-steel, **as directed**, dowels located at one-quarter to one-third points. Install dowels in drilled holes in the paving and bond dowels to wheel stop. Recess head of dowel beneath top of wheel stop.

N. Preformed Traffic-Calming Devices

1. Install preformed speed bumps **OR** humps **OR** cushions, **as directed**, in bed of adhesive applied as recommended by manufacturer for heavy traffic.
2. Securely attach preformed speed bumps **OR** humps **OR** cushions, **as directed**, to paving with hardware spaced as recommended by manufacturer for heavy traffic. Recess head of hardware beneath top surface.

O. Field Quality Control

1. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
2. Testing Services: Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172 shall be performed according to the following requirements:
 - a. Testing Frequency: Obtain at least one composite sample for each **100 cu. yd. (76 cu. m) OR 5000 sq. ft. (465 sq. m)**, **as directed**, or fraction thereof of each concrete mixture placed each day.



- 1) When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
- b. Slump: ASTM C 143/C 143M; one test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
- c. Air Content: ASTM C 231, pressure method; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
- d. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064/C 1064M; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F (4.4 deg C) and below and when it is 80 deg F (27 deg C) and above, and one test for each composite sample.
- e. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C 31/C 31M; cast and laboratory cure one set of three standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
- f. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39/C 39M; test one specimen at seven days and two specimens at 28 days.
 - 1) A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at 28 days.
3. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi (3.4 MPa).
4. Test results shall be reported in writing to the Owner, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mixture proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 28-day tests.
5. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by the Owner but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
6. Additional Tests: Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by the Owner.
7. Concrete paving will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
8. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
9. Prepare test and inspection reports.

P. Repairs And Protection

1. Remove and replace concrete paving that is broken, damaged, or defective or that does not comply with requirements in this Section. Remove work in complete sections from joint to joint unless otherwise approved by the Owner.
2. Drill test cores, where directed by the Owner, when necessary to determine magnitude of cracks or defective areas. Fill drilled core holes in satisfactory paving areas with portland cement concrete bonded to paving with epoxy adhesive.
3. Protect concrete paving from damage. Exclude traffic from paving for at least 14 days after placement. When construction traffic is permitted, maintain paving as clean as possible by removing surface stains and spillage of materials as they occur.
4. Maintain concrete paving free of stains, discoloration, dirt, and other foreign material. Sweep paving not more than two days before date scheduled for Final Completion inspections.

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SECTION 32 17 13 23 - PARKING CONTROL EQUIPMENT

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for parking control equipment. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. Section Includes:
 - a. Automatic barrier gates.
 - b. Vehicle detectors.
 - c. Traffic controllers.
 - d. Entry terminal ticket dispensers.
 - e. Exit terminals.
 - f. Pay stations.
 - g. Fee computers.
 - h. Parking facility management software.
 - i. Access control units.

C. System Description

1. Parking Control System: Intended to be used for the following types of parking management:
 - a. Transient Parking: Hourly rated parking, with fee paid while entering **OR** exiting, **as directed**.
 - b. Monthly Parking: Monthly rated parking, with fee paid by the month and access gained by access control card.
 - c. Flat-Rate Parking: Unlimited-duration parking, with free gate entry and fixed-fee amount paid while exiting.
 - d. Special-Event Parking: Duration-of-event parking, with fee paid while entering with gates up or down.
 - e. Limited Date(s) and Time(s) Parking: Limited-duration parking, with predetermined fee access control card.
 - f. Merchant Validated Parking: Fee set, reduced, or waived by merchant validation, with free gate entry and fee paid while exiting.
 - g. Valet Parking: Assisted parking, with fee paid while entering or exiting.
 - h. Hotel Guest Parking: Unlimited access for duration of stay, with access gained by access control card.

D. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: For parking control equipment. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
 - a. Detail equipment assemblies and indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
 - b. Wiring Diagrams: For power, signal, and control wiring.
3. Field quality-control reports.
4. Operation and Maintenance Data: For parking control equipment to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
5. Software and Firmware Operational Documentation:
 - a. Software operating and upgrade manuals.
 - b. Program Software Backup: On magnetic media or compact disk, complete with data files.
 - c. Device address list.



d. Printout of software application and graphic screens.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized representative who is trained and approved for installation of units required for this Project.
2. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
3. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

F. Software Service Agreement

1. Technical Support: Beginning with Final Completion, provide software support for two, **as directed**, years.
2. Upgrade Service: Update software to latest version at Project completion. Install and program software upgrades that become available within two, **as directed**, years from date of Final Completion. Upgrading software shall include operating system. Upgrade shall include new or revised licenses for use of software.
 - a. Provide 30, **as directed**, days' notice to the Owner to allow scheduling and access to system and to allow the Owner to upgrade computer equipment if necessary.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by aluminum producer and manufacturer for type of use and finish indicated, and as follows:
 - a. Sheet: **ASTM B 209 (ASTM B 209M)**.
 - b. Extruded Shapes: **ASTM B 221 (ASTM B 221M)**.
2. Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet: ASTM A 1008/A 1008M, Commercial Steel (CS), Type B.
3. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653/A 653M, commercial quality, with **G60 (Z180)** coating designation; mill phosphatized.
4. Stainless-Steel Sheet: ASTM A 666, Type 304.
5. Anchorages: Anchor bolts, hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A 153/A 153M and ASTM F 2329.

B. Automatic Barrier Gates

1. General: Provide UL-approved parking control device consisting of operator and controller housed in a weathertight, tamper-resistant cabinet enclosure with gate arm. Device shall be activated by a signal from access or revenue control device. Fabricate unit with gate-arm height in down position of not more than **35 inches (889 mm)** above pavement to prevent even small vehicles from passing under gate arm.
2. Standard: Provide barrier gates and gate operators that are listed and labeled according to UL 325 by a qualified testing agency. Provide barrier gates that comply with ASTM F 2200, **as directed**.
3. Controller: Factory-sealed, solid-state, plug-in type, with galvanized-steel box for wiring connections.
 - a. Type: Noncommunicating.
 - 1) Capable of logic for one- and two-way lanes.
 - 2) Separate momentary contacts for transient patrons, monthly patrons, vehicle entries, and vehicle exits.
 - b. Type: Communicating.
 - 1) Real-time communication of lane counts, status messages, and execute commands.
 - 2) Monitor illegal entries and exits, tailgates, tickets, monthlies, and backouts.
 - 3) Status messages for gate up too long, backouts, ticket in chute, and gate-arm rebound.



- 4) Communication commands for resetting loops, turning "Full" signs on/off, raising and lowering gate arm, and disabling ticket dispensers **OR** card readers, **as directed**.
- c. Features: Equip unit with the following:
 - 1) Able to store successive inputs and sequentially processing each one.
 - 2) Automatic instant-reversing obstacle detector mechanism that stops downward motion of gate arm if arm contacts or nears an object and that immediately returns arm to upward position. Include a 0- to 60-second, variable-time reset device.
 - 3) On-off power supply switch.
 - 4) Automatic-manual switch.
 - 5) Differential counter.
 - 6) Directional arming logic.
 - 7) RS-422 communication port.
 - 8) Broken gate-arm monitoring.
 - 9) Programmable automatic, **as directed**, timer.
 - 10) Internal resettable **OR** non-resettable, **as directed**, counters.
 - 11) Thermal-overload protection with manual reset.
 - 12) Plug-in connectors for two **OR** three, **as directed**, vehicle loop detectors.
 - 13) Thermostatically controlled heater with on/off/auto switch.
 - 14) Diagnostic mode for on-site testing, with LEDs for inputs and outputs, **as directed**.
 - 15) Automatic and continuous testing of inputs and outputs.
 - 16) Switch to test motor and limit switches.
 - 17) Emergency manual disconnect.
 - 18) Battery backup.
 - 19) Single, 115-V ac grounded power receptacle.
 - 20) Reversible arm capability for right- or left-handed operation.
4. Cabinets: Fabricated from metal sheet with seams welded and ground smooth; approximately **15 inches square by 40 inches tall (381 mm square by 1016 mm tall)**. Provide single, gasketed access door for each cabinet with flush-mounted locks. Furnish two keys for each lock, all locks keyed alike, **as directed**. Fabricate cabinet with internal reinforcing and four mounting holes accessible only from inside cabinet.
 - a. Material: Not less than **0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-)** thick, galvanized-, **as directed**, steel sheet **or** **0.125-inch- (3.2-mm-)** thick aluminum sheet.
 - 1) Finish cabinet, interior and exterior, with manufacturer's standard white **OR** yellow, **as directed**, baked-enamel finish over primer.
 - b. Material: Not less than **0.109-inch- (2.8-mm-)** thick, stainless-steel sheet.
 - 1) Finish cabinet exterior with No. 4 finish.
OR
Finish cabinet, interior and exterior, with manufacturer's standard white **OR** yellow, **as directed**, baked-enamel finish over primer.
5. Straight Gate Arm: **1-by-4-inch nominal- (19-by-89-mm actual-)** size pine or redwood **OR** **0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-)** thick steel **OR** Fiberglass, PVC, or polycarbonate **OR** Aluminum, **as directed**, with painted finish and black diagonal stripes on traffic-side face. Provide mounting flange with breakaway feature to ensure clean break if arm is struck by vehicle.
 - a. Length: **10 feet (3.0 m) OR 12 feet (3.7 m) OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
6. Folding Gate Arm: Two pieces of **1-by-4-inch nominal- (19-by-89-mm actual-)** size pine or redwood joined together with metal side brackets; with painted finish and black diagonal stripes on traffic-side face. Provide mounting flange with breakaway feature to ensure clean break if arm is struck by vehicle.
 - a. Length: **10 feet (3.0 m) OR 12 feet (3.7 m) OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
7. Straight Gate Arm with Counterbalance: **1-by-6-inch nominal- (19-by-140-mm actual-)** size pine or redwood with steel counterweights; with painted finish and black diagonal stripes on traffic-side face. Provide mounting flange with breakaway feature to ensure clean break if arm is struck by vehicle.
 - a. Length: **16 feet (4.9 m) OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
8. Wishbone-Style Gate Arm: **1-by-4-inch nominal- (19-by-89-mm actual-)** size pine or redwood **OR** **0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-)** thick steel, **as directed**, formed into wishbone configuration, with steel



counterweights; with painted finish and black diagonal stripes on traffic-side face. Provide mounting flange with breakaway feature to ensure clean break if arm is struck by vehicle.

- a. Length: **14 feet (4.3 m)** **OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
9. Operator: 1/3 **OR** 1/2, **as directed**, hp; 60-Hz, single-phase, instant-reversing, continuous-duty motor for operating gate arm. Transmit power to gate-arm drive shaft through speed reducer to harmonic-acting crank and connecting rod. Fabricate crank, rod, and drive shaft of galvanized solid bar steel. Provide an operable cam for adjusting arm travel.
 - a. Opening Time: Three **OR** Six, **as directed**, seconds.
 - b. Inherently adjustable torque limiting clutch for safety.
10. Accessories:
 - a. Audible alarm that activates as part of a safety device system.
 - b. Additional obstruction detector; noncontact infrared **OR** photoelectric **OR** radio-frequency barrier, **as directed**.
 - c. Barrier-arm warning safety signs on both sides of unit limiting traffic to vehicular traffic.
 - d. Low-voltage yellow **OR** red, **as directed**, warning lights that illuminate when gate is in down position.
 - e. Low-voltage light on cabinet top that flashes or changes from red to green when barrier gate is operating.
 - f. Manually operated crank for emergency operation.
 - g. Local authorities' emergency access as directed by the Owner.
 - h. Gate-arm tip support with electromagnetic lock, **as directed**.

C. Vehicle Detectors

1. Vehicle Loop Detector System: Provide self-tuning electronic presence detector with adjustable detection patterns, adjustable sensitivity and frequency settings, and panel indicator light designed to detect presence or transit of a vehicle over an embedded loop of wire and to emit signal activating gate-arm operator. Include automatic closing timer with adjustable time delay before closing, timer cut-off switch, **as directed**, and vehicle loop detector designed to open and close gate arm **OR** hold gate arm open until traffic clears, **as directed**. Provide number of loops consisting of multiple strands of wire, number of turns, loop size, and method of placement at location shown on Drawings, as recommended in writing by detection system manufacturer for function indicated.
 - a. Field-Assembled Loop: Wire, in size indicated for field assembly, and sealant; style for pave-over **OR** saw-cut, **as directed**, installation.
 - b. Factory-Formed Loop: Wire, preformed in size indicated; style for pave-over **OR** saw-cut, **as directed**, installation.
 - c. System Performance: Capable of the following:
 - 1) Recognize two vehicles within **6 inches (152 mm)** of each other on standard-sized loop.
 - 2) Recognize vehicle direction by detecting vehicle moving from one loop to another.
 - 3) Generate reverse count if vehicle backs up after generating directional count in forward direction.
 - 4) Continuous diagnostic monitoring for intermittently operating and failed loops.
 - 5) Crosstalk test between adjacent loops.
2. Active Infrared Vehicle Detector: Provide retroreflective **OR** emitter/receiver, **as directed**, type presence detector with adjustable detection zone pattern and sensitivity, designed to detect the presence or transit of vehicle in gate-arm pathway by interrupting infrared beam in zone pattern and to emit signal activating gate-arm operator. Include automatic closing timer with adjustable time delay before closing, timer cut-off switch, **as directed**, and vehicle presence detector designed to open and close gate arm **OR** hold gate arm open until traffic clears, **as directed**.

D. Traffic Controllers

1. Penetrating Type: Provide directional enforcement system consisting of multiple raised teeth that allow vehicular traffic in one direction and that puncture tires of vehicular traffic in the other direction. Fabricate system from steel plate contained in welded steel frame.



- a. Mounting: Surface **OR** Recessed, **as directed**.
 - b. Operation: Manual, with each tooth controlled by torsion spring **OR** Electromechanical **OR** Hydraulic, **as directed**.
 - c. Latch Down: Allow disarming for two-way traffic flow. Provide one, **as directed**, tool(s) for latch-down operation.
 - d. Illuminated Warning Signs: Single **OR** Double, **as directed**, -faced warning signs consisting of fluorescent lamps with cold-start ballasts contained in welded steel bodies with baked-enamel finish and fiberglass sign faces. Provide base sleeves and posts for post mounting, **as directed**.
 - 1) Sign Copy: "Wrong Way, Stop, Severe Tire Damage" **OR** "Warning, Do Not Back Up, Tire Damage," **as directed**.
 2. Nonpenetrating Type: Provide directional enforcement system consisting of spring-activated steel curb that allows traffic in only one direction. Fabricate system from steel plate contained in welded steel frame.
 - a. Mounting: Surface **OR** Recessed, **as directed**.
 - b. Operation: Manual **OR** Electromechanical **OR** Hydraulic, **as directed**.
- E. Entry Terminal Ticket Dispensers
1. General: Provide entry terminal ticket dispensers, consisting of ticket-printing and issuing mechanisms, ticket magazines, thermal printers, and controllers housed in cabinet enclosures.
 - a. Features: Include the following:
 - 1) Time and date display.
 - 2) Time Indicator: 24-hour cycle with A.M. and P.M. **OR** military-time, **as directed**, clock mechanism.
 - 3) Voice annunciation.
 - 4) Tickets: Standard paper **OR** Magnetic-stripe **OR** Barcode, **as directed**, type.
 - 5) Removable ticket tray with capacity of 5000, **as directed**, fan-folded tickets.
 - 6) Operation: Standalone **OR** Online communication to remote computer, **as directed**.
 - 7) Battery backup for clock and RAM memory.
 - 8) RS-422 communication port.
 - 9) Thermostatically controlled heater with on/off/auto switch.
 - 10) Access **OR** Credit, **as directed**, card acceptance with activation slot and "Insert Ticket/Card" message.
 - 11) License plate recognition.
 - 12) Multiple ticket option for valet parking.
 - 13) Intercom.
 2. System Performance: Activation by button with "Push for Ticket" message **OR** vehicle detector **OR** card reader, **as directed**. On activation, unit automatically records entry time and date on ticket, sounds buzzer, **as directed**, and dispenses ticket.
 - a. Automatic ticket validation.
 - b. Program ticket numbering.
 - c. Low-ticket alarm.
 - d. Out-of-ticket alarm.
 - e. Ticket jam detection.
 - f. Print test ticket.
 3. Cabinets: Fabricated from metal sheet with seams welded and ground smooth, approximately **15 inches square by 40 inches tall (381 mm square by 1016 mm tall)**; consisting of base and top components. Provide single, gasketed access door for each base component with flush-mounted locks. Furnish two keys for each lock, all locks keyed alike, **as directed**. Fabricate cabinet with internal reinforcing and four mounting holes accessible only from inside cabinet. Fabricate top component so it can be unlocked and opened for ticket loading and maintenance. Include flush-mounted lock in rear of top, keyed the same as base component lock.
 - a. Material: Not less than **0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-)** thick, galvanized-, **as directed**, steel sheet or **0.125-inch- (3.2-mm-)** thick aluminum sheet.
 - 1) Finish cabinet, interior and exterior, with manufacturer's standard white **OR** yellow, **as directed**, baked-enamel finish over primer.



b. Material: Not less than **0.109-inch- (2.8-mm-)** thick, stainless-steel sheet.

1) Finish cabinet exterior with No. 4 finish.

OR

Finish cabinet, interior and exterior, with manufacturer's standard white **OR** yellow, **as directed**, baked-enamel finish over primer.

4. Ticket-Dispensing Mechanisms: Removable assembly, with self-sharpening ticket cutter or ticket burster and plug-in controller.

F. Exit Terminals

1. General: Provide exit terminals consisting of ticket collectors, magnetic-stripe ticket readers, LCD, **as directed**, displays, thermal printers, and controllers housed in cabinet enclosures. Provide "Please Insert Ticket" sign on side of cabinet visible to driver.

a. Features: Include the following:

1) Operation: Standalone **OR** Online communication to remote computer, **as directed**.

2) Battery backup for clock and RAM memory.

3) Thermostatically controlled heater with on/off/auto switch.

4) RS-422 communication port.

5) Access **OR** Credit, **as directed**, card acceptance with activation slot and "Insert Ticket/Card" message.

6) Intercom.

2. System Performance: Capable of the following:

a. Activated by vehicle detector **OR** card reader, **as directed**.

b. Print receipts on demand.

c. Voice annunciation.

d. Program facility code.

e. Program grace period.

f. Program display.

g. Program timer for closing barrier gate.

h. Reports for events and exception events.

i. Built-in service diagnostics.

3. Operation: Inserting exit ticket into exit ticket reader results in the following actions:

a. Valid Exit Ticket: Exit ticket reader captures ticket and automatically sends signal to raise barrier gate.

b. Invalid Exit Ticket: Exit ticket reader rejects ticket and displays "Pay Cashier First" message.

c. Exit Ticket with Elapsed Grace Time: Exit ticket reader rejects ticket and displays "Return to Cashier" message.

4. Cabinets: Fabricated from metal sheet with seams welded and ground smooth; approximately **15 inches square by 40 inches tall (381 mm square by 1016 mm tall)**. Provide single, gasketed access door for each cabinet with flush-mounted locks. Furnish two keys for each lock, all locks keyed alike, **as directed**. Fabricate cabinet with internal reinforcing and four mounting holes accessible only from inside cabinet.

a. Material: Not less than **0.097-inch- (2.5-mm-)** thick, galvanized-, **as directed**, steel sheet or **0.125-inch- (3.2-mm-)** thick aluminum sheet.

1) Finish cabinet, interior and exterior, with manufacturer's standard white **OR** yellow, **as directed**, baked-enamel finish over primer.

b. Material: Not less than **0.109-inch- (2.8-mm-)** thick, stainless-steel sheet.

1) Finish cabinet exterior with No. 4 finish.

OR

Finish cabinet, interior and exterior, with manufacturer's standard white **OR** yellow, **as directed**, baked-enamel finish over primer.

G. Pay Stations

1. General: Provide self-contained cashiering central **OR** entry **OR** exit, **as directed**, pay stations designed for self-service operation; consisting of magnetic-stripe ticket dispensers and, **as**



directed, readers/validators, LCD, **as directed**, displays, fee computers, controllers, **as directed**, and thermal printers housed in a combined enclosure.

- a. Features: Include the following:
 - 1) Operation: Standalone **OR** Online communication to remote computer, **as directed**.
 - 2) Battery backup for clock and RAM memory.
 - 3) Thermostatically controlled heater with on/off/auto switch.
 - 4) Access card acceptance.
 - 5) Intercom.
2. System Performance: Capable of the following:
 - a. Compute multiple parking fees based on entry times on ticket from ticket dispenser.
 - b. Compute multiple taxes by percent and fixed amount.
 - c. Program lost ticket function.
 - d. Display fee.
 - e. Accept payment by cash credit card **OR** debit card **OR** merchant ticket, **as directed**.
 - f. Compute change.
 - g. Print receipts on demand.
 - h. Print validation on ticket.
 - i. Voice annunciation.
 - j. Print audit trail.
 - k. Program six, **as directed**, fee structures.
 - l. Program time.
 - m. Program merchant validations.
 - n. Test mode to verify accuracy of fee structure program.
 - o. Built-in service diagnostics.
 - p. Print cash audit, revenue, operational, and statistical reports on demand.
 - q. Duress alarm output for emergencies.
 - r. Battery backup.
3. Cabinets: Fabricated from cold-rolled steel sheet with seams welded and ground smooth, approximately **36 inches wide by 18 inches deep by 60 inches tall (914 mm wide by 457 mm deep by 1524 mm tall)**. Provide single, gasketed access door with flush-mounted locks. Furnish two keys for each lock, all locks keyed alike, **as directed**. Fabricate cabinet with internal reinforcing and four mounting holes accessible only from inside cabinet.
 - a. Finish cabinet, interior and exterior, with manufacturer's standard white **OR** yellow, **as directed**, baked-enamel finish over primer.

H. Fee Computers

1. Fee Computer System: Provide modular PC-based, **as directed**, system consisting of fee computer terminal, cash drawer, **OR** two cash drawers, **as directed**, standard ticket reader, **OR** magnetic-stripe ticket reader, **OR** barcode ticket reader, **as directed**, and detachable printer. Register permanent record of each transaction in computer's memory.
 - a. Features: Provide the following:
 - 1) Battery backup for clock and RAM memory.
 - 2) RS-422 communication port.
 - 3) Keyed **OR** Keyless-membrane, **as directed**, keypad.
2. System Performance: Capable of the following:
 - a. Compute multiple parking fees based on entry times on ticket from ticket dispenser.
 - b. Compute multiple taxes by percent and fixed amount.
 - c. Program lost ticket function.
 - d. Display fee on remote fee display device.
 - e. Accept payment by cash check **OR** credit card **OR** debit card **OR** merchant ticket, **as directed**.
 - f. Control independent cash drawer.
 - g. Compute change.
 - h. Print receipts.
 - i. Print validation on ticket.
 - j. Print audit trail.



- k. Interface to automatic barrier gate.
- l. Program six, **as directed**, fee structures.
- m. Program time.
- n. Program keys.
- o. Program special events validations.
- p. Program automatic activation for limited date(s) and time(s) validations.
- q. Program merchant validations.
- r. Program valet parking.
- s. Program hotel guest parking.
- t. Three levels of security, including cashier, supervisor, and master.
- u. Recall last transaction.
- v. Test mode to verify accuracy of fee structure program.
- w. Built-in service diagnostics.
- x. View cash audit, revenue, operational, and statistical reports on screen or print on demand.
- y. Duress alarm output for emergencies.
- z. Battery backup.
- 3. Cash Drawer: Fabricated with a removable tray and drawer, with five compartments for paper currency and five compartments for coins.
- 4. Remote Fee Display: Single-faced signs designed for use with fee computer, consisting of **1-inch- (25-mm-)** tall, LCD or LED displays contained in welded steel bodies with baked-enamel finish.
 - a. Messages: Amount due, "Thank You," "Closed," and time in A.M./P.M. format.
 - b. Mounting: Front of cashier's booth **OR 42-inch- (1067-mm-)** high pedestal, **as directed**.
- I. Miscellaneous Parking Control Equipment
 - 1. Lot "Full" Signs: Single-faced signs consisting of illumination source contained in welded steel bodies with extended hood and baked-enamel finish. Sign copy shall be **4 inches (102 mm)**, **as directed**, tall.
 - a. Type: Flashing **OR** Nonflashing, **as directed**.
 - b. Operation: Manual by push button **OR** Automatic by barrier gate controller, **as directed**.
 - c. Illumination: Traffic signal lamps and colored **OR** Neon tube and clear, **as directed**, fiberglass sign face.
 - d. Mounting: Top of barrier gate cabinet **OR 42-inch- (1067-mm-)** high pedestal, **as directed**.
- J. Parking Facility Management Software
 - 1. General: Manufacturer's standard software that is compatible with security access control system and that provides automatic facility monitoring, supervision, and remote control of parking control equipment from one or more locations.
 - a. System Performance: Capable of the following:
 - 1) Collect data for revenue and activity reporting.
 - 2) Collect data for access and space control.
 - 3) Track tickets.
 - 4) Program parking control equipment.
- K. Access Control Units
 - 1. General: Provide access control unit that activates barrier gates.
 - a. Unit Housing: Fabricate from welded cold-rolled steel or aluminum sheet **OR** plastic, **as directed**, with weatherproof front access panel equipped with flush-mounted lock and two keys. Provide face-lighted unit fully visible at night.
 - 1) Steel Finish: Manufacturer's standard baked-enamel coating system.
 - 2. Card Reader Controlled Unit: Functions only when authorized card is presented.
 - a. System: Magnetically coded, single-code system activated by coded card **OR** Programmable, multiple-code capability permitting validating or voiding of individual cards, **as directed**.
 - 1) Permit four different access time periods.



- b. Reader: Swipe type for magnetic-stripe **OR** barcode **OR** Wiegand, **as directed**, cards.
OR
Reader: Insertion type for magnetic-stripe **OR** barcode **OR** Wiegand, **as directed**, cards.
OR
Reader: Proximity type for proximity cards.
- c. Operation: Standalone **OR** Online communication to remote parking control system computer **OR** Online communication to remote security access control system computer, **as directed**.
- d. Features: Timed antipassback **OR** Limited-time usage **OR** Capable of monitoring and auditing barrier gate activity **OR** LCD display **OR** Programmable by PDA (personal digital assistant) by infrared interface, **as directed**.
- e. Mounting: With pedestal **OR** Wall **OR** In enclosed cabinet **OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
- f. Cards: Provide number as directed by the Owner..
 - 1) Imprint cards: as directed by the Owner.
- 3. Digital Keypad Controlled Unit: Functions only when authorized code is entered on keyed **OR** keyless-membrane, **as directed**, keypad.
 - a. System: Multiple-code capability of not less than five **OR** 100 **OR** 500, **as directed**, possible individual codes.
OR
System: Programmable, multiple-code capability permitting validating or voiding of not less than 100 **OR** 2500 **OR** 10,000, **as directed**, possible individual codes, consisting of one to six, **as directed**, digits, and permitting four different access time periods, **as directed**.
 - b. Operation: Standalone **OR** Online communication to remote parking control system computer **OR** Online communication to remote security access control system computer, **as directed**.
 - c. Features: Timed antipassback **OR** Limited-time usage **OR** Capable of monitoring and auditing barrier gate activity, **as directed**.
 - d. Mounting: With pedestal **OR** Wall **OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
- 4. Radio-Controlled System: Digital access control system consisting of code-compatible universal coaxial receiver, one per barrier gate, **OR**, where indicated on Drawings, **as directed**, remote antenna with coaxial cable and mounting brackets, and one permanently mounted **OR** four portable, **as directed**, transmitter(s) per receiver designed to operate barrier gates. Provide programmable transmitter with multiple-code capability permitting validating or voiding of not less than 1000 **OR** 10,000, **as directed**, codes per channel configured for the following functions:
 - a. Transmitters: Single-button operated, with open **OR** open and close, **as directed**, functions.
OR
Transmitters: Triple-button operated, with open, close, and stop functions.
 - 1) Provide transmitters featuring two **OR** three **OR** four, **as directed**, independent channel settings controlling separate receivers for operating more than one barrier gate from each transmitter.
- L. Aluminum Finishes
 - 1. Baked-Enamel or Powder-Coat Finish: AAMA 2603 except with a minimum dry film thickness of 1.5 mils (0.04 mm). Comply with coating manufacturer's written instructions for cleaning, conversion coating, and applying and baking finish.
 - a. Color and Gloss: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match sample **OR** As selected from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
- M. Steel Finishes
 - 1. Galvanizing: Hot-dip galvanize items as indicated to comply with the following:
 - a. ASTM A 123/A 123M for iron and steel parking control equipment.
 - b. ASTM A 153/A 153M and ASTM F 2329 for iron and steel hardware for parking control equipment.



2. Galvanized-Steel and Steel Finish: Immediately after cleaning and pretreating, apply manufacturer's standard two-coat, baked-on finish consisting of prime coat and thermosetting topcoat.
 - a. Color and Gloss: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match sample **OR** As selected from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.

N. Stainless-Steel Finishes

1. Surface Preparation: Remove tool and die marks and stretch lines, or blend into finish.
2. Polished Finishes: Grind and polish surfaces to produce uniform finish, free of cross scratches.
 - a. Run grain of directional finishes with long dimension of each piece.
 - b. When polishing is completed, passivate and rinse surfaces. Remove embedded foreign matter and leave surfaces chemically clean.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Preparation

1. Excavation for Traffic Controllers: Saw cut existing pavement for recessed traffic controllers and hand-excavate recesses to dimensions and depths and at locations as required by traffic controller manufacturer's written instructions and as indicated on Drawings.

B. Installation

1. General: Install parking control equipment as required for a complete and integrated installation.
 - a. Rough-in electrical connections according to requirements specified in Division 22..
2. Automatic Barrier Gates: Anchor cabinets to concrete bases with anchor bolts or expansion anchors and mount barrier gate arms.
 - a. Install barrier gates according to UL 325.
3. Vehicle Loop Detectors: Cut grooves in pavement and bury **OR** Bury, **as directed**, and seal wire loop at locations indicated on Drawings according to manufacturer's written instructions. Connect to parking control equipment operated by detector.
4. Traffic Controllers: Anchor controllers to recessed concrete bases **OR** driveway surfaces, **as directed**, with anchor bolts or expansion anchors.
5. Entry Terminal Ticket Dispensers, Pay Stations and Exit Terminals: Attach cabinets to concrete bases with anchor bolts or expansion anchors.
 - a. Connect equipment to remote computer.
 - b. Load ticket dispenser with supply of tickets.
6. Fee Computers: Install computers at locations indicated, including connecting to peripheral equipment and remote computers, **as directed**.
7. Connect wiring according to Division 26 Section "Low-voltage Electrical Power Conductors And Cables".
8. Ground equipment according to Division 26 Section "Grounding And Bonding For Electrical Systems".

C. Field Quality Control

1. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
2. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.
3. Perform tests and inspections.
 - a. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections, and to assist in testing.
4. Tests and Inspections:
 - a. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA Acceptance Testing Specification. Certify compliance with test parameters.



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- b. Operational Test: After electrical circuitry has been energized, start units to confirm proper motor rotation and unit operation.
 - c. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.
 - 5. Parking control equipment will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
 - 6. Prepare test and inspection reports.
- D. Adjusting
 - 1. Adjust parking control equipment to function smoothly and lubricate as recommended by manufacturer.
 - 2. Confirm that locks engage accurately and securely without forcing or binding.
 - 3. After completing installation of exposed, factory-finished parking control equipment, inspect exposed finishes and repair damaged finishes.
- E. Protection
 - 1. Remove barrier gate arms during the construction period to prevent damage, and install them immediately before Final Completion.

END OF SECTION 32 17 13 23



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SECTION 32 17 13 23a - FABRICATED CONTROL BOOTHS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for prefabricated control booths. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. Section includes prefabricated steel and aluminum control booths.

C. Definition

1. ADA-ABA Accessibility Guidelines: U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines."

D. Performance Requirements

1. Structural Performance: Control booths shall withstand the effects of gravity loads and the loads and stresses within limits and under conditions indicated according to ASCE/SEI 7.

E. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
3. Samples: For control booths with factory-applied color finishes.
4. Delegated-Design Submittal: For control booths indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.
5. Welding certificates.
6. Maintenance data.
7. Warranty: Sample of special warranty.

F. Quality Assurance

1. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to the following:
 - a. AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."
 - b. AWS D1.2/D1.2M, "Structural Welding Code - Aluminum."
 - c. AWS D1.3, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."
2. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with applicable provisions in the U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's ADA-ABA Accessibility Guidelines and ICC/ANSI A117.1.
3. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
4. Safety Glazing Products: Category II materials complying with testing requirements in 16 CFR 1201.
5. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

G. Warranty

1. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair finish or replace wall panels that fail in materials or workmanship within five years from date of Final Completion.



1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by aluminum producer and manufacturer for type of use and finish indicated, and as follows:
 - a. Sheet: **ASTM B 209** (**ASTM B 209M**).
 - b. Extruded Shapes: **ASTM B 221** (**ASTM B 221M**).
 - c. Rolled Tread Plate: ASTM B 632/B 632M, Alloy 6061-T4 or Alloy 6061-T6.
2. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653/A 653M, commercial quality, **G90** (**Z275**) coating designation; mill phosphatized.
3. Galvanized, Rolled Steel Tread Plate: ASTM A 786/A 786M, rolled from steel plate complying with ASTM A 572/A 572M, Grade **55** (**380**); hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A 123/A 123M.
4. Steel Structural Tubing: ASTM A 500, Grade B.
5. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A 36/A 36M.
6. Steel Mechanical Tubing: ASTM A 513, welded steel mechanical tubing.
7. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel: Hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A 123/A 123M.
8. Stainless-Steel Sheet: ASTM A 666, Type 304.
9. Plastic Laminate: NEMA LD 3, HGS or HGL grade.
10. Plywood: DOC PS 1, Exterior grade.
11. Particleboard: ANSI A208.1, Grade M-2.
12. Clear Float Glass: ASTM C 1036, Type I, Class 1, Quality q3.
13. Clear Tempered Float Glass: ASTM C 1048, Kind FT, Condition A, Type I, Class 1, and Quality q3.
14. Insulating Glass: Units complying with ASTM E 774 for Class CBA and consisting of two lites of 2.5-mm-thick clear float glass and dehydrated air space, with a total overall unit thickness of **7/16 inch** (**11 mm**) and with manufacturer's standard dual seal.
15. Ballistics-Resistant Glazing: Comply with requirements specified in Division 08 Section "Security Glazing".
16. Anchorages: Anchor bolts; hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A 153/A 153M or ASTM F 2329 **OR** stainless steel, **as directed**.

B. Prefabricated Control Booths, General

1. General: Provide a complete, integrated set of mutually dependent components that form a completely assembled, prefabricated control booth, ready for installation on Project site.
 - a. Building Style: Standard square corners **OR** Radius corners **OR** Round corners **OR** Butt-glazed corners **OR** Wraparound type, with single rounded building end **OR** Wraparound type, with both building ends rounded **OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
 - b. Doors: Sliding door on one side **OR** Sliding doors on both sides **OR** Swinging door on back **OR** As indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
2. Windows: Extruded-aluminum sash frames glazed with 6-mm-thick, clear tempered glass **OR** clear insulating glass **OR** ballistics-resistant glazing, UL 752 Level **as directed**.
 - a. Frame Finish: Mill **OR** Clear anodic, **as directed**.
 - b. Provide insect screens for each operable window.
 - c. Provide galvanized-steel security screens for each window.
 - d. Corner Shape: Square **OR** Round, **as directed**.
3. Horizontal Sliding Windows: Extruded-aluminum sash frames glazed with 3-mm-thick, clear tempered float glass. Equip windows with cam locks, weather stripping, and stainless-steel **OR** nylon, **as directed**, ball-bearing rollers.
 - a. Frame Finish: Mill **OR** Clear anodic, **as directed**.
 - b. Provide insect screens for each operable window.
 - c. Corner Shape: Square **OR** Round, **as directed**.
4. Work Counters: Full width of control booth, reinforced; with **16-inch-** (**406-mm-**) wide storage **OR** cash, **as directed**, drawer below each counter, and an access opening for electrical cords at each rear corner of counter.



- a. Material: **0.078-inch- (1.98-mm-)** thick, stainless-steel sheet **OR** **0.079-inch (2.01-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel sheet **OR** **1/2-inch- (13-mm-)** thick particleboard with plastic-laminate finish, **as directed**.
 - b. Depth: **22 inches (559 mm)** **OR** **20 inches (508 mm)** **OR** **18 inches (457 mm)**, **as directed**.
 5. Electrical Power Service: 125-A, 120/240-V ac, single-phase, three-wire load center, with no fewer than four open circuits **OR** service with 8-16 circuit-breaker panel, **as directed**; located under one end of work counter. Run copper wiring in **1/2-inch (13-mm)** EMT conduit.
 - a. Provide one 120-V ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) power receptacle(s).
 6. Lighting Fixtures: One **OR** Two, **as directed**, ceiling-mounted fluorescent lighting fixture(s), **48 inches (1219 mm)** long, with acrylic lens and two 40-W lamps in each fixture. Provide single-pole switch mounted adjacent to door to control lighting fixture.
 7. Heating Unit: Wall-mounted **OR** Roof-mounted, **as directed**, thermostatically controlled, 110-V, 1500-W electric heater with fan-forced operation and with capacity of not less than **5000 Btu/h (1465 W)**. Enclose in enameled-steel cabinet and mount under work counter.
 8. Cooling Unit: Wall-mounted **OR** Roof-mounted, **as directed**, thermostatically controlled air conditioner with cooling capacity of not less than **13,500 Btu/h (3956 W)**. Enclose in enameled-steel cabinet.
 9. Accessories: Provide the following for each control booth:
 - a. Through-wall transaction drawers and speaking apertures complying with requirements specified in Division 08 Section "Security Windows".
 - b. Antifatigue mats.
 - c. Exterior stainless-steel counter.
 - d. Floor-mounted **OR** Wall-mounted, **as directed**, safe.
 - e. Signage: as directed by the Owner .
 - f. Ventilation fan.
 - g. Intercom.
 - h. Traffic control lights.
- C. Prefabricated Steel Control Booths
1. Structural Framework: Fabricated from **2-by-2-by-0.075-inch (50-by-50-by-1.90-mm)** steel structural or mechanical tubing. Connect framework by welding.
 2. Base/Floor Assembly: **4-inch- (102-mm-)** **OR** **3-inch- (76-mm-)**, **as directed**, high assembly consisting of perimeter frame welded to structural framework of booth. Fabricate frame from **2-by-4-inch (51-by-102-mm)** galvanized-steel structural tubing; **0.108-inch (2.74-mm)** nominal-thickness, C-shaped, galvanized-steel sheet channels; or galvanized structural-steel angles. Include anchor clips fabricated from **1/4-inch- (6-mm-)** thick galvanized-steel plate, predrilled and welded to exterior of integral floor frame.
 - a. Finished Floor: **0.108-inch (2.74-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized, rolled steel tread plate.
 - b. Subfloor and Finished Floor: Assembly consisting of **0.079-inch (2.01-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel sheet underside with rigid insulation core; covered by **0.125-inch- (3.18-mm-)** thick, aluminum rolled tread plate; with overall assembly thickness of **2 inches (51 mm)**.
OR
Subfloor and Finished Floor: Assembly consisting of one **OR** two, **as directed**, layer(s) of **3/4-inch- (19-mm-)** thick plywood or oriented strand board with **0.125-inch- (3.18-mm-)** thick, aluminum rolled tread plate **OR** vinyl composition flooring **OR** carpeting, **as directed**.
OR
Base/Floor Assembly: No perimeter frame, with finished floor fabricated from **0.108-inch (2.74-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized, rolled steel tread plate.
OR
Base/Floor Assembly: No perimeter frame, with surface of supporting concrete base as finished floor.
 3. Wall Panel Assembly: Assembly consisting of exterior face panel fabricated from **0.079-inch (2.01-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel sheet; and interior face panel fabricated from **0.064-inch (1.63-mm)** **OR** **0.052-inch (1.32-mm)**, **as directed**, nominal-thickness, galvanized-



steel sheet; with **2-inch- (51-mm-)** **OR 3-inch- (76-mm-)**, **as directed**, thick, rigid fiberglass or polystyrene board insulation in cavity between exterior and interior face panels.

- a. Thermal Resistance Value (R-Value): R-7.
4. Flat Roof/Ceiling Assembly: Consisting of exterior roof panels, interior ceiling panels, and insulation between exterior and interior panels; sloped to drain at booth perimeter.
 - a. Exterior Roof Panel: Fabricated from **0.079-inch (2.01-mm)** **OR 0.064-inch (1.63-mm)**, **as directed**, nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel sheet; with painted finish **OR** EPDM membrane, **as directed**, continuously welded seams, and full-perimeter gutter.
 - b. Interior Ceiling Panel: Fabricated from **0.079-inch (2.01-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel sheet; with fiberglass insulation in cavity between ceiling and roof.
 - 1) Thermal Resistance Value (R-Value): R-17.
 - c. Insulated Exterior/Interior Panel: Fabricated from **0.028-inch (0.71-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel **OR 0.032-inch- (0.81-mm-)** thick, aluminum, **as directed**, sheet faces and expanded-foam insulation core.
 - 1) Thermal Resistance Value (R-Value): R-17.
 - d. Canopy Fascia: Fabricated from **0.079-inch (2.01-mm)** nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel sheet, of manufacturer's standard design **OR** custom design indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
 - 1) Height: **6 inches (152 mm)** **OR 8 inches (203 mm)**, **as directed**.
 - 2) Overhang: **3 inches (76 mm)** beyond **OR** Flush with, **as directed**, face of walls below.
 - e. Downspouts: Integral, extending **3 inches (76 mm)** beyond booth walls.
 - f. Roof scuppers.
 - g. Rooftop finial.
5. Sliding Door: Top suspended from aluminum track with ball-bearing rollers; **1-3/4 inches (44 mm)** thick; tubular-frame design fabricated from clear-anodized aluminum **OR** galvanized steel, **as directed**; with top half of door glazed. Equip door with deadlock, lock support, guide hardware, and full weather stripping.
 - a. Glazing: Fixed **OR** Horizontal sliding, **as directed**, unit with 6-mm-thick, clear tempered float glass.
 - b. Deadlock: Mortised, laminated-hook bolt type with removable cylinder capable of being master keyed.
6. Swinging Door: **1-3/4 inches (44 mm)** thick; tubular-frame design fabricated from clear-anodized aluminum **OR** galvanized steel, **as directed**; with top half of door glazed. Equip door with deadlock, three butt hinges, closer, and full weather stripping.
 - a. Glazing: Fixed **OR** Horizontal sliding, **as directed**, unit with 6-mm-thick, clear tempered float glass.
 - b. Deadlock: Mortised, with lever handle and removable cylinder capable of being master keyed.
7. Finish: Finish exposed metal surfaces, including structural framework, walls, canopy, and ceiling with rust-inhibitive primer and one finish coat of industrial air-dry acrylic **OR** polyurethane, **as directed**, enamel.
 - a. Color: As selected from manufacturer's full range.

D. Prefabricated Aluminum Control Booths

1. Structural Framework: Fabricated from **2-by-2-by-0.125-inch (51-by-51-by-3.18-mm)** aluminum tubing, channel, angle, or tee extrusions; with clear **OR** color, **as directed**, anodic finish. Connect framework with exposed, **as directed**, mechanical fasteners.
2. Base/Floor Assembly: **4-inch- (102-mm-)** high assembly consisting of perimeter frame welded to structural framework of booth. Fabricate frame from **2-by-4-by-0.125-inch (51-by-102-by-3.18-mm)** aluminum tubing or aluminum angles. Include anchor clips fabricated from **1/4-inch- (6-mm-)** thick aluminum, predrilled and welded to exterior of integral floor frame.
 - a. Subfloor and Finished Floor: Assembly consisting of **0.032-inch- (0.81-mm-)** thick, aluminum sheet underside, plywood and rigid insulation core; covered by **0.125-inch-**



(3.18-mm-) thick, aluminum rolled tread plate; with overall assembly thickness of **2 inches** (51 mm).

OR

Subfloor and Finished Floor: Assembly consisting of one **OR** two, **as directed**, layer(s) of **3/4-inch-** (19-mm-) thick plywood or oriented strand board with **0.125-inch-** (3.18-mm-) thick, aluminum rolled tread plate **OR** vinyl composition flooring **OR** carpeting, **as directed**.

OR

Base/Floor Assembly: No perimeter frame, with surface of supporting concrete base as finished floor.

3. Wall Panel Assembly: Assembly consisting of exterior face panel fabricated from **0.032-inch-** (0.81-mm-) **OR** **0.063-inch-** (1.60-mm-), **as directed**, thick aluminum sheet, and interior face panel fabricated from **0.032-inch-** (0.81-mm-) **OR** **0.050-inch-** (1.27-mm-), **as directed**, thick aluminum sheet; with **2-inch-** (51-mm-) thick, polystyrene or polyisocyanurate board insulation in cavity between exterior and interior face panels.
 - a. Thermal Resistance Value (R-Value): R-7.
4. Flat Roof/Ceiling Assembly: Consisting of exterior roof panels, interior ceiling panels, and insulation between exterior and interior panels; sloped to drain at booth perimeter.
 - a. Exterior Roof Panel: Fabricated from **0.032-inch-** (0.81-mm-) thick aluminum sheet with protective plastic sheet finish and full-perimeter gutter.
 - b. Interior Ceiling Panel: Fabricated from **0.125-inch-** (3.18-mm-) thick hardboard; with polyisocyanurate board insulation in cavity between ceiling and roof.
 - 1) Thermal Resistance Value (R-Value): R-19.
 - c. Insulated Exterior/Interior Panel: Fabricated from **0.032-inch-** (0.81-mm-) thick, aluminum **OR** **0.021-inch** (0.53-mm) nominal-thickness, galvanized-steel, **as directed**, sheet faces and expanded-foam insulation core.
 - 1) Thermal Resistance Value (R-Value): R-19.
 - d. Canopy Fascia: Fabricated from **0.063-inch-** (1.60-mm-) thick aluminum sheet, of manufacturer's standard design **OR** custom design indicated on Drawings, **as directed**.
 - 1) Height: **6 inches** (152 mm) **OR** **8 inches** (203 mm), **as directed**.
 - 2) Overhang: **3 inches** (76 mm) beyond **OR** Flush with, **as directed**, face of walls below.
 - e. Downspouts: Integral, extending **3 inches** (76 mm) beyond booth walls.
 - f. Roof scuppers.
 - g. Rooftop finial.
5. Sliding Door: Top suspended from aluminum track with ball-bearing rollers; **1-3/4 inches** (44 mm) thick; tubular-frame design fabricated from aluminum matching exterior and interior wall panels; with top half of door glazed and with extruded-aluminum door frame. Equip door with deadlock, lock support, guide hardware, and full weather stripping.
 - a. Glazing: Fixed **OR** Horizontal sliding, **as directed**, unit with 6-mm-thick, clear tempered float glass.
 - b. Deadlock: Mortised, laminated-hook bolt type with removable cylinder capable of being master keyed.
6. Swinging Door: **1-3/4 inches** (44 mm) thick; tubular-frame design fabricated from aluminum matching exterior and interior wall panels; with top half of door glazed and with extruded-aluminum door frame. Equip door with deadlock, three butt hinges, closer, and full weather stripping.
 - a. Glazing: Fixed **OR** Horizontal sliding, **as directed**, unit with 6-mm-thick, clear tempered float glass.
 - b. Deadlock: Mortised, with lever handle and removable cylinder capable of being master keyed.
7. Finish: Finish exposed metal surfaces, including structural framework, walls, canopy, and ceiling with clear anodizing **OR** color anodizing **OR** baked enamel or powder coat, **as directed**.
 - a. Color: As selected from manufacturer's full range.

E. Fabrication

1. Fabricate control booths completely in factory.



2. Preglaze windows and doors at factory.
3. Prewire control booths at factory, ready for connection to service at Project site.
4. Fabricate control booths with forklift pockets in base of booth **OR** removable lifting eye centered in roof, **as directed**.
5. Accessible Control Booths: Where indicated to be accessible, fabricate control booths as follows:
 - a. Provide service windows located no higher than **34 inches (865 mm)** above exterior grade.
 - b. Provide door opening with minimum **32-inch (813-mm)** clear width.
 - c. Provide minimum **60-inch (1525-mm)** clear turning spacing within the booth.
 - d. Provide minimum **27-inch (685-mm)** clearance beneath interior work surfaces. Locate work surfaces **28 inches (710 mm)** minimum and **34 inches (865 mm)** maximum above the floor.
 - e. Locate controls and operable parts no lower than **15 inches (381 mm)** and no higher than **48 inches (1219 mm)** above the floor where reach is unobstructed. Where side reach is obstructed, locate controls and operable parts no lower than **15 inches (381 mm)** and no higher than **46 inches (1219 mm)** above the floor.

F. General Finish Requirements

1. Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
2. Appearance of Finished Work: Noticeable variations in same piece are not acceptable. Variations in appearance of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved Samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

G. Finishes

1. Steel and Galvanized-Steel Factory Finish: Immediately after cleaning and pretreating, apply manufacturer's standard two-coat, baked-on finish consisting of prime coat and thermosetting topcoat.
 - a. Color and Gloss: As selected from manufacturer's full range.

H. Aluminum Finishes

1. Clear Anodic Finish: AAMA 611, AA-M12C22A41, Class I, 0.018 mm **OR** AA-M12C22A31, Class II, 0.010 mm, **as directed**, or thicker.
2. Color Anodic Finish: AAMA 611, AA-M12C22A42/A44, Class I, 0.018 mm **OR** AA-M12C22A32/A34, Class II, 0.010 mm, **as directed**, or thicker.
 - a. Color: Light bronze **OR** Medium bronze **OR** Dark bronze **OR** Black **OR** As selected from full range of industry colors and color densities, **as directed**.
3. Baked-Enamel or Powder-Coat Finish: AAMA 2603 except with a minimum dry film thickness of **1.5 mils (0.04 mm)**. Comply with coating manufacturer's written instructions for cleaning, conversion coating, and applying and baking finish.
 - a. Color and Gloss: As selected from manufacturer's full range.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation

1. Install control booths according to manufacturer's written instructions.
2. Accessible Control Booths: Install with interior floor surface at same elevation as adjacent paved surfaces.
3. Set control booths plumb and aligned. Level baseplates true to plane with full bearing on concrete bases.
4. Fasten control booths securely to cast-in anchor bolts **OR** concrete bases with expansion anchors, **as directed**.
5. Connect electrical power service to power distribution system according to requirements specified in Division 22.



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- B. Adjusting
 - 1. Adjust doors, operable windows, and hardware to operate smoothly, easily, properly, and without binding. Confirm that locks engage accurately and securely without forcing or binding.
 - 2. Lubricate hardware and other moving parts.
 - 3. After completing installation, inspect exposed finishes and repair damaged finishes.

END OF SECTION 32 17 13 23a



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
32 17 13 26	32 17 13 23	Parking Control Equipment
32 17 13 26	32 17 13 23a	Fabricated Control Booths
32 17 16 00	32 01 11 53a	Asphalt Paving



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SECTION 32 17 23 13 - TRACK, COURT, AND PLAYGROUND MARKINGS

1.1 GENERAL

- A. Description Of Work
 - 1. This specification covers the furnishing of materials and the installation of track, court, and playground markings. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.
- B. Submittals
 - 1. Submit product data and manufacturer's recommendations for each marking to be furnished.
 - 2. Submit sample of each marking to be furnished.
 - 3. Submit "Line Layout Drawing" prior to installation of marking and upon completion of markings, submit three (3) certified line layout drawings indicating all lines and colors.
- C. Quality Assurance: Personnel shall have a minimum of three years marking experience.
- D. Delivery, Storage and Handling: Deliver paint to site in original sealed containers or drums, with labels legible, intact and unbroken. Comply with all health and fire regulations.
- E. Environmental Requirements: Do not install markings on wet or frozen surfaces. Comply with manufacturer's instructions for temperature requirements.

1.2 PRODUCTS

- A. Manufacturers
 - 1. Line Paint for Resilient Surface: Aliphatic polyurethane paint, such as Hi-Build Aliphatic Polyurethane paint by Sherwin-Williams, or approved equivalent.
 - 2. Line Paint for Asphaltic Concrete Pavement: Latex traffic marking paint, such as Setfast Latex Traffic Marking paint by Sherwin-Williams, or approved equivalent.
 - 3. Line Paint for Athletic Wearing Surface (Plexipave): 100% acrylic latex paint, such as Plexicolor by California Products, or approved equivalent.

1.3 EXECUTION

- A. Application
 - 1. Line Painting
 - a. Accurately measure and layout line markings.
 - b. Apply paint with mechanical equipment.
 - c. Paint lines as specified below under "Track Marking".
 - d. Provide uniform straight edges.
 - e. Apply not less than two coats in accordance with manufacturer's recommended rates.
 - f. Lines shall be 2 in. (50 mm) wide unless otherwise specified.
 - 2. Track Marking
 - a. Employ a licensed land surveyor to accurately measure and lay out line markings in accordance with National Federation of State High School Athletic Association Regulations or other Standards set forth by the Owner.
 - b. Events:
 - 1) 100 meter dash
 - 2) 200 meter dash
 - 3) 400 meter dash

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- 4) 800 meter run
 - 5) 1600 meter run
 - 6) 3200 meter run
 - 7) One mile run
 - 8) 4 x 100 meter relay
 - 9) 4 x 200 meter relay
 - 10) 4 x 400 meter relay
 - 11) 4 x 800 meter relay
 - 12) 110 meter high hurdles
 - 13) 300 meter intermediate hurdles
 - 14) Girls 100 meter hurdles
 - 15) Girls 300 meter hurdles
 - c. Hurdle location markers: yellow hash marks.
 - d. Lane lines: white (min. 42 in. (105 cm) apart).
 - e. Exchange zones:
 - 1) 4 x100 m green
 - 2) 4 x 200 m blue
 - 3) 4 x 400 m yellow
 - 4) 12 in. (305 mm) across entire lane width.
 - f. Lane numbers: Stenciled in three locations from inside to outside. Numbers shall be 24 in. (60 cm) high and white in color.
 - g. Finish line to be located near bleachers.
 - h. All starts and finishes to be white.
- B. Cleaning: Upon completion of work, remove containers and debris and leave site in clean orderly condition acceptable to the Owner.
- C. Protection
1. Erect temporary barriers to protect paint during drying period.
 2. Protect markings from damage until completion of project.

END OF SECTION 32 17 23 13



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Task	Specification	Specification Description
32 17 23 13	32 01 11 53	Traffic Coatings
32 17 23 13	32 01 11 53a	Asphalt Paving
32 17 23 13	32 01 11 53c	Concrete Paving
32 17 23 23	32 01 11 53	Traffic Coatings
32 17 23 23	32 01 11 53a	Asphalt Paving
32 17 23 23	32 01 11 53c	Concrete Paving
32 17 23 33	32 01 11 53	Traffic Coatings
32 17 23 33	32 01 11 53a	Asphalt Paving
32 17 23 33	32 01 11 53c	Concrete Paving



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**SECTION 32 17 26 00 - TACTILE WARNING SURFACING****1.1 GENERAL****A. Description Of Work**

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for tactile/detectable warning tile. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals

1. Product data for each specified product.
2. Shop drawings, showing detailed plans of tile profile, fastener locations, and installation methods
3. Two (2) tile samples, minimum size 6" x 8" of the kind proposed for use.
4. Material Test Reports: Submit test reports from qualified independent testing laboratory indicating that materials proposed for use are in compliance with requirements and meet the properties indicated. All test reports shall be conducted on a cast-in-place tactile panel system as certified by a qualified independent testing laboratory.
5. Maintenance Instructions: Submit copies of manufacturer's specified maintenance practices for each type of tactile tile and accessory as required.

C. Quality Control

1. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Provide tactile warning surfaces, which comply with the detectable warnings on walking surfaces, section of the Americans with Disabilities Act (Title 49 CFR TRANSPORTATION, PART 37.9 STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBLE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, Appendix A, Section 4.29.2 DETECTABLE WARNINGS ON WALKING SURFACES.
2. California Code of Regulations (CCR): Provide only approved DSAAC detectable warning products as provided in the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Title 24, Part 1, Articles 2, 3 and 4 and Part 2, Section 205 definition of "Detectable Warning". Section 1127B.5 for "Curb Ramps" and Section 1133B.8.5 for "Detectable Warnings at Hazardous Vehicle Area's".
3. Performance: Tiles shall meet or exceed the following criteria:
 - a. Water Absorption: 0.35% maximum, when tested in accordance with ASTM D570.
 - b. Slip Resistance: 0.90 minimum combined wet/ dry static coefficient of friction on top of domes and field area, when tested in accordance with ASTM C1028.
 - c. Compressive Strength: 18,000 psi minimum, when tested in accordance with ASTM D695.
 - d. Tensile Strength: 10,000 psi minimum, when tested in accordance with ASTM D638.
 - e. Flexural Strength: 24,000 psi minimum, when tested in accordance with ASTM C293.
 - f. Gardner Impact: 450 inch-pounds per inch minimum, when tested in accordance with Geometry "GE" of ASTM D5420.
 - g. Chemical Stain Resistance: No reaction to 1% hydrochloric acid, urine, calcium chloride, stamp pad ink, gum and red aerosol paint, when tested in accordance with ASTM D543.
 - h. Wear Depth: 0.03" maximum, after 1000 abrasion cycles of 40 grit Norton Metallite sandpaper, when tested in accordance with ASTM D2486-Modified.
 - i. Flame Spread: 25 maximum, when tested in accordance with ASTM E84.
 - j. Accelerated Weathering: No deterioration, fading or chalking for 2000 hours, when tested in accordance with ASTM D2565.
4. Tactile warning tiles embedded in or adhered to concrete shall meet or exceed the following performance criteria:
 - a. Accelerated Aging and Freeze Thaw of Adhesive System: No cracking, delamination, warping, checking, blistering, color change, loosening, etc. when tested in accordance with ASTM D1037.
 - b. Salt and Spray Performance: No deterioration after 100 hours of exposure, when tested in accordance with ASTM B117.



- D. Delivery, Storage And Handling
 - 1. Tiles shall be suitably packaged or crated to prevent damage in shipment or handling. Finished surfaces shall be protected by sturdy wrappings, and tile type shall be identified by part number.
 - 2. Tiles shall be delivered to location at building site for storage prior to installation.
- E. Warranty
 - 1. Installed tiles shall be warranted for a minimum of five (5) years against failure of adhesives, fasteners and sealants.

1.2 PRODUCT

- A. Materials
 - 1. Vitrified Polymer Composite (VPC) tiles shall be an epoxy polymer composition with an ultra violet stabilized coating employing aluminum oxide particles in the truncated domes. The tile shall incorporate an in-line dome pattern of truncated domes. For wheelchair safety the field area shall consist of a non-slip surface with a minimum of 40 - 90° raised points 0.045" high, per square inch.
 - 2. Color: Safety Yellow, (Federal Color # 33538) colorfast, UV stabilized coating. Color shall be homogeneous throughout the tile.
- B. Cast-In-Place Tactile Tile
 - 1. Tile shall be minimum 1-3/8" thick, with minimum 3/8" thick face and ribs designed for after-pour embedment in concrete.
- C. Surface Applied Detectable Warning Surface Tile
 - 1. The tile shall have with countersunk fastening holes and perimeter beveled edges.
 - 2. Accessories:
 - a. Fasteners: Color matched, corrosion resistant, flat head drive anchor, 1/4" diameter x 1-3/4" long.
 - b. Adhesive: Urethane elastomeric adhesive.
 - c. Sealants: Epoxy two component sealant.
- D. Modular Paver Tactile Tile
 - 1. Pre-cast with a 1-3/8" thick reinforced epoxy polymer concrete core.
 - a. Polymer Concrete and/or epoxy resin properties shall meet or exceed the following criteria:

Tensile Strength of Resin:	greater than 7,000psi; ASTM D638
Modulus of Elasticity of Resin:	greater than 4,000psi; ASTM D638
Bond Strength of Polymeric Concrete:	greater than 8,000psi; ASTM C551
 - 2. Accessories:
 - a. Adhesive: Urethane elastomeric adhesive.
 - b. Backer Rod: ASTM C 1330, Type C (closed-cell material with a surface skin) **OR** Type O (open-cell material) **OR** Type B (bicellular material with a surface skin), **as directed**, as approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer for joint application indicated, and of size and density to control sealant depth and otherwise contribute to producing optimum sealant performance
- E. Surface Applied Detectable Guidance Tiles
 - 1. Accessories:
 - a. Adhesive: Heavy-duty polyurethane elastomeric adhesive.
 - b. Sealants: Heavy-duty polyurethane elastomeric sealant.
- F. Surface Applied Detectable Directional Bar Tiles
 - 1. Accessories:
 - a. Fasteners: Stainless steel low profile expansion anchors, 3/16" diameter by 2" long.



- b. Adhesive: Heavy-duty polyurethane elastomeric adhesive.
- c. Sealants: Heavy-duty polyurethane elastomeric sealant.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation

- 1. Installation shall be in strict compliance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

END OF SECTION 32 17 26 00



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SECTION 32 18 16 13 - PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT AND STRUCTURES

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for playground equipment and structures. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes the following:
 - a. Freestanding playground equipment and structures.
 - b. Composite playground equipment and structures.

C. Definitions

1. Fall Height: According to ASTM F 1487, "the vertical distance between a designated play surface and the protective surfacing beneath it."
2. HDPE: High-density polyethylene.
3. IPEMA: International Play Equipment Manufacturers Association.
4. LLDPE: Linear low-density polyethylene.
5. MDPE: Medium-density polyethylene.
6. Use Zone: According to ASTM F 1487, "the area beneath and immediately adjacent to a play structure that is designated for unrestricted circulation around the equipment and on whose surface it is predicted that a user would land when falling from or exiting the equipment."

D. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details for playground equipment and structures.
3. Coordination Drawings: Plans, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, based on input from installers of the items involved:
 - a. Extent of surface systems and use zones for equipment.
 - b. Critical heights for playground surface, or fall heights for equipment.
4. Samples: For each type of exposed finish.
5. LEED Submittals:
 - a. Product Data for Credit MR 4.1 and MR 4.2, **as directed**: For products having recycled content, documentation indicating percentages by weight of postconsumer and preconsumer recycled content.
 - 1) Include statement indicating costs for each product having recycled content.
 - b. Certificates for Credit MR 7: Chain-of-custody certificates certifying that products specified to be made from certified wood comply with forest certification requirements. Include evidence that manufacturer is certified for chain of custody by an FSC-accredited certification body.
 - 1) Include statement indicating costs for each certified wood product.
6. Product Certificates: For each type of playground equipment, signed by product manufacturer.
7. Material Certificates: For the following items, signed by manufacturers:
 - a. Shop finishes.
 - b. Wood Preservative Treatment: Include certification by treating plant that states type of preservative solution and pressure process used, net amount of preservative retained, and compliance with applicable standards.
 - c. Recycled plastic.
8. Field quality-control test reports.



9. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by manufacturer and witnessed by a qualified testing agency, for playground equipment.
10. Maintenance Data: For playground equipment and finishes to include in maintenance manuals.
11. Warranty: Special warranty specified in this Section.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Installer Qualifications: An employer of workers trained and approved by manufacturer.
2. Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm whose playground equipment components have been certified by IPEMA's third-party product certification service.
3. Forest Certification: Fabricate designated playground equipment with wood components produced from wood obtained from forests certified by an FSC-accredited certification body to comply with FSC STD-01-001, "FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship."
4. Safety Standards: Provide playground equipment complying with or exceeding requirements in the following:
 - a. ASTM F 1487.
 - b. CPSC No. 325.
5. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

F. Warranty

1. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of playground equipment that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
 - a. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1) Structural failures.
 - 2) Deterioration of metals, metal finishes, and other materials beyond normal weathering.
 - b. Warranty Period: Two **OR** Five, **as directed**, years from date of Final Completion.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials

1. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by manufacturer for type of use and finish indicated.
 - a. Extruded Bars, Profiles, and Tubes: **ASTM B 221** (**ASTM B 221M**).
 - b. Cast Aluminum: ASTM B 179.
 - c. Flat Sheet: **ASTM B 209** (**ASTM B 209M**).
2. Steel: Comply with the following:
 - a. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A 36/A 36M, hot-dip galvanized.
 - b. Steel Pipe: ASTM A 53/A 53M or ASTM A 135/A 135M standard-weight, hot-dip galvanized.
 - c. Steel Tubing: ASTM A 513, cold formed, hot-dip galvanized.
 - d. Steel Sheet: ASTM A 1011/A 1011M, hot-dip galvanized not less than **G60** (**Z180**) coating designation.
 - e. Perforated Metal: Steel sheet not less than **0.075-inch** (**1.9-mm**) **OR** **0.090-inch** (**2.3-mm**) **OR** **0.120-inch** (**3.0-mm**) uncoated thickness; hot-dip galvanized; manufacturer's standard perforation pattern.
 - f. Expanded Metal: Manufacturer's standard carbon-steel sheets complying with ASTM F 1267, Type II (expanded and flattened); deburred after expansion.
 - g. Woven Wire Mesh: Manufacturer's standard, with wire complying with **ASTM A 510** (**ASTM A 510M**).
3. Stainless-Steel Sheet: ASTM A 240/A 240M or ASTM A 666; Type 304, finished on exposed faces with No. 2B finish.
4. Wood: Surfaced smooth on all sides and all edges rounded, Douglas fir, preservative treated after fabrication **OR** Pine, preservative treated after fabrication **OR** [Western red cedar, as directed.



5. Softwood Plywood: DOC PS 1, Exterior; smooth surfaced with rounded edges; preservative treated after fabrication.
 6. Opaque Plastic: Color impregnated, UV stabilized, and mold resistant.
 - a. Polyethylene: Fabricated from virgin **OR** 96 percent recycled, purified, fractional-melt plastic resin; rotationally molded HDPE, LLDPE, or MDPE with not less than **1/4-inch (6-mm)** wall thickness.
 7. Transparent Plastic: Abrasion-resistant, UV-stabilized monolithic polycarbonate sheet; clear, colorless; not less than **3/16 inch (5 mm)** thick.
 8. Chain and Fittings: ASTM A 467/A 467M, Class CS, 4/0 or 5/0, welded-straight-link coil chain; hot-dip galvanized **OR** zinc plated **OR** PVC coated, **as directed**. With commercial-quality, hot-dip galvanized **OR** zinc-plated, **as directed**, steel connectors and swing or ring hangers.
 9. Castings and Hangers: Malleable iron, ASTM A 47/A 47M, Grade 32510, hot-dip galvanized.
 10. Post Caps: Cast aluminum **OR** color-impregnated, UV-stabilized, mold-resistant polyethylene or polypropylene, **as directed**; color to match posts.
 11. Platform Clamps and Hangers: Cast aluminum **OR** zinc-plated steel, not less than **0.105-inch-(2.7-mm-)** nominal thickness, **as directed**.
 12. Hardware: Manufacturer's standard; commercial-quality; corrosion-resistant; hot-dip galvanized steel and iron, stainless steel, or aluminum; of a secure and vandal-resistant design.
 13. Fasteners: Manufacturer's standard; corrosion-resistant; hot-dip galvanized or plated steel and iron, or stainless steel; permanently capped, and theft resistant.
- B. Wood-Preservative-Treated Materials
1. Preservative Treatment: Pressure-treat wood according to AWPA C2 (lumber) and AWPA C9 (plywood).
 - a. Use preservative chemicals acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction and containing no arsenic or chromium. Use chemical formulations that do not bleed through or otherwise adversely affect finishes. Do not use colorants to distinguish treated materials from untreated materials.
 - b. Kiln-dry lumber and plywood after treatment to a maximum moisture content, respectively, of 19 and 15 percent. Do not use materials that are warped or do not comply with requirements for untreated materials.
- C. Playground Equipment Fabrication
1. General: Provide sizes, strengths, thicknesses, wall thickness, and weights of components as indicated but not less than required to comply with structural performance and other requirements in ASTM F 1487. Factory drill components for field assembly. Unnecessary holes in components, not required for field assembly, are not permitted. Provide complete play structure, including supporting members and connections, means of access and egress, designated play surfaces, barriers, guardrails, handrails, handholds, and other components indicated or required to comply with referenced standards for equipment indicated.
 - a. Composite Play Structure: Provide complete play structure, designed to be modular, linked, and expandable, forming one integral unit for more than one play activity.
 2. Metal Frame: Fabricate main-frame upright support posts from metal pipe or tubing with cross-section profile and dimensions as indicated. Unless otherwise indicated, provide each pipe or tubing main-frame member with manufacturer's standard drainable bottom plate or support flange. Fabricate secondary frame members, bracing, and connections from either steel or aluminum.
 3. Wood Frame: Fabricate main-frame upright support posts from wood species and with profile and dimensions as indicated. Fabricate secondary frame members, bracing, and connections from wood, steel, or aluminum.
 4. Composite Frame: Fabricate main-frame upright support posts from metal and plastic with profile and dimensions as indicated. Fabricate secondary frame members, bracing, and connections from either steel or aluminum.
 5. Play Surfaces: Provide manufacturer's standard elevated drainable decks, platforms, landings, walkways, ramps, and similar transitional play surfaces, designed to withstand loads; fabricated from perforated or expanded metal **OR** molded plastic **OR** plastic panel or plank **OR** recycled



polyethylene panel or plank **OR** wood plank, **as directed**, made into floor units with slip-slip-resistant foot surfaces. Fabricate units in manufacturer's standard modular sizes and shapes to form assembled play surfaces indicated.

- a. Elevated Play Surfaces: Provide protective devices, completely surrounding play surface except for access openings, if play-surface heights above protective surfacing exceed requirements in ASTM F 1487 **OR** CPSC No. 325, **as directed**.
- b. Stepped Play Surfaces: Provide protective infill between stepped platforms.
6. Protective Barriers: Fabricated such that openings within the barrier and between the barrier and the play surface preclude passage of the torso probe according to ASTM F 1487 **OR** CPSC No. 325, **as directed**. Provide barriers designed to minimize the possibility of climbing, free of hand- and footholds, and configured to completely surround the protected area except for access openings. Extend barriers above the protected elevated surface for use by age group indicated. Fabricate from the following:
 - a. Welded metal pipe or tubing with vertical bars.
 - b. Steel sheet with openings for vision and ventilation.
 - c. Metal-pipe or -tubing frame with wire mesh infill panels.
 - d. Opaque **OR** Transparent as directed, solid plastic panels with openings.
 - e. Vertical wood balusters with metal pipe or tubing or wood frame.
 - f. Wood panels with openings for vision and ventilation.
7. Guardrails: Provide guardrails configured to completely surround the protected area except for access openings. Fabricate from welded metal pipe or tubing **OR** metal pipe or tubing, and wood, as directed. Extend guardrails to comply with requirements for use by age group indicated.
8. Handrails: Welded metal pipe or tubing, OD between **0.095 to 1.55 inches (24.1 to 39.4 mm)** **OR 0.125 inch (3.2 mm)**.
 - a. Provide handrails at heights to comply with requirements for use by age group indicated according to ASTM F 1487 **OR** CPSC No. 325.
9. Roofs and Canopies: Manufacturer's standard, designed to be positioned overhead and to discourage and minimize climbing by users.
 - a. Fabricated from metal **OR** metal-pipe or -tubing-framed, welded wire **OR** opaque plastic **OR** clear polycarbonate plastic **OR** recycled polyethylene **OR** wood, as directed.
10. Signs: Manufacturer's standard sign panels, fabricated from opaque plastic with graphics molded in **OR** wood with painted graphics, as directed, attached to upright support posts.
 - a. Text: As directed.
 - b. Colors: As directed.

D. Freestanding Playground Equipment And Structures

1. Swings, Single **OR** Multiple, **as directed**, Axis:
 - a. Frame: Galvanized steel **OR** Aluminum pipe or tubing connected frame sections.
 - 1) Leg Upright(s): Not less than **1-7/8-inch (48-mm)** **OR 2-3/8-inch (60-mm)** **OR 3-1/2-inch (89-mm)** **OR 4-1/2-inch (114-mm)** **OR 5-inch (127-mm)**, as directed
 - 2) Overhead Beam: Match leg upright **OR** Not less than **2-3/8-inch (60-mm)** **OR** Not less than **3-1/2-inch (89-mm)**, as directed.
 - 3) Color: As selected from manufacturer's full range].
 - b. Frame: Wood connected frame sections with leg upright(s) and overhead beam not less than **4 inches (100 mm)** square **OR 6 inches (152 mm)** square **OR 6 inches (152 mm)** round, **as directed**, for legs.
 - c. Overhead Beam Height: **96 inches (2440 mm)** **OR 10 feet (3 m)** **OR** Height as indicated on Drawings, **as directed**, from pivot point above protective surfacing.
 - d. Chain: Standard link **OR** Short link not permitting finger penetration **OR** Manufacturer's standard, **as directed**.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - e. Swing Connector: S-hook **OR** Double clevis and bolt link, **as directed**.
 - f. Swing Hanger: Galvanized stamped steel clamp and ductile-iron pivot **OR** heavy-duty ductile iron **OR** manufacturer's standard, **as directed**.



- g. Swing Seats: Enclosed, full-bucket infant/tot **OR** Half-bucket **OR** U-shaped flexible belt **OR** Rigid rectangular **OR** Rigid disk **OR** Tire seat made from rubber **OR** plastic, as directed.
- h. Swing Seats: EPDM rubber **OR** Injection molded plastic, **as directed**, enclosed infant seat **OR** flexible seat **OR** tire, **as directed**.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
- i. Age Appropriateness: Two through five years **OR** 5 through 12 years, **as directed**.
- 2. Slides: Fabricated from stainless steel **OR** opaque plastic **OR** aluminum, **as directed**.
 - a. Configuration: Straight-aligned **OR** Quarter-turn **OR** Half-turn **OR** Three-quarter-turn **OR** Full-turn spiral **OR** S-shaped **OR** Squiggle-shaped descending chute(s), **as directed**.
 - b. Access: Stair or step ladder with handrails **OR** Vertical ladder **OR** Vertical ladder with side handrails, **as directed**.
 - c. Sit-Down Entrance: With protective barriers **OR** opaque plastic panel barriers **OR** canopy or hood enclosure, **as directed** and overhead handhold and side handholds.
 - d. Frame: Manufacturer's standard galvanized-steel pipe or tubing **OR** aluminum pipe or tubing **OR** wood, **as directed**.
 - e. Sliding Surface: Inclined **OR** Wavy **OR** Washboard rollers, **as directed**.
 - f. Sliding Surface Construction: Flat, continuous stainless-steel sheet with integral, full-length side rails **OR** U-shaped, continuous stainless-steel sheet with integral, full-length side rails **OR** [One-piece plastic with integral, full-length side rails **OR** Plastic tube, ID not less than **24 inches (610 mm)** **OR** [Plastic tube, ID not less than **30 inches (760 mm)**, **as directed**.
 - g. Colors: As selected from manufacturer's full range.
 - h. Age Appropriateness: Two through five years **OR** 5 through 12 years, **as directed**.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - i. Tube, round, not less than **24-inch (610-mm)** **OR** **30-inch (760-mm)**, **as directed**, diameter.
- 3. Merry-Go-Rounds: Rotating platform **OR** seating, **as directed**, around a vertical axis.
 - a. Rotating Mechanism: Permanently sealed and lubricated ball bearings with hydraulic-speed **OR** mechanical-speed, **as directed**, limiting device.
 - b. Platform: Round, dish-shaped **OR** flat **OR** flat, dimpled, **as directed**, steel sheet, not less than **0.1196-inch- (3.038-mm-)** nominal thickness, with slip-resistant footing.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - c. Handholds and Handrails: Metal pipe or tubing.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - d. Capacity: Single user **OR** Two users **OR** Five users, **as directed**.
- 4. Tunnels (Crawl Tubes): Fabricated from stainless steel **OR** opaque plastic, **as directed**.
 - a. Shape: Straight **OR** Curved, quarter turn, **as directed**.
 - b. Tube, round, not less than **24-inch (610-mm)** **OR** **30-inch (760-mm)**, **as directed**, diameter.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
- 5. Climbers: Fabricated from steel with galvanized **OR** PVC-plastisol, **as directed**, finish.
 - a. Horizontal ladder with hand rings, **as directed**.
 - b. Vertical fence.
 - c. Chain or cable ladder **OR** walks, **as directed**.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
- 6. Spring Rocking-Rider **OR** Seesaw, **as directed**:
 - a. Seat: Cast aluminum **OR** Molded HDPE or other plastic **OR** Wood, **as directed**; with handholds **OR** handholds and footrests, **as directed**.
 - 1) Seat Style: as directed by the Owner.
 - 2) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - b. Base: One **OR** Two, **as directed**, coil spring(s) with steel base plate.



- c. Capacity: Single user **OR** Two users, **as directed**.

E. Composite Playground Equipment And Structures

1. Composite Structure: Fabricated from steel **OR** wood **OR** opaque plastic, **as directed**.
 - a. Frame: Galvanized steel pipe or tubing frame sections connected with bolts **OR** clamps, **as directed**.
 - 1) Pipe or Tubing: Not less than **4-inch (102-mm)** **OR** **5-inch (127-mm)**, **as directed**, OD legs.
 - 2) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - b. Frame: Wood frame sections connected with bolts.
 - 1) Wood not less than **4 inches (102 mm)** square **OR** **6 inches (152 mm)** round, **as directed**, for legs.
 - c. Horizontal Ladder Beam Height: **60 inches (1524 mm)** **OR** **84 inches (2130 mm)** **OR** Height as indicated on Drawings, **as directed**, above protective surfacing.
 - 1) Steel overhead beam, **2-3/8-inch (60-mm)** OD.
 - 2) Wood overhead beam, **6 inches (152 mm)** square.
 - d. Platforms: Perforated metal **OR** Wood **OR** Manufacturer's standard, **as directed**.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - e. Roofs: Perforated metal **OR** Wood **OR** Manufacturer's standard, **as directed**.
 - 1) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - f. Equipment: Include the following play event components:
 - 1) Slide.
 - 2) Crawl tube with spy holes, **as directed**.
 - 3) Horizontal ladder.
 - 4) Log roll.
 - 5) Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 - g. Accessories: as directed by the Owner.
 - h. Arrangement: As indicated **OR** Manufacturer's standard, **as directed**.
 - i. Capacity: 10 **OR** 20, **as directed**, users.
 - j. Age Appropriateness: 2 through 5 years **OR** 5 through 12 years, **as directed**.

F. Cast-In-Place Concrete

1. Concrete Materials and Properties: Comply with requirements in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-place Concrete" **OR** ACI 301, **as directed**, to produce normal-weight, air-entrained, **as directed**, concrete with a minimum 28-day compressive strength of **3000 psi (20.7 MPa)**, **3-inch (75-mm)** slump, and **1-inch- (25-mm-)** maximum-size aggregate.
2. Concrete Materials and Properties: Dry-packaged concrete mix complying with ASTM C 387 and mixed at site with potable water, according to manufacturer's written instructions, to produce normal-weight concrete with a minimum 28-day compressive strength of **3000 psi (20.7 MPa)**, **3-inch (75-mm)** slump, and **1-inch- (25-mm-)** maximum-size aggregate.

G. Aluminum Finishes

1. Baked-Enamel Finish: Prepare, treat, and coat metal to comply with paint manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
 - a. Thermosetting, modified-acrylic enamel primer/topcoat system complying with AAMA 2603 except with a minimum dry film thickness not less than **1.5 mils (0.04 mm)** **OR** **3 to 5 mils (0.076 to 0.127 mm)**, **as directed**, medium gloss.
2. PVC Finish: Manufacturer's standard, UV-stabilized, mold-resistant, slip-resistant, matte-textured, dipped or sprayed-on, PVC-plastisol finish, with flame retardant added, complying with coating manufacturer's written instructions for pretreatment, application, and minimum dry film thickness of **80 mils (2 mm)** **OR** **100 mils (2.5 mm)**, **as directed**.



3. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.

H. Iron And Steel Finishes

1. Galvanizing: Hot-dip galvanize products made from rolled-, pressed-, and forged-steel shapes, castings, plates, bars, and strips indicated to be galvanized to comply with ASTM A 123/A 123M.
 - a. Hot-dip galvanize steel and iron hardware indicated to be galvanized to comply with ASTM A 153/A 153M.
 - b. Galvanized Steel Sheet: Commercial steel sheet, hot-dip galvanized, complying with ASTM A 653/A 653M for not less than **G60 (Z180)** coating designation; mill phosphatized.
2. Powder-Coat Finish: Prepare, treat, and coat ferrous metal to comply with resin manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
 - a. Apply thermosetting polyester or acrylic urethane powder coating with cured-film thickness not less than **1.5 mils (0.04 mm)**.
3. Baked-Enamel Finish: Immediately after cleaning and pretreating, apply manufacturer's standard two-coat, baked-enamel finish consisting of prime coat and thermosetting topcoat. Comply with paint manufacturer's written instructions for applying and baking to achieve a minimum dry film thickness of **2 mils (0.05 mm)**.
4. PVC Finish: Manufacturer's standard, UV-stabilized, mold-resistant, slip-resistant, matte-textured, dipped or sprayed-on, PVC-plastisol finish, with flame retardant added, complying with coating manufacturer's written instructions for pretreatment, application, and minimum dry film thickness of **80 mils (2 mm) OR 100 mils (2.5 mm)**, **as directed**.
5. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.

I. Stainless-Steel Finishes

1. Remove tool and die marks and stretch lines or blend into finish.
2. Bright, Cold-Rolled, Unpolished Finish: No. 2B finish on exposed faces.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation, General

1. General: Comply with manufacturer's written installation instructions, unless more stringent requirements are indicated. Anchor playground equipment securely, positioned at locations and elevations indicated.
 - a. Maximum Equipment Height: Coordinate installed heights of equipment and components with finished elevations of protective surfacing. Set equipment so fall heights and elevation requirements for age group use and accessibility are within required limits. Verify that playground equipment elevations comply with requirements for each type and component of equipment.
2. Post and Footing Excavation: Excavate holes for posts and footings as indicated in firm, undisturbed or compacted subgrade soil.
3. Post Set on Subgrade: Level bearing surfaces with drainage fill to required elevation.
4. Post Set with Concrete Footing: Comply with ACI 301 for measuring, batching, mixing, transporting, forming, and placing concrete.
 - a. Set equipment posts in **OR** on, **as directed**, concrete footing. Protect portion of posts above footing from concrete splatter. Verify that posts are set plumb or at the correct angle, alignment, height, and spacing.
 - 1) Place concrete around posts and vibrate or tamp for consolidation. Hold posts in position during placement and finishing operations until concrete is sufficiently cured.
 - b. Embedded Items: Use setting drawings and manufacturer's written instructions to ensure correct installation of anchorages for equipment.
 - c. Concrete Footings: Smooth top, and shape to shed water.

32 - Exterior Improvements



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- B. Field Quality Control
1. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
 2. Arrange for playground equipment manufacturer's technical personnel to inspect playground and playground equipment and components during installation and, **as directed**, at final completion and to certify compliance with the following:
 - a. ASTM F 1487.
 - b. CPSC No. 325.
 3. Notify the Owner 48 hours in advance of date and time of final inspection.

END OF SECTION 32 18 16 13



SECTION 32 18 16 13a - PLAYGROUND SURFACE SYSTEMS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for playground surface systems. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section includes the following:
 - a. Unitary synthetic seamless surface.
 - b. Synthetic, dual-density tile surface.
 - c. Organic loose-fill surface.
 - d. Inorganic loose-fill surface.

C. Definitions

1. Critical Height: Standard measure of shock attenuation. According to CPSC No. 325, this means "the fall height below which a life-threatening head injury would not be expected to occur."
2. SBR: Styrene-butadiene rubber.

D. Performance Requirements

1. Impact Attenuation: According to ASTM F 1292.
2. Accessibility of Surface Systems: According to ASTM F 1951.
3. Minimum Characteristics for Organic Loose-Fill Surfaces: According to ASTM F 2075.

E. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: Show the following:
 - a. Installation details for curbs, ramps, and accessories.
 - b. Colors and pattern of surfaces.
 - c. Location of wear mats in organic loose-fill surfaces.
 - d. Location of drainage accessories.
3. Samples: For each type of playground surface system indicated.
 - a. Minimum **1-quart (0.95-L)** loose-fill surface sealed in a container.
 - b. Minimum **6-by-6-inch- (150-by-150-mm-)** square Sample of unitary synthetic seamless **OR** synthetic tile **OR** synthetic, dual-density, tile, **as directed**, surface.
 - c. **6-inch (150-mm)** long by full-size cross section of border edging.
 - d. **Minimum 12-by-12-inch (300-by-300-mm)** Sample of geosynthetic fabric.
 - e. **Minimum 6-by-6-inch (150-by-150-mm)** Sample of geosynthetic, molded-sheet drainage panel.
4. Qualification Data: For Installer and testing agency.
5. Material Test Reports: For the following, from a qualified testing agency, indicating compliance with requirements:
 - a. Unitary synthetic seamless surface.
 - b. Synthetic tile surface.
 - c. Organic loose-fill surface.
 - d. Inorganic loose-fill surface.
6. Material Certificates: For each playground surface system product, signed by manufacturers.
7. Field quality-control test reports.
8. Maintenance Data: For playground surface system to include in maintenance manuals.
9. Warranty: Special warranty specified in this Section.

F. Quality Assurance



1. Installer Qualifications: An employer of workers trained and approved by manufacturer.
 2. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency qualified according to ANSI Z34.1 for testing indicated.
 3. Source Limitations: Obtain playground surface system materials, including primers and binders, through one source from a single manufacturer.
 - a. Provide secondary materials including adhesives, primers, geosynthetics, and repair materials of type and from source recommended by manufacturer of playground surface system materials.
- G. Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of playground surface system that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Reduction in impact attenuation.
 - b. Deterioration of surface and other materials beyond normal weathering.
 2. Warranty Period: Three **OR** Five **OR** 10, **as directed**, years from date of Final Completion.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Unitary Synthetic Seamless Surface

1. Surface System: Poured-in-place, single-layer system. Provide manufacturer's standard thickness as required for overall thickness indicated, tested for impact attenuation according to ASTM F 1292 and for accessibility according to ASTM F 1951.
 - a. Cushion Course: Manufacturer's standard blend of recycled SBR and EPDM rubber, particles forming an integral wearing course and cushion course, site mixed and applied.
 - b. Binder: Weather-resistant, UV-stabilized, flexible, nonhardening, 100 percent solids polyurethane complying with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction for nontoxic and low VOC content.
 - c. Critical Height: **3 feet (1 m) OR 4 feet (1.2 m) OR 5 feet (1.5 m) OR 6 feet (1.8 m) OR 7 feet (2.1 m) OR 8 feet (2.4 m) OR 9 feet (2.7 m) OR 10 feet (3 m) OR 12 feet (3.7 m), as directed.**
 - d. Overall Thickness: Not less than as required for critical height indicated **1-1/2 inches (38 mm) OR 2 inches (50 mm) OR 2-1/2 inches (64 mm) OR 3 inches (75 mm) OR 3-1/2 inches (89 mm) OR 4 inches (100 mm), as directed.**
 - e. Primer/Adhesive: Manufacturer's standard primer and weather-resistant, moisture-cured polyurethane adhesive suitable for unit, substrate, and location indicated.
 - f. Color(s): As selected from manufacturer's full range.
2. Leveling and Patching Material: Portland cement-based grout or epoxy- or polyurethane-based formulation suitable for exterior use and approved by playground surface system manufacturer.

B. Unitary Synthetic Dual-Density Seamless Surface

1. Surface System: Poured-in-place, two-layer system with wearing course over cushion course. Provide manufacturer's standard thickness for each layer as required for overall thickness indicated, tested for impact attenuation according to ASTM F 1292 and for accessibility according to ASTM F 1951.
 - a. Wearing Course: Formulation of EPDM rubber particles, with minimum of 20 percent and maximum of 26 percent of ethylene propylene-diene-saturated polymethylene main chain along with other organic and inorganic components.
 - b. Cushion Course: Manufacturer's standard formulation of recycled SBR particles and polyurethane, site mixed and applied.
 - c. Binder: Weather-resistant, UV-stabilized, flexible, nonhardening, 100 percent solids polyurethane complying with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction for nontoxic and low VOC content.
 - d. Lacquer Top Coat: Manufacturer's standard polyurethane-based formulation.



- e. Critical Height: **3 feet (1 m) OR [4 feet (1.2 m) OR 5 feet (1.5 m) OR 6 feet (1.8 m) OR 7 feet (2.1 m) OR 8 feet (2.4 m) OR 9 feet (2.7 m) OR 10 feet (3 m) OR 12 feet (3.7 m)], as directed.**
 - f. Overall Thickness: Not less than as required for critical height indicated **1-1/2 inches (38 mm) OR 2 inches (50 mm) OR 2-1/2 inches (64 mm) OR 3 inches (75 mm) OR 3-1/2 inches (89 mm) OR 4 inches (100 mm) OR 4-1/2 inches (114 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm) OR 5-1/2 inches (140 mm), as directed.**
 - g. Primer/Adhesive: Manufacturer's standard primer and weather-resistant, moisture-cured polyurethane adhesive suitable for unit, substrate, and location indicated.
 - h. Wearing Course Color(s): As selected from manufacturer's full range.
 - 1) Color **Pattern OR Graphics**: As directed.
 2. Leveling and Patching Material: Portland cement-based grout or epoxy- or polyurethane-based formulation suitable for exterior use and approved by playground surface system manufacturer.
- C. Unitary Synthetic Tile Surface
1. Tile System: Manufacturer's standard blend of recycled SBR, EPDM rubber, or PVC particles forming an integral wearing course and cushion course, tested for impact attenuation according to ASTM F 1292 and for accessibility according to ASTM F 1951.
 - a. Unit Size: **24 by 24 inches (600 by 600 mm).**
 - b. Base Profile: With integral ribbed or grid-patterned underside forming channels for water drainage between surface and substrate.
 - c. Border Edge and Corner Units: Tapered, bevel-edged units that transition from the face of playground surface to the adjacent surface below it with a straight-sloped outside edge; size compatible with field units maintaining layout pattern continuity. Provide border edge and corner units where surface does not abut vertical surfaces.
 - d. Critical Height: **7 feet (2.1 m) OR 12 feet (3.7 m), as directed.**
 - e. Overall Thickness: Not less than as required for critical height indicated **1-3/4 inches (45 mm) OR 2-3/4 inches (70 mm) OR 4 inches (100 mm), as directed.**
 - f. Anchors: Manufacturer's standard.
 - g. Anchor Cement: Manufacturer's standard nonshrink grout or polymer resin.
 - h. Tile Color(s): **As directed.**
 - 1) Color **Pattern OR Graphics**: As selected from manufacturer's full range.
 - i. Filler/Sealant: Manufacturer's standard clear silicone or polyurethane filler/sealant suitable for exterior use.
 2. Leveling and Patching Material: Portland cement-based grout or epoxy- or polyurethane-based formulation suitable for exterior use and approved by playground surface system manufacturer.
- D. Organic Loose-Fill Surface
1. Wood Chips: Random-sized wood chips suitable for mulching trees and shrubs.
 2. Double-Shredded Bark Mulch: Random-sized bark, shredded twice, suitable for mulching trees and shrubs.
 3. Engineered Wood Fibers: Random-sized wood fibers, in manufacturer's standard fiber size, approximately 10 times longer than wide; containing no bark, leaves, twigs, or foreign or toxic materials according to ASTM F 2075; graded according to manufacturer's standard specification for material consistency for playground surfaces and for accessibility according to ASTM F 1951.
 - a. Critical Height: **6 feet (1.8 m) OR 9 feet (2.7 m) OR 10 feet (3 m) OR 11 feet (3.4 m), as directed.**
 - b. Uncompressed Material Depth: Not less than as required for critical height indicated **OR 6 inches (150 mm) OR 9 inches (229 mm) OR 12 inches (305 mm), as directed.**
- E. Inorganic Loose-Fill Surface
1. Inorganic Aggregate Materials: Clean, washed, and free of loam, clay, organic matter, debris, and other foreign substances.
 - a. Fine Sand: Complying with ASTM C 136 for the following sieve analysis test results; provide minimum depth of material with critical height indicated according to CPSC No. 325:



- 1) Sieve Sizes and Percent Passing through Screen: No. 16 passing 100 percent, No. 30 passing 98 percent, No. 50 passing 62 percent, No. 100 passing 17 percent, and No. 200 passing 0 to 1 percent.
 - b. Coarse Sand: Complying with ASTM C 136 for the following sieve analysis test results; provide minimum depth of material with critical height indicated according to CPSC No. 325:
 - 1) Sieve Sizes and Percent Passing through Screen: No. 4 passing 98 percent, No. 8 passing 73 percent, No. 16 passing 4 percent, No. 30 passing 1 percent, and No. 50 passing 0 to 1 percent.
 - c. Fine Gravel: Rounded, hard, durable stone, free of sand, with particle size less than **3/8 inch (9.5 mm)** in diameter complying with ASTM C 136 for the following sieve analysis test results; provide minimum depth of material with critical height indicated according to CPSC No. 325:
 - 1) Sieve Sizes and Percent Passing through Screen: **3/8 inch (9.5 mm)** passing 100 percent, No. 3-1/2 passing 93 percent, No. 4 passing 65 percent, No. 8 passing 8 percent, No. 16 passing 5 percent, and No. 30 passing 4 percent.
 - d. Medium Gravel: Rounded, hard, durable, riverbed gravel or tumbled stone, free of sand, with particle size less than **1/2 inch (13 mm)** in diameter complying with ASTM C 136 for the following sieve analysis test results; provide minimum depth of material with critical height indicated according to CPSC No. 325:
 - 1) Sieve Sizes and Percent Passing through Screen: **1/2 inch (13 mm)** passing 100 percent, **3/8 inch (9.5 mm)** passing 80 percent, **5/16 inch (8 mm)** passing 20 percent, No. 4 passing 8 percent, and No. 16 passing 3 percent.
 2. Shredded Tires: Rubber particles from 100 percent recycled tires, free from steel wires, rubber dust, and other foreign substances, tested for impact attenuation according to ASTM F 1292 and for accessibility according to ASTM F 1951.
 - a. Critical Height: **6 feet (1.8 m) OR 9 feet (2.7 m) OR 10 feet (3 m) OR 11 feet (3.4 m), as directed.**
 - b. Uncompressed Material Depth: Not less than as required for critical height indicated **OR 6 inches (150 mm) OR 9 inches (229 mm) OR 12 inches (305 mm), as directed.**
- F. Loose-Fill Accessories
1. Edgings: Anchored-in-place, weather-resistant containment barrier designed to minimize sharp edges, protrusions, and tripping hazards; formed by interconnected, modular units.
 - a. Polyethylene Units: UV-light-stabilized, 100 percent recycled polyethylene, not less than **1/4-inch (6-mm)** wall thickness; made into smooth-surfaced straight and curved units with radiused exposed edges and integral, molded-in color; in manufacturer's standard sizes.
 - 1) Color: As selected from manufacturer's full range.
 - b. Metal Units: Steel fabricated with radiused exposed edges and finished with PVC plastisol coating, straight **OR** right-angled corner, **as directed**, and curved units, in manufacturer's standard sizes.
 - 1) Color: As selected from manufacturer's full range.
 - c. Rubber Units: Compression molded from 100 percent recycled SBR, in manufacturer's standard sizes.
 - 1) Color: As selected from manufacturer's full range.
 - d. Anchor Stakes: Manufacturer's standard, of corrosion-resistant-coated metal or noncorrodible material, designed to be nonprotruding when installed, for connecting units and securing in-place.
 2. Stabilizing Mats: Manufacturer's standard, water-permeable PVC or rubber mats tested for impact attenuation according to ASTM F 1292, and rated for use in the following locations, with anchoring system designed to anchor mat securely to subgrade through engineered wood:
 - a. Location: At excessive wear areas and as follows:
 - 1) On top of loose-fill surface.
 - 2) Below top of loose-fill surface.
 - 3) On subgrade below loose-fill surface.



- 4) Under and in front of slide exits.
- 5) Under and around swings.
- 6) At finished grade around transfer stations at accessible perimeter.
- 7) At high-traffic areas and playground equipment where indicated.
- 8) Where indicated.
- b. Size: **36 by 36 inches (914 by 914 mm) OR 40 by 40 inches (1016 by 1016 mm) OR 48 by 48 inches (1200 by 1200 mm), as directed.**
- c. Color: As selected from manufacturer's full range.

G. Geosynthetics

1. Drainage/Separation Geotextile: Nonwoven, needle-punched geotextile, manufactured for subsurface drainage applications and made from polyolefins or polyesters; complying with the following minimum properties determined according to ASTM D 4759 and referenced standard test methods:
 - a. Weight: **4 oz./sq. yd. (136 g/sq. m)** according to ASTM D 5261.
 - b. Water Flow Rate: **100 gpm/sq. ft. (68 L/s per sq. m) OR 150 gpm/sq. ft. (102 L/s per sq. m), as directed**, according to ASTM D 4491.
2. Molded-Sheet Drainage Panel: Prefabricated, composite drainage panels made with drainage core and filter fabric.
 - a. Drainage Core: Three-dimensional, nonbiodegradable, molded-plastic-sheet material designed to effectively drain water under maximum fill pressures.
 - b. Fabric: Nonwoven, needle-punched geotextile, specifically manufactured as a filter geotextile and made from polyolefins or polyesters; complying with the following minimum properties determined according to ASTM D 4759 and referenced standard test methods:
 - 1) Weight: **4 oz./sq. yd. (136 g/sq. m)** according to ASTM D 5261.
 - 2) Water Flow Rate: **100 gpm/sq. ft. (68 L/s per sq. m) OR 150 gpm/sq. ft. (102 L/s per sq. m), as directed**, according to ASTM D 4491.
 - c. Minimum Flow Rate: **9 gpm/foot (1.9 L/s per m)** according to ASTM D 4491.
3. Weed-Control Barrier: Composite fabric geotextile consisting of woven, needle-punched polypropylene substrate bonded to a nonwoven polypropylene fabric, weighing not less than 4.8 oz./sq. yd. (160 g/sq. m).

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Preparation

1. General: Prepare substrates to receive surfacing products according to playground surface system manufacturer's written instructions. Verify that substrates are sound and without high spots, ridges, holes, and depressions.
2. Concrete **OR** Asphalt, **as directed**, Substrates: Provide sound surface free of laitance, efflorescence, curing compounds, and other contaminants incompatible with playground surface system.
 - a. Repair unsatisfactory surfaces and fill holes and depressions.
 - b. Mechanically scarify or otherwise prepare concrete substrates to achieve recommended degree of roughness.
 - c. Saw cut concrete **OR** asphalt, **as directed**, for terminal edges of playground surface systems as indicated.
 - d. Treat control joints and other nonmoving substrate cracks to prevent telegraphing through playground surface system.

B. Installation, General

1. General: Comply with playground surface system manufacturer's written installation instructions. Install playground surface system over area and in thickness indicated.

C. Geosynthetic Installation



1. General: Install geosynthetics according to playground surface system manufacturer's and geosynthetic manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Geotextiles: Completely cover area indicated, overlapping sides and edges a minimum of **4 inches (100 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm)**, **as directed**, with manufacturer's standard treatment for **OR** overlapping loosely laid **OR** adhesively bonded, **as directed**, seams.
 - 1) Perimeter: Adhere edges on all sides to top of perimeter curb or footing.

D. Installation Of Seamless Playground Surface Systems

1. Seamless Surface: Mix and apply components of playground surface system according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Substrate Primer: Apply over prepared substrate at manufacturer's standard spreading rate for type of substrate.
 - b. Cushion Course: Spread evenly over primed substrate to form a uniform layer applied at manufacturer's standard spreading rate in one continuous operation, with a minimum of cold joints.
 - c. Cushion Course: Lay out tile units from center marks established with principal perimeter edges, discounting minor offsets, so units at opposite edges of installation are of equal width. Adjust as necessary to avoid using cut widths that equal less than one-half of a unit at perimeter.
 - d. Intercoat Primer: Over cured cushion course, apply primer at manufacturer's standard spreading rate.
 - e. Wearing Course: Spread over primed base course to form a uniform layer applied at manufacturer's standard spreading rate in one continuous operation and, except where color changes, with no **OR** a minimum of, **as directed**, cold joints. Finish surface to produce manufacturer's standard wearing-surface texture.
 - 1) Where colored pattern is **OR** graphics are, **as directed**, indicated, place adjacent colored material as soon as placed colored material is sufficiently cured, using primer or adhesive if required by manufacturer's written instructions.
 - f. Edge Treatment: Flush **OR** Extended surface course **OR** Saw-cut base and vertical pour, **as directed**.

E. Installation Of Tile Playground Surface Systems

1. Tile Units: Provide a uniform wearing surface with no unaligned units, raised edges, or surface imperfections.
 - a. Lay out units from center marks established with principal perimeter edges, discounting minor offsets, so units at opposite edges of installation are of equal width. Adjust as necessary to avoid using cut widths that equal less than one-half of a unit at perimeter. Allow for border edge.
 - 1) Alignment Axis and Pattern: Lay units along axis and in grid pattern indicated.
OR
Alignment Axis: Lay units square **OR** at a 45-degree angle, **as directed**, with playground equipment axis.
 - 2) Pattern: Lay units in straight-line grid pattern with joints aligned.
OR
Pattern: Lay units in half-unit, offset grid pattern with staggered joints.
 - b. Cut and fit units around playground equipment supports and vertical surfaces. Do not create voids greater than **3/8 inch (9.5 mm)** wide.
 - 1) Do not stretch units during installation.
 - c. Adhesively Applied Units: Adhere units to substrates using a full spread of adhesive applied to substrate or to unit and to each other.
 - d. Mechanically Fastened Units: Anchor to substrates.
 - e. Mechanically Attached Units (only for solid revulcanized rubber units): Mechanically attach all four sides of units, including border edge and corner units, to each other using number of fasteners per side as recommended by system manufacturer. Free lay sheet of attached units on substrate.



- f. Mechanically Attached Units Retained by Adhesively Applied Perimeter Units: Mechanically attach all four sides of units to each other using number of fasteners per side as recommended by system manufacturer. Adhere not less than one course of perimeter units and border edge and corner units to substrates using a full spread of adhesive applied to substrate or to unit and to each other.
 - g. Edge Borders: Maintain fully cushioned thickness.
 - h. Filler/Sealant: Mask area surrounding cutouts around playground equipment supports and other obstructions. Apply a full bead of filler/sealant, filling cutouts immediately after laying tile with cutout.
- F. Installation Of Loose-Fill Playground Surface Systems
 - 1. Loose-Fill Edgings: Place as indicated, and permanently secure in place and attach to each other according to edging manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 2. Loose Fill: Place playground surface system materials including manufacturer's standard amount of excess material for compacting naturally with time **OR** including manufacturer's standard amount of excess material for compacting mechanically, **as directed**, to required depths after Installation of playground equipment support posts and foundations.
 - 3. Stabilizing Mats: Coordinate installation of mats and mat anchoring system with placing and compacting of loose-fill.
 - 4. Compacting and Grading: Uniformly compact and grade loose-fill according to manufacturer's written instructions to an even surface free from irregular surface changes as indicated.
 - 5. Finish Grading: Hand rake to a smooth finished surface and to required elevations.
- G. Field Quality Control
 - 1. Testing Services: Testing and inspecting of completed applications of playground surface system shall take place according to ASTM F 1292.
 - 2. Remove and replace applications of playground surface system where test results indicate that it does not comply with requirements.
 - 3. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with requirements.
- H. Protection
 - 1. Seamless **OR** Tile, **as directed**, Systems: Prevent traffic over system for not less than 48 hours after installation.

END OF SECTION 32 18 16 13a



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SECTION 32 18 16 13b - RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of recreational facilities. Products shall match existing materials and/or shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals

1. Shop Drawings and/or Catalogue Cuts shall be submitted for approval prior to any installation.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Materials shall be resistant to corrosion and degradation by ultraviolet rays. Hardware and fittings shall be at least as corrosion-resistant as the materials fastened.

1. Steel Plates, Pipe, Tubing, Sheets, Wire Ropes, Chains, and Miscellaneous Shapes shall be stainless steel or galvanized steel, even if painted or coated with vinyl or other protective finish. All open pipe and tube ends shall have rain caps.
2. Wood shall be all-heart cedar, cypress, or redwood or shall be treated with a non-toxic preservative. Wood shall not be used where it will be in direct contact with the ground, unless approved by the Owner.
3. Fiberglass shall be smooth fiberglass-reinforced polyester with gelcoat coating and shall meet the following minimum physical properties: 22,000 psi (1,550 kg/sq cm) flexural strength, 15,000 psi (1,055 kg/sq cm) tensile strength, and 20,000 psi (1,410 kg sq cm) compressive strength.
4. Aluminum shall be anodized.
5. Foundations shall be 3,200 psi (225 kg/sq cm) compressive strength concrete, enforced as required. Provide embedded anchorage items as required,

B. Playground Equipment, including see-saws, slides, swings, whirlers, and monkey bars, shall be prefabricated and designed to withstand the anticipated structural loads.

1. Exposed Surfaces shall be smooth (except where required to be nonslip) seamless, and nonsplintering.
2. Steps, Platforms, and Other Flat Surfaces Subject to Foot Traffic shall be non-slip, but not abrasive and shall be formed to exclude or drain away water.
3. Fastening shall be flush, concealed, or otherwise formed or located to prevent injury to children playing on the equipment.
4. Slides shall have stainless steel sliding surfaces.

C. Bike Racks shall be mounted, and sections (if rack is sectional) shall be attached with tamper-proof fasteners.

D. Fiberglass Shelters shall be reinforced with steel, aluminum, or wood framework as required. Shelter roof shall be sloped to drain. Fiberglass edges shall be returned so that they are not exposed, Shelters shall be prefabricated and designed to withstand the anticipated live, dead, and wind loads.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Recreational facilities shall be installed plumb, aligned, and securely anchored to the ground. Adjust equipment with moving parts until operation is smooth and easy.

32 - Exterior Improvements



END OF SECTION 32 18 16 13b



32 - Exterior Improvements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
32 18 16 13	32 17 23 13	Track, Court, And Playground Markings
32 18 16 13	32 18 23 39	Synthetic Running Track Surface



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SECTION 32 18 23 13 - PLAYING FIELDS

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for repair and maintenance of playing fields. Products shall match existing materials and/or shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product/material indicated.
2. Shop drawings shall be submitted for approval.

1.2 PRODUCTS

- A. Fills required to bring the subgrade of playing surfaces up to required elevation shall be placed in horizontal layers of not more than **8 in. (200 mm)** in loose thickness. The top layer of all fills and excavated areas under the playing surfaces shall be compacted to 95 percent maximum density in accordance with ASTM D 698.

- B. Sand-Clay Playing Surfaces shall consist of a stone foundation course, a clay foundation course, a wearing course and, where equipped, a drainage filter course, constructed on the prepared subgrade.

1. Stone Foundation Course: A layer at least **3 in. (75 mm)** thick of **3/4- to 1-1/2 in. (19 to 38 mm)** crushed stone shall be spread over the subgrade or over the drainage filter course constructed thereon and shall be given preliminary compaction by rolling, followed by a filler consisting of **1/4- to 1/2-in. (6 to 13 mm)** crushed stone to fill voids in the underlying stone. The stone foundation course shall be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent maximum density in accordance with ASTM D 698.
2. Clay Foundation Course: Selected inorganic fat clay (CH) shall be evenly spread on the stone foundation course to produce a compacted layer not less than **3 in. (75 mm)** thick. The clay layer shall be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent of CE 55 maximum density in accordance with ASTM D 698.
3. Wearing Course: The approved inorganic clay-silt mixture of approximately 50 percent each of clay and silt shall be screened through a **1/4-in. (6 mm)** mesh screen. The wearing course shall be mixed in proportions of 1 part sand to 2 parts clay-silt by volume. The wearing course shall be compacted to at least 95 percent maximum density in accordance with ASTM D 698 and shall range from **1 to 1-1/2 in. (25 to 38 mm)** in thickness.
4. Drainage Filter Course: The drainage filter course shall consist of a well-graded aggregate course encased in a geotextile material and laid in such a manner to allow water to freely drain from the playing surfaces. The geotextile material shall be a woven or non-woven filter material with a minimum permeability of **0.008 in./sec (0.02 cm/sec)**. The material shall be resistant to mildew, ratting, insects, rodents, and chemicals normally encountered in a subsurface drainage system.

- C. Bituminous Concrete Playing Surfaces shall consist of a base course, prime coat, bituminous leveling course, tack coat, surface course, color coating and, where required, a drainage filter course, all constructed on a prepared subgrade. The stabilized-aggregate base course shall be compacted at optimum moisture to at least 95 percent maximum density in accordance with ASTM D 698. Marshall stability shall not be less than **500 pounds (190 kg)** and the flow shall not be greater than **20/100 in. (12.7 mm)**. The bituminous mixture shall be compacted until the voids in the total mix are reduced to less than 4.0 percent by volume.

32 - Exterior Improvements



1. Thickness of Courses: Base course shall be 4 in. (400 mm) thick after compaction. Leveling course shall be 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) thick after compaction unless directed otherwise. Surface course shall be 1 in. (100 mm) thick after Compaction.
2. Color Coating and Marking Paint: After curing of the bituminous surface course, the entire playing surface shall be covered with a color coat as required.

D. Portland Cement Concrete Playing Surfaces:

1. Aggregate: The nominal aggregate size shall be 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) to No. 4 sieve size and shall conform to ASTM C 33.
2. Portland Cement: The cement shall conform to ASTM C 150, Type IA or IIA; or ASTM C 595, Type IP-A.
3. Thickness: Horizontal Portland cement concrete playing surfaces shall consist of concrete slabs 4 inches thick.

E. Maintenance of Sand-Clay Surfaces: Prior to final acceptance, the Contractor shall make one application of 3/4 lb/sq yd (0.4 kg/sq m) of calcium chloride to the sand-clay surface of the entire playing area.

F. Portable Outdoor Bleachers:

1. Bleachers shall be designed to support a uniformly distributed live load of 100 lb/sq ft (490 kg/sq m) of gross horizontal projection and a horizontal wind load of 30 lbs/sq ft (150 kg/sq ft) of gross vertical projection. All seat and foot plank members shall be designed to support not less than 120 lb/lin ft (150 kg/m).
2. Wood Seating and Walk Boards shall be preservative-treated and painted.

G. Steel Basketball Poles: Minimum diameter 3-1/2 in. (88 mm); galvanized pipe.

H. Running Track: Gravel and cinders over stone base; compaction to 95 percent of maximum density in accordance with ASTM D 698. One hundred percent by weight of the gravel and cinders shall pass the 3/4-in. (19 mm) screen, and 90 percent of the gravel and cinders shall be retained on the No. 4 screen.

1.3 EXECUTION (Not Used)

END OF SECTION 32 18 23 13



SECTION 32 18 23 13a - TURF AND GRASSES

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for lawns and grasses. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. Section Includes:
 - a. Seeding.
 - b. Hydroseeding.
 - c. Sodding.
 - d. Plugging.
 - e. Sprigging.
 - f. Meadow grasses and wildflowers.
 - g. Turf renovation.
 - h. Erosion-control material(s).
 - i. Grass paving.

C. Definitions

1. Duff Layer: The surface layer of native topsoil that is composed of mostly decayed leaves, twigs, and detritus.
2. Finish Grade: Elevation of finished surface of planting soil.
3. Manufactured Topsoil: Soil produced off-site by homogeneously blending mineral soils or sand with stabilized organic soil amendments to produce topsoil or planting soil.
4. Pesticide: A substance or mixture intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating a pest. This includes insecticides, miticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and molluscicides. It also includes substances or mixtures intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.
5. Pests: Living organisms that occur where they are not desired or that cause damage to plants, animals, or people. These include insects, mites, grubs, mollusks (snails and slugs), rodents (gophers, moles, and mice), unwanted plants (weeds), fungi, bacteria, and viruses.
6. Planting Soil: Standardized topsoil; existing, native surface topsoil; existing, in-place surface soil; imported topsoil; or manufactured topsoil that is modified with soil amendments and perhaps fertilizers to produce a soil mixture best for plant growth.
7. Subgrade: Surface or elevation of subsoil remaining after excavation is complete, or top surface of a fill or backfill before planting soil is placed.
8. Subsoil: All soil beneath the topsoil layer of the soil profile, and typified by the lack of organic matter and soil organisms.
9. Surface Soil: Soil that is present at the top layer of the existing soil profile at the Project site. In undisturbed areas, the surface soil is typically topsoil, but in disturbed areas such as urban environments, the surface soil can be subsoil.

D. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. Certification of Grass Seed.
 - a. Certification of each seed mixture for turfgrass sod **OR** plugs, **as directed**.
3. Product Certificates: For soil amendments and fertilizers, from manufacturer.
4. Maintenance Instructions: Recommended procedures to be established by the Owner for maintenance of turf and meadows during a calendar year. Submit before expiration of required initial maintenance periods.



E. Quality Assurance

1. Installer's Field Supervision: Require Installer to maintain an experienced full-time supervisor on Project site when work is in progress.
 - a. Pesticide Applicator: State licensed, commercial.
2. Soil Analysis: For each unamended soil type, furnish soil analysis and a written report by a qualified soil-testing laboratory.
 - a. The soil-testing laboratory shall oversee soil sampling.
 - b. Report suitability of tested soil for turf growth.
 - 1) State recommendations for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash nutrients and soil amendments to be added to produce satisfactory planting soil suitable for healthy, viable plants.
 - 2) Report presence of problem salts, minerals, or heavy metals; if present, provide additional recommendations for corrective action.

F. Delivery, Storage, And Handling

1. Seed and Other Packaged Materials: Deliver packaged materials in original, unopened containers showing weight, certified analysis, name and address of manufacturer, and indication of conformance with state and federal laws, as applicable.
2. Sod: Harvest, deliver, store, and handle sod according to requirements in "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Materials" and "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Transplanting and Installation" in TPI's "Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding." Deliver sod in time for planting within 24 hours of harvesting. Protect sod from breakage and drying.
3. Bulk Materials:
 - a. Do not dump or store bulk materials near structures, utilities, walkways and pavements, or on existing turf areas or plants.
 - b. Provide erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of bulk materials, discharge of soil-bearing water runoff, and airborne dust reaching adjacent properties, water conveyance systems, or walkways.
 - c. Accompany each delivery of bulk fertilizers, lime, and soil amendments with appropriate certificates.

G. Maintenance Service

1. Initial Turf Maintenance Service: Provide full maintenance by skilled employees of landscape Installer. Maintain as required in Part 1.3. Begin maintenance immediately after each area is planted and continue until acceptable turf is established but for not less than the following periods:
 - a. Seeded Turf: 60 days from date of planting completion **OR** Final Completion, **as directed**.
 - 1) When initial maintenance period has not elapsed before end of planting season, or if turf is not fully established, continue maintenance during next planting season.
 - b. Sodded Turf: 30 days from date of planting completion **OR** Final Completion, **as directed**.
 - c. Plugged Turf: 30 days from date of planting completion **OR** Final Completion, **as directed**.
 - d. Sprigged Turf: 30 days from date of planting completion **OR** Final Completion, **as directed**.
2. Initial Meadow Maintenance Service: Provide full maintenance by skilled employees of landscape Installer. Maintain as required in Part 1.3. Begin maintenance immediately after each area is planted and continue until acceptable meadow is established, but for not less than 40 days from date of planting completion **OR** Final Completion, **as directed**.
3. Continuing Maintenance Proposal: From Installer to the Owner, in the form of a standard yearly (or other period) maintenance agreement, starting on date initial maintenance service is concluded. State services, obligations, conditions, and terms for agreement period and for future renewal options.

**1.2 PRODUCTS****A. Seed**

1. Grass Seed: Fresh, clean, dry, new-crop seed complying with AOSA's "Journal of Seed Technology; Rules for Testing Seeds" for purity and germination tolerances.
2. Seed Species: If grass seed is required to be certified by the State Department of Agriculture, State-certified seed of grass species as follows:
OR
Seed Species: If grass seed is not required to be certified by the State Department of Agriculture, seed of grass species as follows, with not less than 95 percent germination, not less than 85 percent pure seed, and not more than 0.5 percent weed seed:
 - a. Warm-season grass
 - 1) Full Sun: Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*).
 - b. Cool-season grass
 - 1) Full Sun: Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), a minimum of three cultivars.
 - 2) Sun and Partial Shade: Proportioned by weight as follows:
 - a) 50 percent Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).
 - b) 30 percent chewings red fescue (*Festuca rubra* variety).
 - c) 10 percent perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*).
 - d) 10 percent redtop (*Agrostis alba*).
 - 3) Shade: Proportioned by weight as follows:
 - a) 50 percent chewings red fescue (*Festuca rubra* variety).
 - b) 35 percent rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*).
 - c) 15 percent redtop (*Agrostis alba*).
3. Grass Seed Mix: Proprietary seed mix as directed by the Owner.

B. Turfgrass Sod

1. Turfgrass Sod: Certified **OR** Approved **OR** Number 1 Quality/Premium, including limitations on thatch, weeds, diseases, nematodes, and insects, **as directed**, complying with "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Materials" in TPI's "Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding." Furnish viable sod of uniform density, color, and texture, strongly rooted, and capable of vigorous growth and development when planted.
2. Turfgrass Species (warm-season grass): Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) **OR** Carpetgrass (*Axonopus affinis*) **OR** Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) **OR** St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) **OR** Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia japonica*) **OR** Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia matrella*), **as directed**.
3. Turfgrass Species (cool-season grass): Sod of grass species as follows, with not less than 95 percent germination, not less than 85 percent pure seed, and not more than 0.5 percent weed seed:
 - a. Full Sun: Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), a minimum of three cultivars.
 - b. Sun and Partial Shade: Proportioned by weight as follows:
 - 1) 50 percent Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).
 - 2) 30 percent chewings red fescue (*Festuca rubra* variety).
 - 3) 10 percent perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*).
 - 4) 10 percent redtop (*Agrostis alba*).
 - c. Shade: Proportioned by weight as follows:
 - 1) 50 percent chewings red fescue (*Festuca rubra* variety).
 - 2) 35 percent rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*).
 - 3) 15 percent redtop (*Agrostis alba*).

C. Plugs

1. Plugs: Turfgrass sod, certified **OR** approved **OR** Number 1 Quality/Premium, including limitations on thatch, weeds, diseases, nematodes, and insects, **as directed**, complying with "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Materials" in TPI's "Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding." Furnish viable sod of uniform density, color, and texture, cut into square or round plugs, strongly rooted,



and capable of vigorous growth and development when planted; of the following turfgrass species and plug size:

- a. Turfgrass Species (warm-season grass): Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) **OR** Carpetgrass (*Axonopus affinis*) **OR** Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) **OR** St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) **OR** Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia japonica*) **OR** Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia matrella*), **as directed**.
- b. Plug Size: **2 inches (50 mm) OR 3 inches (75 mm) OR 4 inches (100 mm), as directed.**

D. Sprigs

1. Sod Sprigs: Healthy living stems, rhizomes, or stolons with a minimum of two nodes and attached roots free of soil, of the following turfgrass species:
 - a. Turfgrass Species (warm-season grass): Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) **OR** Carpetgrass (*Axonopus affinis*) **OR** Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) **OR** St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) **OR** Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia japonica*) **OR** Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia matrella*), **as directed**.
 - b. Turfgrass Species (cool-season grass): Creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis palustris*).

E. Meadow Grasses And Wildflowers

1. Wildflower Seed: Fresh, clean, and dry new seed, of mixed species as directed.
2. Native Grass Seed: Fresh, clean, and dry new seed, of mixed species as directed.
3. Wildflower and Native Grass Seed: Fresh, clean, and dry new seed, of mixed species as directed.
4. Seed Carrier: Inert material, sharp clean sand or perlite, mixed with seed at a ratio of not less than two parts seed carrier to one part seed.

F. Inorganic Soil Amendments

1. Lime: ASTM C 602, agricultural liming material containing a minimum of 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and as follows:
 - a. Class T, with a minimum of 99 percent passing through **No. 8 (2.36-mm)** sieve and a minimum of 75 percent passing through **No. 60 (0.25-mm)** sieve.
OR
Class O, with a minimum of 95 percent passing through **No. 8 (2.36-mm)** sieve and a minimum of 55 percent passing through **No. 60 (0.25-mm)** sieve.
 - b. Provide lime in form of ground dolomitic limestone **OR** calcitic limestone **OR** mollusk shells, **as directed**.
2. Sulfur: Granular, biodegradable, containing a minimum of 90 percent sulfur, and with a minimum of 99 percent passing through **No. 6 (3.35-mm)** sieve and a maximum of 10 percent passing through **No. 40 (0.425-mm)** sieve.
3. Iron Sulfate: Granulated ferrous sulfate containing a minimum of 20 percent iron and 10 percent sulfur.
4. Aluminum Sulfate: Commercial grade, unadulterated.
5. Perlite: Horticultural perlite, soil amendment grade.
6. Agricultural Gypsum: Minimum 90 percent calcium sulfate, finely ground with 90 percent passing through **No. 50 (0.30-mm)** sieve.
7. Sand: Clean, washed, natural or manufactured, and free of toxic materials.
8. Diatomaceous Earth: Calcined, 90 percent silica, with approximately 140 percent water absorption capacity by weight.
OR
Zeolites: Mineral clinoptilolite with at least 60 percent water absorption by weight.

G. Organic Soil Amendments

1. Compost: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through **1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm) OR 1/2-inch (12.5-mm), as directed**, sieve; soluble salt content of 5 to 10



decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:

- a. Organic Matter Content: 50 to 60 percent of dry weight.
- b. Feedstock: Agricultural, food, or industrial residuals; biosolids; yard trimmings; or source-separated or compostable mixed solid waste.
2. Sphagnum Peat: Partially decomposed sphagnum peat moss, finely divided or of granular texture, with a pH range of 3.4 to 4.8.
3. Muck Peat: Partially decomposed moss peat, native peat, or reed-sedge peat, finely divided or of granular texture, with a pH range of 6 to 7.5, and having a water-absorbing capacity of 1100 to 2000 percent.
4. Wood Derivatives: Decomposed, nitrogen-treated sawdust, ground bark, or wood waste; of uniform texture and free of chips, stones, sticks, soil, or toxic materials.
 - a. In lieu of decomposed wood derivatives, mix partially decomposed wood derivatives with ammonium nitrate at a minimum rate of **0.15 lb/cu. ft. (2.4 kg/cu. m)** of loose sawdust or ground bark, or with ammonium sulfate at a minimum rate of **0.25 lb/cu. ft. (4 kg/cu. m)** of loose sawdust or ground bark.
5. Manure: Well-rotted, unleached, stable or cattle manure containing not more than 25 percent by volume of straw, sawdust, or other bedding materials; free of toxic substances, stones, sticks, soil, weed seed, and material harmful to plant growth.

H. Fertilizers

1. Bonemeal: Commercial, raw or steamed, finely ground; a minimum of 1 **OR** 4, **as directed**, percent nitrogen and 10 **OR** 20, **as directed**, percent phosphoric acid.
2. Superphosphate: Commercial, phosphate mixture, soluble; a minimum of 20 percent available phosphoric acid.
3. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial-grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast- and slow-release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium in the following composition:
 - a. Composition: **1 lb/1000 sq. ft. (0.45 kg/92.9 sq. m)** of actual nitrogen, 4 percent phosphorous, and 2 percent potassium, by weight.
 - b. Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in soil reports from a qualified soil-testing laboratory.
4. Slow-Release Fertilizer: Granular or pelleted fertilizer consisting of 50 percent water-insoluble nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the following composition:
 - a. Composition: 20 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphorous, and 10 percent potassium, by weight.
OR
Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in soil reports from a qualified soil-testing laboratory.

I. Planting Soils

1. Planting Soil: ASTM D 5268 topsoil, with pH range of 5.5 to 7, a minimum of 2 percent organic material content **OR** Existing, native surface topsoil formed under natural conditions with the duff layer retained during excavation process **OR** Existing, in-place surface soil **OR** Imported topsoil or manufactured topsoil from off-site sources; do not obtain from agricultural land, bogs or marshes, **as directed**. Verify suitability of soil to produce viable planting soil. Clean soil of roots, plants, sod, stones, clods, clay lumps, pockets of coarse sand, concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, building debris, and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth. Mix soil with the following soil amendments and fertilizers in the following quantities to produce planting soil:
 - a. Ratio of Loose Compost to Topsoil by Volume: 1:4 **OR** 1:3 **OR** 1:2, **as directed**.
 - b. Ratio of Loose Sphagnum **OR** Muck, **as directed**, Peat to Topsoil by Volume: as directed by the Owner .
 - c. Ratio of Loose Wood Derivatives to Topsoil by Volume: as directed by the Owner.
 - d. Weight of Lime per **1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m)**: as directed by the Owner.



- e. Weight of Sulfur **OR** Iron Sulfate **OR** Aluminum Sulfate, **as directed**, per 1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m): as directed by the Owner.
- f. Weight of Agricultural Gypsum per 1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m): as directed by the Owner.
- g. Volume of Sand Plus 10 Percent Diatomaceous Earth **OR** Zeolites, **as directed**, per 1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m): as directed by the Owner.
- h. Weight of Bonemeal per 1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m): as directed by the Owner.
- i. Weight of Superphosphate per 1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m): as directed by the Owner.
- j. Weight of Commercial Fertilizer per 1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m): as directed by the Owner.
- k. Weight of Slow-Release Fertilizer per 1000 Sq. Ft. (92.9 Sq. m): as directed by the Owner.

J. Mulches

- 1. Straw Mulch: Provide air-dry, clean, mildew- and seed-free, salt hay or threshed straw of wheat, rye, oats, or barley.
- 2. Sphagnum Peat Mulch: Partially decomposed sphagnum peat moss, finely divided or of granular texture, and with a pH range of 3.4 to 4.8.
- 3. Muck Peat Mulch: Partially decomposed moss peat, native peat, or reed-sedge peat, finely divided or of granular texture, with a pH range of 6 to 7.5, and having a water-absorbing capacity of 1100 to 2000 percent.
- 4. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch (25-mm) sieve; soluble salt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:
 - a. Organic Matter Content: 50 to 60 percent of dry weight.
 - b. Feedstock: Agricultural, food, or industrial residuals; biosolids; yard trimmings; or source-separated or compostable mixed solid waste.
- 5. Fiber Mulch: Biodegradable, dyed-wood, cellulose-fiber mulch; nontoxic and free of plant-growth or germination inhibitors; with a maximum moisture content of 15 percent and a pH range of 4.5 to 6.5.
- 6. Nonasphaltic Tackifier: Colloidal tackifier recommended by fiber-mulch manufacturer for slurry application; nontoxic and free of plant-growth or germination inhibitors.
- 7. Asphalt Emulsion: ASTM D 977, Grade SS-1; nontoxic and free of plant-growth or germination inhibitors.

K. Pesticides

- 1. General: Pesticide, registered and approved by EPA, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and of type recommended by manufacturer for each specific problem and as required for Project conditions and application. Do not use restricted pesticides unless authorized in writing by authorities having jurisdiction.
- 2. Pre-Emergent Herbicide (Selective and Non-Selective): Effective for controlling the germination or growth of weeds within planted areas at the soil level directly below the mulch layer.
- 3. Post-Emergent Herbicide (Selective and Non-Selective): Effective for controlling weed growth that has already germinated.

L. Erosion-Control Materials

- 1. Erosion-Control Blankets: Biodegradable wood excelsior, straw, or coconut-fiber mat enclosed in a photodegradable plastic mesh. Include manufacturer's recommended steel wire staples, 6 inches (150 mm) long.
- 2. Erosion-Control Fiber Mesh: Biodegradable burlap or spun-coir mesh, a minimum of 0.92 lb/sq. yd. (0.5 kg/sq. m), with 50 to 65 percent open area. Include manufacturer's recommended steel wire staples, 6 inches (150 mm) long.
- 3. Erosion-Control Mats: Cellular, non-biodegradable slope-stabilization mats designed to isolate and contain small areas of soil over steeply sloped surface, of 3-inch (75-mm) **OR** 4-inch (100-mm) **OR** 6-inch (150-mm), **as directed**, nominal mat thickness. Include manufacturer's recommended anchorage system for slope conditions.



M. Grass-Paving Materials

1. Grass Paving: Cellular, non-biodegradable plastic mats, designed to contain small areas of soil and enhance the ability of turf to support vehicular and pedestrian traffic, of **1-inch (25-mm) OR 1-3/4-inch (45-mm) OR 2-inch (50-mm) OR** manufacturer's standard, **as directed**, nominal mat thickness. Include manufacturer's recommended anchorage system for slope conditions.
2. Base Course: Sound crushed stone or gravel complying with ASTM D 448 for Size No. 8 **OR** Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for base-course material, **as directed**.
3. Sand: Sound, sharp, washed, natural sand or crushed stone complying with gradation requirements in ASTM C 33 for fine aggregate.
4. Proprietary Growing Mix: As submitted and acceptable to the Owner.
5. Sandy Loam Soil Mix: Sound, sharp, washed, natural sand or crushed stone complying with gradation requirements in ASTM C 33 for fine aggregate blended with planting soil as specified. Use blend consisting of 1/2 sand and 1/2 planting soil **OR** 2/3 sand and 1/3 planting soil, **as directed**.
6. Soil for Paving Fill: Planting soil as specified.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Preparation

1. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities, trees, shrubs, and plantings from damage caused by planting operations.
 - a. Protect adjacent and adjoining areas from hydroseeding and hydromulching overspray.
 - b. Protect grade stakes set by others until directed to remove them.
2. Install erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways.

B. Turf Area Preparation

1. Limit turf subgrade preparation to areas to be planted.
2. Newly Graded Subgrades: Loosen subgrade to a minimum depth of **4 inches (100 mm) OR 6 inches (150 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm)**, **as directed**. Remove stones larger than **1 inch (25 mm) OR 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) OR 2 inches (50 mm)**, **as directed**, in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off the Owner's property.
 - a. Apply superphosphate fertilizer directly to subgrade before loosening.
 - b. Thoroughly blend planting soil off-site before spreading or spread topsoil, apply soil amendments and fertilizer on surface, and thoroughly blend planting soil.
 - 1) Delay mixing fertilizer with planting soil if planting will not proceed within a few days.
 - 2) Mix lime with dry soil before mixing fertilizer.
 - c. Spread planting soil to a depth of **4 inches (100 mm) OR 6 inches (150 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm)**, **as directed**, but not less than required to meet finish grades after light rolling and natural settlement. Do not spread if planting soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
 - 1) Spread approximately 1/2 the thickness of planting soil over loosened subgrade. Mix thoroughly into top **2 inches (50 mm) OR 4 inches (100 mm)**, **as directed**, of subgrade. Spread remainder of planting soil.
 - 2) Reduce elevation of planting soil to allow for soil thickness of sod.
3. Unchanged Subgrades: If turf is to be planted in areas unaltered or undisturbed by excavating, grading, or surface-soil stripping operations, prepare surface soil as follows:
 - a. Remove existing grass, vegetation, and turf. Do not mix into surface soil.
 - b. Loosen surface soil to a depth of at least **6 inches (150 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm)**, **as directed**. Apply soil amendments and fertilizers according to planting soil mix proportions and mix thoroughly into top **4 inches (100 mm) OR 6 inches (150 mm)**, **as directed**, of soil. Till soil to a homogeneous mixture of fine texture.
 - 1) Apply superphosphate fertilizer directly to surface soil before loosening.
 - c. Remove stones larger than **1 inch (25 mm) OR 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) OR 2 inches (50 mm)**, **as directed**, in any dimension and sticks, roots, trash, and other extraneous matter.



- d. Legally dispose of waste material, including grass, vegetation, and turf, off the Owner's property.
 4. Finish Grading: Grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Grade to within plus or minus **1/2 inch (13 mm)** of finish elevation. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades. Limit finish grading to areas that can be planted in the immediate future.
 5. Moisten prepared area before planting if soil is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.
 6. Before planting, obtain the Owner's acceptance of finish grading; restore planting areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.
- C. Preparation For Erosion-Control Materials
1. Prepare area as specified in "Turf Area Preparation" Article.
 2. For erosion-control mats, install planting soil in two lifts, with second lift equal to thickness of erosion-control mats. Install erosion-control mat and fasten as recommended by material manufacturer.
 3. Fill cells of erosion-control mat with planting soil and compact before planting.
 4. For erosion-control blanket or mesh, install from top of slope, working downward, and as recommended by material manufacturer for site conditions. Fasten as recommended by material manufacturer.
 5. Moisten prepared area before planting if surface is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.
- D. Preparation For Grass-Paving Materials
1. Reduce subgrade elevation soil to allow for thickness of grass-paving system. Grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Grade so that installed paving is within plus or minus **1/2 inch (13 mm)** of finish elevation. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions.
 2. Install base course **OR** sand course **OR** base course and sand course, **as directed**, and sandy loam soil mix **OR** proprietary growing mix **OR** soil for paving fill, **as directed**, as recommended by paving-material manufacturer for site conditions; comply with details shown on Drawings. Compact according to paving-material manufacturer's written instructions.
 3. Install paving mat and fasten according to paving-material manufacturer's written instructions.
 4. Before planting, fill cells of paving mat with planting soil **OR** sandy loam soil mix **OR** proprietary growing mix **OR** sand half full, **as directed**, and compact according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 5. Moisten prepared area before planting if surface is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.
- E. Seeding
1. Sow seed with spreader or seeding machine. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds **5 mph (8 km/h)**. Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in two directions at right angles to each other.
 - a. Do not use wet seed or seed that is moldy or otherwise damaged.
 - b. Do not seed against existing trees. Limit extent of seed to outside edge of planting saucer.
 2. Sow seed at a total rate of **2 lb/1000 sq. ft. (0.9 kg/92.9 sq. m)** **OR** **3 to 4 lb/1000 sq. ft. (1.4 to 1.8 kg/92.9 sq. m)** **OR** **5 to 8 lb/1000 sq. ft. (2.3 to 3.6 kg/92.9 sq. m)**, **as directed**.
 3. Rake seed lightly into top **1/8 inch (3 mm)** of soil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
 4. Protect seeded areas with slopes exceeding 1:4 with erosion-control blankets and 1:6 with erosion-control fiber mesh installed and stapled according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 5. Protect seeded areas with erosion-control mats where shown on Drawings; install and anchor according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 6. Protect seeded areas with slopes not exceeding 1:6 by spreading straw mulch. Spread uniformly at a minimum rate of **2 tons/acre (42 kg/92.9 sq. m)** to form a continuous blanket **1-1/2 inches (38 mm)** in loose thickness over seeded areas. Spread by hand, blower, or other suitable equipment.



- a. Anchor straw mulch by crimping into soil with suitable mechanical equipment.
 - b. Bond straw mulch by spraying with asphalt emulsion at a rate of **10 to 13 gal./1000 sq. ft. (38 to 49 L/92.9 sq. m)**. Take precautions to prevent damage or staining of structures or other plantings adjacent to mulched areas. Immediately clean damaged or stained areas.
 7. Protect seeded areas from hot, dry weather or drying winds by applying compost mulch **OR** peat mulch **OR** planting soil, **as directed**, within 24 hours after completing seeding operations. Soak areas, scatter mulch uniformly to a thickness of **3/16 inch (4.8 mm)**, and roll surface smooth.
- F. Hydroseeding
 1. Hydroseeding: Mix specified seed, fertilizer, and fiber mulch in water, using equipment specifically designed for hydroseed application. Continue mixing until uniformly blended into homogeneous slurry suitable for hydraulic application.
 - a. Mix slurry with nonasphaltic **OR** asphalt-emulsion **OR** fiber-mulch manufacturer's recommended, **as directed**, tackifier.
 - b. Apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a one-step process. Apply slurry at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than **1500-lb/acre (15.6-kg/92.9 sq. m)** dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed-sowing rate.
OR
Apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a two-step process. Apply first slurry coat at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than **500-lb/acre (5.2-kg/92.9 sq. m)** dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed-sowing rate. Apply slurry cover coat of fiber mulch (hydromulching) at a rate of **1000 lb/acre (10.4 kg/92.9 sq. m)**.
- G. Sodding
 1. Lay sod within 24 hours of harvesting. Do not lay sod if dormant or if ground is frozen or muddy.
 2. Lay sod to form a solid mass with tightly fitted joints. Butt ends and sides of sod; do not stretch or overlap. Stagger sod strips or pads to offset joints in adjacent courses. Avoid damage to subgrade or sod during installation. Tamp and roll lightly to ensure contact with subgrade, eliminate air pockets, and form a smooth surface. Work sifted soil or fine sand into minor cracks between pieces of sod; remove excess to avoid smothering sod and adjacent grass.
 - a. Lay sod across angle of slopes exceeding 1:3.
 - b. Anchor sod on slopes exceeding 1:6 with wood pegs or steel staples spaced as recommended by sod manufacturer but not less than 2 anchors per sod strip to prevent slippage.
 3. Saturate sod with fine water spray within two hours of planting. During first week after planting, water daily or more frequently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a minimum depth of **1-1/2 inches (38 mm)** below sod.
- H. Plugging
 1. Plant plugs in holes or furrows, spaced **12 inches (300 mm) OR 18 inches (450 mm)**, **as directed**, apart in both directions. On slopes, contour furrows to near level.
- I. Sprigging
 1. Plant freshly shredded sod sprigs in furrows **1 to 1-1/2 inches (25 to 38 mm) OR 1-1/2 to 2 inches (38 to 50 mm) OR 2-1/2 to 3 inches (64 to 75 mm)**, **as directed**, deep. Place individual sprigs with roots and portions of stem in moistened soil, **6 inches (150 mm) OR 12 inches (300 mm)**, **as directed**, apart in rows **10 inches (250 mm) OR 18 inches (450 mm)**, **as directed**, apart, and fill furrows without covering growing tips. Lightly roll and firm soil around sprigs after planting.
 2. Broadcast sprigs uniformly over prepared surface at a rate of **10 cu. ft./1000 sq. ft. (0.28 cu. m/92.9 sq. m)** and mechanically force sprigs into lightly moistened soil.
 - a. Spread a **1/4-inch- (6-mm-)** thick layer of compost mulch **OR** peat mulch **OR** planting soil, **as directed**, on sprigs.
 - b. Lightly roll and firm soil around sprigs after planting.



- c. Water sprigs immediately after planting and keep moist by frequent watering until well rooted.

J. Turf Renovation

1. Renovate existing turf.
2. Renovate existing turf damaged by Contractor's operations, such as storage of materials or equipment and movement of vehicles.
 - a. Reestablish turf where settlement or washouts occur or where minor regrading is required.
 - b. Install new planting soil as required.
3. Remove sod and vegetation from diseased or unsatisfactory turf areas; do not bury in soil.
4. Remove topsoil containing foreign materials such as oil drippings, fuel spills, stones, gravel, and other construction materials resulting from Contractor's operations, and replace with new planting soil.
5. Mow, dethatch, core aerate, and rake existing turf.
6. Remove weeds before seeding. Where weeds are extensive, apply selective herbicides as required. Do not use pre-emergence herbicides.
7. Remove waste and foreign materials, including weeds, soil cores, grass, vegetation, and turf, and legally dispose of them off the Owner's property.
8. Till stripped, bare, and compacted areas thoroughly to a soil depth of **6 inches (150 mm)**.
9. Apply soil amendments and initial fertilizers required for establishing new turf and mix thoroughly into top **4 inches (100 mm)** of existing soil. Install new planting soil to fill low spots and meet finish grades.
10. Apply seed and protect with straw mulch **OR** sod, **as directed**, as required for new turf.
11. Water newly planted areas and keep moist until new turf is established.

K. Turf Maintenance

1. Maintain and establish turf by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable turf. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth turf. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.
 - a. Fill in as necessary soil subsidence that may occur because of settling or other processes. Replace materials and turf damaged or lost in areas of subsidence.
 - b. In areas where mulch has been disturbed by wind or maintenance operations, add new mulch and anchor as required to prevent displacement.
 - c. Apply treatments as required to keep turf and soil free of pests and pathogens or disease. Use integrated pest management practices whenever possible to minimize the use of pesticides and reduce hazards.
2. Watering: Install and maintain temporary piping, hoses, and turf-watering equipment to convey water from sources and to keep turf uniformly moist to a depth of **4 inches (100 mm)**.
 - a. Schedule watering to prevent wilting, puddling, erosion, and displacement of seed or mulch. Lay out temporary watering system to avoid walking over muddy or newly planted areas.
 - b. Water turf with fine spray at a minimum rate of **1 inch (25 mm)** per week unless rainfall precipitation is adequate.
3. Mow turf as soon as top growth is tall enough to cut. Repeat mowing to maintain specified height without cutting more than 1/3 of grass height. Remove no more than 1/3 of grass-leaf growth in initial or subsequent mowings. Do not delay mowing until grass blades bend over and become matted. Do not mow when grass is wet. Schedule initial and subsequent mowings to maintain the following grass height:
 - a. Mow bentgrass to a height of **1/2 inch (13 mm)** or less.
 - b. Mow bermudagrass to a height of **1/2 to 1 inch (13 to 25 mm)**.
 - c. Mow carpetgrass, centipedegrass, perennial ryegrass, and zoysiagrass to a height of **1 to 2 inches (25 to 50 mm)**.
 - d. Mow Kentucky bluegrass, buffalograss, annual ryegrass, and chewings red fescue to a height of **1-1/2 to 2 inches (38 to 50 mm)**.



- e. Mow bahiagrass, turf-type tall fescue, and St. Augustinegrass to a height of **2 to 3 inches (50 to 75 mm)**.
 - 4. Turf Postfertilization: Apply fertilizer after initial mowing and when grass is dry.
 - a. Use fertilizer that will provide actual nitrogen of at least **1 lb/1000 sq. ft. (0.45 kg/92.9 sq. m)** to turf area.
- L. Satisfactory Turf
 - 1. Turf installations shall meet the following criteria as determined by Architect:
 - a. Satisfactory Seeded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, uniform, close stand of grass has been established, free of weeds and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 90 percent over any **10 sq. ft. (0.92 sq. m)** and bare spots not exceeding **5 by 5 inches (125 by 125 mm)**.
 - b. Satisfactory Sodded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, well-rooted, even-colored, viable turf has been established, free of weeds, open joints, bare areas, and surface irregularities.
 - c. Satisfactory Plugged Turf: At end of maintenance period, the required number of plugs has been established as well-rooted, viable patches of grass, and areas between plugs are free of weeds and other undesirable vegetation.
 - d. Satisfactory Sprigged Turf: At end of maintenance period, the required number of sprigs has been established as well-rooted, viable plants, and areas between sprigs are free of weeds and other undesirable vegetation.
 - 2. Use specified materials to reestablish turf that does not comply with requirements and continue maintenance until turf is satisfactory.
- M. Meadow
 - 1. Sow seed with spreader or seeding machine. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds **5 mph (8 km/h)**. Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in two directions at right angles to each other.
 - a. Do not use wet seed or seed that is moldy or otherwise damaged.
 - 2. Sow seed at a total rate of **4 oz./1000 sq. ft. (113 g/92.9 sq. m) OR 5 oz./1000 sq. ft. (142 g/92.9 sq. m) OR 6 oz./1000 sq. ft. (170 g/92.9 sq. m), as directed**.
 - 3. Brush seed into top **1/16 inch (1.6 mm)** of soil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
 - 4. Protect seeded areas from hot, dry weather or drying winds by applying peat or compost mulch within 24 hours after completing seeding operations. Soak areas, scatter mulch uniformly to a thickness of **3/16 inch (4.8 mm)**, and roll surface smooth.
 - 5. Water newly planted areas and keep moist until meadow is established.
- N. Meadow Maintenance
 - 1. Maintain and establish meadow by watering, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and performing other operations as required to establish a healthy, viable meadow. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.
 - a. Fill in as necessary soil subsidence that may occur because of settling or other processes. Replace materials and meadow damaged or lost in areas of subsidence.
 - b. In areas where mulch has been disturbed by wind or maintenance operations, add new mulch and anchor as required to prevent displacement.
 - c. Apply treatments as required to keep meadow and soil free of pests and pathogens or disease. Use integrated pest management practices whenever possible to minimize the use of pesticides and reduce hazards.
 - 2. Watering: Install and maintain temporary piping, hoses, and meadow-watering equipment to convey water from sources and to keep meadow uniformly moist.
 - a. Schedule watering to prevent wilting, puddling, erosion, and displacement of seed or mulch. Lay out temporary watering system to avoid walking over muddy or newly planted areas.
 - b. Water meadow with fine spray at a minimum rate of **1/2 inch (13 mm)** per week for four **OR** six **OR** eight, **as directed**, weeks after planting unless rainfall precipitation is adequate.

32 - Exterior Improvements



- O. Pesticide Application
 1. Apply pesticides and other chemical products and biological control agents in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction and manufacturer's written recommendations. Coordinate applications with the Owner's operations and others in proximity to the Work. Notify the Owner before each application is performed.
 2. Post-Emergent Herbicides (Selective and Non-Selective): Apply only as necessary to treat already-germinated weeds and in accordance with manufacturer's written recommendations.
- P. Cleanup And Protection
 1. Promptly remove soil and debris created by turf work from paved areas. Clean wheels of vehicles before leaving site to avoid tracking soil onto roads, walks, or other paved areas.
 2. Erect temporary fencing or barricades and warning signs as required to protect newly planted areas from traffic. Maintain fencing and barricades throughout initial maintenance period and remove after plantings are established.
 3. Remove nondegradable erosion-control measures after grass establishment period.

END OF SECTION 32 18 23 13a



32 - Exterior Improvements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
32 18 23 23	32 18 23 13	Playing Fields
32 18 23 23	32 18 23 13a	Turf and Grasses



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SECTION 32 18 23 29 - COLORED ATHLETIC WEARING SURFACE

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of colored athletic wearing surface on asphaltic concrete base. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

- B. Submittals:** Submit product data and manufacturer's application instruction.

1.2 PRODUCTS

- A. Manufacturer:** Athletic wearing surface shall be the "Plexipave" system by California Products Corporation, 169 Waverly Street, Cambridge Ma. 02139 or approved equal.
- B.** Plexipave Court Patch Binder prepared as per manufacturers recommendations.
- C.** California Acrylic Resurfacer prepared as per manufacturers recommendations.
- D.** Fortified Plexipave Job Mix prepared as per manufacturers recommendations.
- E.** Plexipave Color Base as required to meet project requirements.
- F.** Plexichrome Color as required to meet project requirements.

1.3 EXECUTION:

- A.** Personnel used to install athletic wearing surface must have a minimum of three years experience and at least three jobs with similar square footage of placement.
- B.** When required, asphaltic concrete base shall be placed to conform to manufacturer's planarity requirements.
- C.** Protect adjacent surfaces not to receive coating during application.
- D.** All finished surfaces must have a uniform appearance and be free of ridges and tool marks and shall not vary more than 1/8" in 10 feet measured in any direction.

END OF SECTION 32 18 23 29



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**SECTION 32 18 23 29a - SYNTHETIC TURF****1.1 GENERAL****A. Description Of Work**

1. This section covers the furnishing and/or installation of: synthetic turf with covers for cut-outs; paint lines and markings for football, soccer and baseball fields; the painting of a logo at midfield; line painter equipment, portable blower for ground clean-up, turf vacuum cleaner, and pylon markers. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Submittals:

1. Turf covers for baseball infield cutouts.
2. Painting template for a logo.
3. Layouts for lines and markings of game fields.
4. Maintenance Manual: 2 copies, providing a full description of materials to be used for maintaining Synthetic Turf System.
5. Manufacturer's literature for line painter equipment, turf vacuum cleaner, and portable blowers.
6. Warranties: For synthetic turf, for line painter equipment, for turf vacuum cleaner, and for portable blowers.
7. Synthetic turf: Sample, technical data and manufacturer's directions for installation and maintenance.
8. Line Paint: Manufacturer's literature and application directions.

C. Warranties: The warranty submitted shall have the following characteristics:

1. Shall provide full coverage for eight (8) years, from date of first use.
2. Shall warrant materials and workmanship.
3. Shall warrant that the materials installed meet or exceed the product specifications.
4. Shall have a provision to either: (a) make repairs or (b) replace such portions of the installed materials that are no longer serviceable, to maintain a serviceable and playable surface, and make good without cost or expense to the Owner.
5. Shall state all limitations and exclusions.
6. Shall be a warranty from a single source covering workmanship and all self-manufactured or procured materials.
7. Warranty shall be for full value, not prorated.

1.2 PRODUCTS**A. Synthetic Turf**

1. Synthetic turf shall be Astro Turf-8, by Astro Turf Industries, Inc., 809 Kenner Street, Dalton, Georgia 30720, or approved equivalent.
2. Turf fabric: Knitted of nylon 6.6 ribbon with a polyester filament backing yarns and weighing approximately 63 ounces per square yard.
3. Pile material: 500 denier, textured nylon, 6.6 ribbon with a 1/2-inch pile height to give the appearance of mown grass; weight 50 ounces per square yard; pigmented green and stabilized for outdoor exposure.
4. Backing Yarns: High strength polyester fiber yarns, heat set for maximum dimensional stability.

B. Underpad

1. Underpad: 5/8-inch thick, energy-absorbing, made of closed cell foam, reinforced with carbon black, and perforated for drainage.
2. Pad density: 7.5 pounds per cubic foot.
3. Compression module: 25%, 8 pounds per square inch.



4. Perforations: 3/8-inch holes, 3 on center in a staggered pattern, factory perforated.
 - C. Adhesives for bonding the synthetic turf to the pad shall be weather-resistant to withstand the climate of the site and shall be compatible with the materials of the turf and pad.
 - D. All butt seams of the turf surface shall be sewn and glued.
 - E. Paint shall be Sherwin-Williams "Watch-Guard System Metalex" semi-gloss enamel, or approved equivalent.
 - F. Line painter shall be Model 98-331, as manufactured by Binks Co., or approved equivalent, with 5 gallon pressure-tested tank, adjustable line marker, quick disconnect for ease of cleaning, 12" front pneumatic wheels, 5HP 4-cycle air-cooled gasoline engine, air-actuated spray gun, dual cylinder compressor.
 - G. Turf vacuum cleaner shall be Model BT-80-VIC, manufactured by the Billy Goat Industries, Inc., Lees Summit, MO, or approved equivalent. Vacuum shall be 8 HP Push-gasoline Big Wheel model complete with 5" intake hose kit (Part No. 800521) exhaust hose kit (Part No. 800077), and caster assembly (Part No. 800065).
 - H. Portable Blower for Ground Cleanup
 1. Windmill "Fast-Blo", Model No. 22B hand-held gas power blower as supplied by A.M. Leonard Inc., Piqua, Ohio, or approved equivalent.
 2. Variable speed control, 2-cycle gas engine type, weighing 10 pounds.
 - I. Football Pylons: Model No. "WP-12"
 1. "Ethafoam", water and mildew resistant, size 4" x 4" x18", of standard bright color.
 2. Weighted: Springs back upon impact.
 3. Provide two (2) sets of twelve (12) pylons for a total of 24, for football field.
 - J. Soccer Flags
 1. Soccer Flags: Model "WSF" as manufactured by Marty Gilman, Inc., Gilman, CT. 06336, or approved equivalent.
 2. Provide two (2) sets of four (4) flags for a total of eight, for soccer field.
 - K. Baseball Infield Conversion System
 1. Submit Shop Drawings indicating method of detailing conversion panels for approval.
 2. Panels shall be removable in conversion area.
 3. Cut panels from same synthetic turf material as football field, to match.
 4. Provide spacers and pad wedges.
- 1.3 EXECUTION
- A. Before any synthetic turf is installed, the Contractor shall inspect the asphaltic concrete base and, when satisfied with its condition, shall notify the Owner in writing of acceptance of the base.
 - B. A manufacturer's representative shall be present at the job site when the synthetic turf is installed. Turf shall be laid in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions by workmen who are skilled in this type of work.
 - C. Turf material shall be protected before, during and after installation.
 - D. Installed work and materials of other trades shall be protected.



- E. Assurance
 - 1. Qualified bidders must have successfully installed at least five (5) other outdoor installations of synthetic stadium surface within the last three (3) years of a type described herein.
 - 2. The field installation shall be made under the direct, active, personal supervision of technical representatives of the synthetic turf manufacturer. All key positions shall be manned by experienced employees of the installer.
 - 3. The synthetic turf contractor shall keep a full-time superintendent on the project during the installation of the synthetic turf.
 - 4. The synthetic turf system supplied shall be of previous acceptance at all levels of competition, including University and Professional.
- F. Underpad Installation
 - 1. At "float drain" system: strip glue underpad at all joints.
 - 2. At "vertical drain" system: provide intermittent gluing at a spread rate of 150-160 sq. ft./gal.
 - 3. Sew Pad joints, using thread and stitching recommended by the synthetic turf manufacturer.
 - 4. Lay out work so that seams of the underpad are offset from the seams of turf, but not less than 12".
- G. Turf Installation
 - 1. The synthetic turf shall be bonded to the pad with no wrinkles, ripples or bubbles. Slits in the fabric to relieve such defects are not permitted. Joints in the turf shall be offset from joints of the pad by not less than 12".
 - 2. Side seams in the fabric shall be at 15'-0" intervals, at 5-yard lines for the football field. There shall be no cross or head seams.
 - 3. Sew seams with high strength polyester fiber cord and lay with a bed of adhesive. Seams shall be flat, tight and permanent, with no separation or fraying.
 - 4. Covers for the baseball infield cut-outs shall be flush and tight. Install covers and check for proper fittings.
 - 5. Insert edges of turf in trench drain receptor at perimeter of field for "float drain" systems; terminated edges at concrete curb and wood nailer at "vertical drain" systems.
 - 6. Provide covering caps for football and soccer goal posts and markers within the playing fields.
 - 7. At completion, remove all excess materials and all debris resulting from operations of Work in this Section. Leave entire Work in neat, clean condition.
- H. Painting
 - 1. Lines and markings for game fields shall be painted in accordance with the approved Shop Drawings.
 - 2. Any logo shall be painted at midfield in accordance with the approved Shop Drawings.
- I. Maintenance
 - 1. Manual shall describe the materials, devices and procedures to be followed for use and maintenance of the synthetic turf system, including the cleaning, paint application and removal, and conversion techniques. Include any precautions required by the warranty.
 - 2. Training: Give demonstrations and training sessions, devoting a sufficient amount of time to thoroughly instruct the Owner's personnel in operation and maintenance (for cleaning, conversion of baseball-to-football, and line striping) of the synthetic turf system and equipment.
- J. Acceptance
 - 1. Before the acceptance of the work, should any imperfect areas or spots develop in the surface, such areas shall be removed and replaced with new materials.
 - 2. All such repair work shall be done at no additional cost to the Owner.
- K. At the completion of the Work, remove all material scraps, debris, and equipment from the site and leave the synthetic turf area ready for use.

32 - Exterior Improvements



END OF SECTION 32 18 23 29a



32 - Exterior Improvements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
32 18 23 29	32 17 23 13	Track, Court, And Playground Markings
32 18 23 29	32 18 23 13	Playing Fields
32 18 23 33	32 18 23 29	Colored Athletic Wearing Surface
32 18 23 33	32 17 23 13	Track, Court, And Playground Markings
32 18 23 33	32 18 23 29a	Synthetic Turf
32 18 23 33	32 18 23 39	Synthetic Running Track Surface



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SECTION 32 18 23 39 - SYNTHETIC RUNNING TRACK SURFACE

1.1 GENERAL

- A. Description Of Work
 - 1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of synthetic running track surface. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.
- B. Submittals: Submit the following:
 - 1. Sample of the actual sport surface in the standard color(s) selected.
 - 2. Technical data sheets of the product.
 - 3. Adhesive product data sheets and manufacturer's certificate indicating approval for the proposed application.
 - 4. Line paint data sheets and the manufacturer's certificate indicating approval for the proposed application.
 - 5. Submit 3 copies of the maintenance instruction.
- C. Delivery and Storage: Deliver and store the material in the original packaging with the labels intact in a controlled environment of a minimum temperature of 55°F (13°C) and under 50% relative humidity. Protect work until accepted by the Owner.
- D. Warranty: Provide manufacturer's standard warranty.

1.2 PRODUCTS

- A. Acrylic Color Coating System
 - 1. Manufacturer: Copeland Coating Company or approved equivalent.
 - 2. System shall consist of stone base, asphalt binder/top, cushion made of granulated rubber particles suspended in acrylic emulsions (**as directed**), acrylic filler coat(s), acrylic finish coat, and acrylic line paint.
 - 3. Design and construction shall be by materials manufacturer.
- B. Polyurethane
 - 1. Manufacturer: Conica Sports Surfaces or approved equivalent.
 - 2. Impermeable, full polyurethane, 3 layer athletic track system. In-situ applied with a granular colored EPDM finish. IAAF certified as required.
- C. Rubber Granule Surface
 - 1. Manufacturer: Atlas Track & Tennis or approved equivalent.
 - 2. Rubber granules applied "dry" to the surface and adhered by spray application of a resin binder. This process is repeated until the specified thickness is achieved, allowing sufficient curing time between each application. The process is then finished with a structural spray coating of highly pigmented polyurethane coating.
- D. Prefabricated Rubber Surface
 - 1. Manufacturer: Mondo USA, or approved equivalent.
 - 2. Prefabricated rubber sport surface to be 6 mm (1/4") **OR** 8mm (5/16") **OR** 10mm (3/8") **OR** 12mm (1/2") **OR** 14mm (9/16"), **as directed**, thickness, with a non-slip, non-reflecting, highly spike resistant top surface. Provided in manufacturer's standard colors.
 - 3. Prefabricated rubber surface to be sheet goods, double durometer or homogenous vulcanized and calandered, with a particular closed cell structure, based on special isoprenic rubbers, mineral fillers, vulcanizing and stabilizing agents and color pigments, highly resistant to UV rays



and atmospherical agents, with system of differentiated elasticity between top surface and base, supplied in rolls of suitable size and thickness. Surface shall have a special texture including adhesive and striping

4. Prefabricated rubber sport surface to be manufactured in two layers, which are vulcanized together. The shore hardness of the lower layer to be less than the upper layer, shore hardness of the respected layers to be recommended by the manufacturer and within the limits hereinafter specified. Field laminated triple durometer are unacceptable.
5. Adhesive: Rubber sport surface adhesive to be two part polyurethane adhesive suitable for adherence of a sheet good to asphalt, concrete or urethane substrate. Adhesive to be supplied or approved/recommended by sport surface manufacturer.

E. Patching Compound: Patching compound to be supplied or approved/recommended by sport surface manufacturer.

F. Line marking: Line marking paint to be supplied by sport surface manufacturer.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Installation

1. Install sport flooring in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.
2. Prefabricated sport flooring shall be unrolled and allowed to relax.
3. Cut and adjust prefabricated sport flooring prior to adhesion.
4. Mix adhesive in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
5. Hold all seams in place with suitable weights for a minimum of 12 hours.
6. Lines to be painted as per manufacturer's recommendations.
7. Surface to be protected before, during and after installation until project's acceptance by the the Owner or his agent.

END OF SECTION 32 18 23 39



32 - Exterior Improvements

Task	Specification	Specification Description
32 18 23 39	32 18 23 29	Colored Athletic Wearing Surface
32 18 23 39	32 17 23 13	Track, Court, And Playground Markings
32 18 23 39	32 18 23 29a	Synthetic Turf
32 18 23 53	32 17 23 13	Track, Court, And Playground Markings
32 18 23 53	32 18 23 13	Playing Fields
32 18 23 56	32 18 23 29	Colored Athletic Wearing Surface
32 18 23 56	32 17 23 13	Track, Court, And Playground Markings
32 18 23 56	32 18 23 13	Playing Fields
32 18 23 56	32 18 23 29a	Synthetic Turf
32 18 23 61	32 18 23 29	Colored Athletic Wearing Surface
32 18 23 61	32 17 23 13	Track, Court, And Playground Markings
32 18 23 61	32 18 23 29a	Synthetic Turf



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SECTION 50 89 83 19 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

1.1 GENERAL

A. Description Of Work

1. This specification covers the furnishing and installation of materials for cast-in-place concrete. Products shall be as follows or as directed by the Owner. Installation procedures shall be in accordance with the product manufacturer's recommendations. Demolition and removal of materials shall be as required to support the work.

B. Summary

1. This Section specifies cast-in place concrete, including formwork, reinforcement, concrete materials, mixture design, placement procedures, and finishes, for the following:
 - a. Footings.
 - b. Foundation walls.
 - c. Slabs-on-grade.
 - d. Suspended slabs.
 - e. Concrete toppings.
 - f. Building frame members.
 - g. Building walls.

C. Definitions

1. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of the following: blended hydraulic cement, fly ash and other pozzolans, ground granulated blast-furnace slag, and silica fume; subject to compliance with requirements.

D. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. LEED Submittals:
 - a. Product Data for Credit MR 4.1 and Credit MR 4.2, **as directed**: For products having recycled content, documentation indicating percentages by weight of postconsumer and preconsumer recycled content.
 - 1) Include statement indicating costs for each product having recycled content.
 - b. Design Mixtures for Credit ID 1.1: For each concrete mixture containing fly ash as a replacement for portland cement or other portland cement replacements and for equivalent concrete mixtures that do not contain portland cement replacements.
3. Design Mixtures: For each concrete mixture.
4. Shop Drawings: For steel reinforcement and formwork. Material test reports **OR** certificates, **as directed**.

E. Quality Assurance

1. Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C 94/C 94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.
 - a. Manufacturer certified according to NRMCA's "Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities."
2. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, **as directed**, qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 for testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
3. ACI Publications: Comply with the following unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents:
 - a. ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete," Sections 1 through 5 **OR** Sections 1 through 5 and Section 7, "Lightweight Concrete", **as directed**.
 - b. ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."
4. Concrete Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixtures.



5. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

F. Delivery, Storage, And Handling

1. Steel Reinforcement: Deliver, store, and handle steel reinforcement to prevent bending and damage. Avoid damaging coatings on steel reinforcement, **as directed**.
2. Waterstops: Store waterstops under cover to protect from moisture, sunlight, dirt, oil, and other contaminants.

1.2 PRODUCTS

A. Form-Facing Materials

1. Smooth-Formed Finished Concrete: Form-facing panels that will provide continuous, true, and smooth concrete surfaces. Furnish in largest practicable sizes to minimize number of joints.
2. Rough-Formed Finished Concrete: Plywood, lumber, metal, or another approved material. Provide lumber dressed on at least two edges and one side for tight fit.
3. Forms for Cylindrical Columns, Pedestals, and Supports: Metal, glass-fiber-reinforced plastic, paper, or fiber tubes that will produce surfaces with gradual or abrupt irregularities not exceeding specified formwork surface class. Provide units with sufficient wall thickness to resist plastic concrete loads without detrimental deformation.
4. Pan-Type Forms: Glass-fiber-reinforced plastic or formed steel, stiffened to resist plastic concrete loads without detrimental deformation.
5. Void Forms: Biodegradable paper surface, treated for moisture resistance, structurally sufficient to support weight of plastic concrete and other superimposed loads.
6. Chamfer Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, **3/4 by 3/4 inch (19 by 19 mm)**, minimum.
7. Rustication Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, kerfed for ease of form removal.
8. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.
 - a. Formulate form-release agent with rust inhibitor for steel form-facing materials.
9. Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, removable or snap-off metal or glass-fiber-reinforced plastic form ties designed to resist lateral pressure of fresh concrete on forms and to prevent spalling of concrete on removal.
 - a. Furnish units that will leave no corrodible metal closer than **1 inch (25 mm)** to the plane of exposed concrete surface.
 - b. Furnish ties that, when removed, will leave holes no larger than **1 inch (25 mm)** in diameter in concrete surface.
 - c. Furnish ties with integral water-barrier plates to walls indicated to receive dampproofing or waterproofing.

B. Steel Reinforcement

1. Recycled Content of Steel Products: Provide products with an average recycled content of steel products so postconsumer recycled content plus one-half of preconsumer recycled content is not less than 25 **OR** 60, **as directed**, percent.
2. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**, deformed.
3. Low-Alloy-Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 706/A 706M, deformed.
4. Galvanized Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)** **OR** ASTM A 706/A 706M, **as directed**, deformed bars, ASTM A 767/A 767M, Class I **OR** II, **as directed**, zinc coated after fabrication and bending.
5. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)** **OR** ASTM A 706/A 706M, **as directed**, deformed bars, ASTM A 775/A 775M **OR** ASTM A 934/A 934M, **as directed**, epoxy coated, with less than 2 percent damaged coating in each **12-inch (300-mm)** bar length.
6. Stainless-Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 955/A 955M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**, Type 304 **OR** 316L, **as directed**, deformed.



7. Steel Bar Mats: ASTM A 184/A 184M, fabricated from ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420) OR** ASTM A 706/A 706M, **as directed**, deformed bars, assembled with clips.
 8. Plain-Steel Wire: ASTM A 82, as drawn **OR** galvanized, **as directed**.
 9. Deformed-Steel Wire: ASTM A 496.
 10. Epoxy-Coated Wire: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A, Type 1 coated, as-drawn, plain-steel-wire **OR** deformed-steel wire, **as directed**, with less than 2 percent damaged coating in each **12-inch (300-mm)** wire length.
 11. Plain-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 1064, plain, fabricated from as-drawn steel wire into flat sheets.
 12. Deformed-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 497, flat sheet.
 13. Galvanized-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 1064, plain, fabricated from galvanized steel wire into flat sheets.
 14. Epoxy-Coated Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A coated, Type 1, plain **OR** deformed, **as directed**, steel.
- C. Reinforcement Accessories
1. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**, plain-steel bars, cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
 2. Epoxy-Coated Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, **Grade 60 (Grade 420)**, plain-steel bars, ASTM A 775/A 775M epoxy coated.
 3. Epoxy Repair Coating: Liquid, two-part, epoxy repair coating; compatible with epoxy coating on reinforcement and complying with ASTM A 775/A 775M.
 4. Zinc Repair Material: ASTM A 780, zinc-based solder, paint containing zinc dust, or sprayed zinc.
 5. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded wire reinforcement in place. Manufacture bar supports from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice," of greater compressive strength than concrete and as follows:
 - a. For concrete surfaces exposed to view where legs of wire bar supports contact forms, use CRSI Class 1 plastic-protected steel wire or CRSI Class 2 stainless-steel bar supports.
 - b. For epoxy-coated reinforcement, use epoxy-coated or other dielectric-polymer-coated wire bar supports.
 - c. For zinc-coated reinforcement, use galvanized wire or dielectric-polymer-coated wire bar supports.
- D. Concrete Materials
1. Cementitious Material: Use the following cementitious materials, of the same type, brand, and source, throughout Project:
 - a. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I **OR** II **OR** I/II **OR** III **OR** V, **as directed**, gray **OR** white, **as directed**. Supplement with the following:
 - 1) Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class C **OR** F, **as directed**.
 - 2) Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120.
 - b. Blended Hydraulic Cement: ASTM C 595, Type IS, portland blast-furnace slag **OR** IP, portland-pozzolan **OR** I (PM), pozzolan-modified portland **OR** I (SM), slag-modified Portland, **as directed**, cement.
 2. Silica Fume: ASTM C 1240, amorphous silica.
 3. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33, graded, **1-1/2-inch (38-mm) OR 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm)**, **as directed**, nominal maximum coarse-aggregate size.
 - a. Fine Aggregate: Free of materials with deleterious reactivity to alkali in cement.
 4. Lightweight Aggregate: ASTM C 330, **1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm) OR 1/2-inch (13-mm) OR 3/8-inch (10-mm)**, **as directed**, nominal maximum aggregate size.
 5. Water: ASTM C 94/C 94M and potable, **as directed**.
- E. Admixtures
1. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.



2. Chemical Admixtures: Provide admixtures certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures and that will not contribute water-soluble chloride ions exceeding those permitted in hardened concrete. Do not use calcium chloride or admixtures containing calcium chloride.
 - a. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type A.
 - b. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type B.
 - c. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type D.
 - d. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type F.
 - e. High-Range, Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type G.
 - f. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 1017/C 1017M, Type II.
3. Set-Accelerating Corrosion-Inhibiting Admixture: Commercially formulated, anodic inhibitor or mixed cathodic and anodic inhibitor; capable of forming a protective barrier and minimizing chloride reactions with steel reinforcement in concrete and complying with ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type C.
4. Non-Set-Accelerating Corrosion-Inhibiting Admixture: Commercially formulated, non-set-accelerating, anodic inhibitor or mixed cathodic and anodic inhibitor; capable of forming a protective barrier and minimizing chloride reactions with steel reinforcement in concrete.
5. Color Pigment: ASTM C 979, synthetic mineral-oxide pigments or colored water-reducing admixtures; color stable, free of carbon black, **as directed**, nonfading, and resistant to lime and other alkalis.
 - a. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designation **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.

F. Fiber Reinforcement

1. Carbon-Steel Fiber: ASTM A 820, deformed, minimum of **1.5 inches (38 mm) OR 2 inches (50 mm) OR 2.4 inches (60 mm)**, **as directed**, long, and aspect ratio of 35 to 40 **OR** 45 to 50 **OR** 60 to 65, **as directed**.
 - a. Fiber: Type 1, cold-drawn wire **OR** 2, cut sheet, **as directed**.
2. Synthetic Micro-Fiber: Monofilament or fibrillated polypropylene micro-fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete, complying with ASTM C 1116/ C 1116M , Type III, **1/2 to 1-1/2 inches (13 to 38 mm) OR 1 to 2-1/4 inches (25 to 57 mm)** long.
3. Synthetic Macro-Fiber: Polyolefin macro-fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete, complying with ASTM C 1116/C 1116M, Type III, **1 to 2-1/4 inches (25 to 57 mm)** long.

G. Waterstops

1. Flexible Rubber Waterstops: CE CRD-C 513, with factory-installed metal eyelets, **as directed**, for embedding in concrete to prevent passage of fluids through joints. Factory fabricate corners, intersections, and directional changes.
 - a. Profile: Flat, dumbbell with center bulb **OR** Flat, dumbbell without center bulb **OR** Ribbed with center bulb **OR** Ribbed without center bulb **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 - b. Dimensions: **4 inches by 3/16 inch thick (100 mm by 4.75 mm thick) OR 6 inches by 3/8 inch thick (150 mm by 10 mm thick) OR 9 inches by 3/8 inch thick (225 mm by 10 mm thick)**, **as directed**; nontapered.
2. Chemically Resistant Flexible Waterstops: Thermoplastic elastomer rubber waterstops with factory-installed metal eyelets, **as directed**, for embedding in concrete to prevent passage of fluids through joints; resistant to oils, solvents, and chemicals. Factory fabricate corners, intersections, and directional changes.
 - a. Profile: Flat, dumbbell with center bulb **OR** Flat, dumbbell without center bulb **OR** Ribbed with center bulb **OR** Ribbed without center bulb **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 - b. Dimensions: **4 inches by 3/16 inch thick (100 mm by 4.75 mm thick) OR 6 inches by 3/16 inch thick (150 mm by 4.75 mm thick) OR 6 inches by 3/8 inch thick (150 mm by 10 mm thick) OR 9 inches by 3/16 inch thick (225 mm by 4.75 mm thick) OR 9 inches by 3/8 inch thick (225 mm by 10 mm thick)**, **as directed**; nontapered.
3. Flexible PVC Waterstops: CE CRD-C 572, with factory-installed metal eyelets, **as directed**, for embedding in concrete to prevent passage of fluids through joints. Factory fabricate corners, intersections, and directional changes.



- a. Profile: Flat, dumbbell with center bulb **OR** Flat, dumbbell without center bulb **OR** Ribbed with center bulb **OR** Ribbed without center bulb **OR** As indicated, **as directed**.
 - b. Dimensions: 4 inches by 3/16 inch thick (100 mm by 4.75 mm thick) **OR** 6 inches by 3/8 inch thick (150 mm by 10 mm thick) **OR** 9 inches by 3/8 inch thick (225 mm by 10 mm thick), **as directed**; nontapered.
 4. Self-Expanding Butyl Strip Waterstops: Manufactured rectangular or trapezoidal strip, butyl rubber with sodium bentonite or other hydrophilic polymers, for adhesive bonding to concrete, 3/4 by 1 inch (19 by 25 mm).
 5. Self-Expanding Rubber Strip Waterstops: Manufactured rectangular or trapezoidal strip, bentonite-free hydrophilic polymer modified chloroprene rubber, for adhesive bonding to concrete, 3/8 by 3/4 inch (10 by 19 mm).
- H. Vapor Retarders
 1. Plastic Vapor Retarder:
 - a. ASTM E 1745, Class A. Include manufacturer's recommended adhesive or pressure-sensitive tape.
 - b. ASTM E 1745, Class B. Include manufacturer's recommended adhesive or pressure-sensitive tape.
 - c. ASTM E 1745, Class C, or polyethylene sheet, ASTM D 4397, not less than 10 mils (0.25 mm) thick, **as directed**. Include manufacturer's recommended adhesive or pressure-sensitive joint tape.
 2. Bituminous Vapor Retarder: 110-mil- (2.8-mm-) thick, semiflexible, 7-ply sheet membrane consisting of reinforced core and carrier sheet with fortified asphalt layers, protective weathercoating, and removable plastic release liner. Furnish manufacturer's accessories including bonding asphalt, pointing mastics, and self-adhering joint tape.
 - a. Water-Vapor Permeance: 0.00 grains/h x sq. ft. x inches Hg (0.00 ng/Pa x s x sq. m); ASTM E 154.
 - b. Tensile Strength: 140 lbf/in. (24.5 kN/m); ASTM E 154.
 - c. Puncture Resistance: 90 lbf (400N); ASTM E 154.
 3. Granular Fill: Clean mixture of crushed stone or crushed or uncrushed gravel; ASTM D 448, Size 57, with 100 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch (37.5-mm) sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a No. 8 (2.36-mm) sieve.
 4. Fine-Graded Granular Material: Clean mixture of crushed stone, crushed gravel, and manufactured or natural sand; ASTM D 448, Size 10, with 100 percent passing a 3/8-inch (9.5-mm) sieve, 10 to 30 percent passing a No. 100 (0.15-mm) sieve, and at least 5 percent passing No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve; complying with deleterious substance limits of ASTM C 33 for fine aggregates.
- I. Floor And Slab Treatments
 1. Slip-Resistive Emery Aggregate Finish: Factory-graded, packaged, rustproof, nonglazing, abrasive, crushed emery aggregate containing not less than 50 percent aluminum oxide and not less than 20 percent ferric oxide; unaffected by freezing, moisture, and cleaning materials with 100 percent passing 3/8-inch (9.5-mm) **OR** No. 4 (4.75-mm) **OR** No. 8 (2.36-mm), **as directed**, sieve.
 2. Slip-Resistive Aluminum Granule Finish: Factory-graded, packaged, rustproof, nonglazing, abrasive aggregate of not less than 95 percent fused aluminum-oxide granules.
 3. Emery Dry-Shake Floor Hardener: Pigmented **OR** Unpigmented, **as directed**, factory-packaged, dry combination of portland cement, graded emery aggregate, and plasticizing admixture; with emery aggregate consisting of no less than 60 percent of total aggregate content.
 - a. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designation **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 4. Metallic Dry-Shake Floor Hardener: Pigmented **OR** Unpigmented, **as directed**, factory-packaged, dry combination of portland cement, graded metallic aggregate, rust inhibitors, and plasticizing admixture; with metallic aggregate consisting of no less than 65 percent of total aggregate content.



- a. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designation **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 5. Unpigmented Mineral Dry-Shake Floor Hardener: Factory-packaged dry combination of portland cement, graded quartz aggregate, and plasticizing admixture.
 6. Pigmented Mineral Dry-Shake Floor Hardener: Factory-packaged, dry combination of portland cement, graded quartz aggregate, color pigments, and plasticizing admixture. Use color pigments that are finely ground, nonfading mineral oxides interground with cement.
 - a. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designation **OR** Match the Owner's sample **OR** As selected by the Owner from manufacturer's full range, **as directed**.
 7. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Clear, chemically reactive, waterborne solution of inorganic silicate or silicate materials and proprietary components; odorless; colorless; that penetrates, hardens, and densifies concrete surfaces.
- J. Liquid Floor Treatments
1. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Clear, chemically reactive, waterborne solution of inorganic silicate or silicate materials and proprietary components; odorless; that penetrates, hardens, and densifies concrete surfaces.
 2. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatments for Polished Concrete Finish: Clear, waterborne solution of inorganic silicate or silicate materials and proprietary components; odorless; that penetrates, hardens, and is suitable for polished concrete surfaces.
- K. Curing Materials
1. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
 2. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately **9 oz./sq. yd. (305 g/sq. m)** when dry.
 3. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
 4. Water: Potable.
 5. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B, dissipating.
 6. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B, nondissipating, certified by curing compound manufacturer to not interfere with bonding of floor covering, **as directed**.
 7. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B, 18 to 25 percent solids, nondissipating, certified by curing compound manufacturer to not interfere with bonding of floor covering, **as directed**.
 8. Clear, Solvent-Borne, Membrane-Forming Curing and Sealing Compound: ASTM C 1315, Type 1, Class A.
 9. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing and Sealing Compound: ASTM C 1315, Type 1, Class A.
- L. Related Materials
1. Expansion- and Isolation-Joint-Filler Strips: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber **OR** ASTM D 1752, cork or self-expanding cork, **as directed**.
 2. Semirigid Joint Filler: Two-component, semirigid, 100 percent solids, epoxy resin with a Type A shore durometer hardness of 80 **OR** aromatic polyurea with a Type A shore durometer hardness range of 90 to 95, **as directed**, per ASTM D 2240.
 3. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059, Type II, non-redispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
 4. Epoxy Bonding Adhesive: ASTM C 881, two-component epoxy resin, capable of humid curing and bonding to damp surfaces, of class suitable for application temperature and of grade to suit requirements, and as follows:
 - a. Types I and II, non-load bearing **OR** IV and V, load bearing, **as directed**, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
 5. Reglets: Fabricate reglets of not less than **0.0217-inch- (0.55-mm-)** thick, galvanized steel sheet. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of reglet to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.



6. Dovetail Anchor Slots: Hot-dip galvanized steel sheet, not less than **0.0336 inch (0.85 mm)** thick, with bent tab anchors. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of slots to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.

M. Repair Materials

1. Repair Underlayment: Cement-based, polymer-modified, self-leveling product that can be applied in thicknesses from **1/8 inch (3.2 mm)** and that can be feathered at edges to match adjacent floor elevations.
 - a. Cement Binder: ASTM C 150, portland cement or hydraulic or blended hydraulic cement as defined in ASTM C 219.
 - b. Primer: Product of underlayment manufacturer recommended for substrate, conditions, and application.
 - c. Aggregate: Well-graded, washed gravel, **1/8 to 1/4 inch (3.2 to 6 mm)** or coarse sand as recommended by underlayment manufacturer.
 - d. Compressive Strength: Not less than **4100 psi (29 MPa)** at 28 days when tested according to ASTM C 109/C 109M.
2. Repair Overlayment: Cement-based, polymer-modified, self-leveling product that can be applied in thicknesses from **1/8 inch (3.2 mm)** and that can be feathered at edges to match adjacent floor elevations.
 - a. Cement Binder: ASTM C 150, portland cement or hydraulic or blended hydraulic cement as defined in ASTM C 219.
 - b. Primer: Product of topping manufacturer recommended for substrate, conditions, and application.
 - c. Aggregate: Well-graded, washed gravel, **1/8 to 1/4 inch (3.2 to 6 mm)** or coarse sand as recommended by topping manufacturer.
 - d. Compressive Strength: Not less than **5000 psi (34.5 MPa)** at 28 days when tested according to ASTM C 109/C 109M.

N. Concrete Mixtures, General

1. Prepare design mixtures for each type and strength of concrete, proportioned on the basis of laboratory trial mixture or field test data, or both, according to ACI 301.
 - a. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed mixture designs based on laboratory trial mixtures.
2. Cementitious Materials: Use fly ash, pozzolan, ground granulated blast-furnace slag, and silica fume as needed to reduce the total amount of portland cement, which would otherwise be used, by not less than 40 percent **OR** Limit percentage, by weight, of cementitious materials other than portland cement in concrete as follows, **as directed**
 - a. Fly Ash: 25 percent.
 - b. Combined Fly Ash and Pozzolan: 25 percent.
 - c. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: 50 percent.
 - d. Combined Fly Ash or Pozzolan and Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: 50 percent portland cement minimum, with fly ash or pozzolan not exceeding 25 percent.
 - e. Silica Fume: 10 percent.
 - f. Combined Fly Ash, Pozzolans, and Silica Fume: 35 percent with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent.
 - g. Combined Fly Ash or Pozzolans, Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag, and Silica Fume: 50 percent with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent.
3. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 0.06 **OR** 0.15 **OR** 0.30 **OR** 1.00, **as directed**, percent by weight of cement.
4. Admixtures: Use admixtures according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Use water-reducing **OR** high-range water-reducing **OR** plasticizing, **as directed**, admixture in concrete, as required, for placement and workability.
 - b. Use water-reducing and retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.



- c. Use water-reducing admixture in pumped concrete, concrete for heavy-use industrial slabs and parking structure slabs, concrete required to be watertight, and concrete with a water-cementitious materials ratio below 0.50.
- d. Use corrosion-inhibiting admixture in concrete mixtures where indicated.
- 5. Color Pigment: Add color pigment to concrete mixture according to manufacturer's written instructions and to result in hardened concrete color consistent with approved mockup.

O. Concrete Mixtures For Building Elements

1. Footings: Proportion normal-weight concrete mixture as follows:
 - a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed, at 28 days.
 - b. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio: 0.50 OR 0.45 OR 0.40, as directed.
 - c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm) for concrete with verified slump of 2 to 4 inches (50 to 100 mm) before adding high-range water-reducing admixture or plasticizing admixture, as directed, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content:
 - 1) 5-1/2 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 2) 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm), as directed, nominal maximum aggregate size.
2. Foundation Walls: Proportion normal-weight concrete mixture as follows:
 - a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed, at 28 days.
 - b. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio: 0.50 OR 0.45 OR 0.40, as directed.
 - c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm) for concrete with verified slump of 2 to 4 inches (50 to 100 mm) before adding high-range water-reducing admixture or plasticizing admixture, as directed, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content:
 - 1) 5-1/2 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 2) 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm), as directed, nominal maximum aggregate size.
3. Slabs-on-Grade: Proportion normal-weight concrete mixture as follows:
 - a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed, at 28 days.
 - b. Minimum Cementitious Materials Content: 470 lb/cu. yd. (279 kg/cu. m) OR 520 lb/cu. yd. (309 kg/cu. m) OR 540 lb/cu. yd. (320 kg/cu. m), as directed.
 - c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm), as directed, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content
 - 1) 5-1/2 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 2) 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm), as directed, nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 3) Do not allow air content of troweled finished floors to exceed 3 percent.
 - e. Steel-Fiber Reinforcement: Add to concrete mixture, according to manufacturer's written instructions, at a rate of 50 lb/cu. yd. (29.7 kg/cu. m).
 - f. Synthetic Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mixture at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than 1.0 lb/cu. yd. (0.60 kg/cu. m) OR 1.5 lb/cu. yd. (0.90 kg/cu. m), as directed.
4. Suspended Slabs: Proportion normal-weight concrete mixture as follows:
 - a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed, at 28 days.



- b. Minimum Cementitious Materials Content: 470 lb/cu. yd. (279 kg/cu. m) OR 520 lb/cu. yd. (309 kg/cu. m) OR 540 lb/cu. yd. (320 kg/cu. m), as directed.
 - c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm), as directed, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content:
 - 1) 5-1/2 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 2) 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm), as directed, nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 3) Do not allow air content of troweled finished floors to exceed 3 percent.
 - e. Steel-Fiber Reinforcement: Add to concrete mixture, according to manufacturer's written instructions, at a rate of 50 lb/cu. yd. (29.7 kg/cu. m).
 - f. Synthetic Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mixture at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than 1.0 lb/cu. yd. (0.60 kg/cu. m) OR 1.5 lb/cu. yd. (0.90 kg/cu. m), as directed.
5. Suspended Slabs: Proportion structural lightweight concrete mixture as follows:
- a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed, at 28 days.
 - b. Calculated Equilibrium Unit Weight: 115 lb/cu. ft. (1842 kg/cu. m) OR 110 lb/cu. ft. (1762 kg/cu. m) OR 105 lb/cu. ft. (1682 kg/cu. m), as directed, plus or minus 3 lb/cu. ft. (48.1 kg/cu. m) as determined by ASTM C 567.
 - c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm), as directed, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content:
 - 1) 6 percent, plus or minus 2 percent at point of delivery for nominal maximum aggregate size greater than 3/8 inch (10 mm).
 - 2) 7 percent, plus or minus 2 percent at point of delivery for nominal maximum aggregate size 3/8 inch (10 mm) or less.
 - 3) Do not allow air content of troweled finished floors to exceed 3 percent.
 - e. Steel-Fiber Reinforcement: Add to concrete mixture, according to manufacturer's written instructions, at a rate of 50 lb/cu. yd. (29.7 kg/cu. m).
 - f. Synthetic Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mixture at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than 1.0 lb/cu. yd. (0.60 kg/cu. m) OR 1.5 lb/cu. yd. (0.90 kg/cu. m), as directed.
6. Concrete Toppings: Proportion normal-weight concrete mixture as follows:
- a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed, at 28 days.
 - b. Minimum Cementitious Materials Content: 470 lb/cu. yd. (279 kg/cu. m) OR 520 lb/cu. yd. (309 kg/cu. m) OR 540 lb/cu. yd. (320 kg/cu. m), as directed.
 - c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm), as directed, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content:
 - 1) 5-1/2 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 2) 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm), as directed, nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 3) Do not allow air content of troweled finished toppings to exceed 3 percent.
 - e. Steel-Fiber Reinforcement: Add to concrete mixture, according to manufacturer's written instructions, at a rate of 50 lb/cu. yd. (29.7 kg/cu. m).
 - f. Synthetic Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mixture at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than 1.0 lb/cu. yd. (0.60 kg/cu. m) OR 1.5 lb/cu. yd. (0.90 kg/cu. m), as directed.
7. Building Frame Members: Proportion normal-weight concrete mixture as follows:
- a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), as directed, at 28 days.
 - b. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio: 0.50 OR 0.45 OR 0.40, as directed.



- c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm) for concrete with verified slump of 2 to 4 inches (50 to 100 mm) before adding high-range water-reducing admixture or plasticizing admixture, **as directed**, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content:
 - 1) 5-1/2 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 2) 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm), **as directed**, nominal maximum aggregate size.
8. Building Walls: Proportion normal-weight concrete mixture as follows:
- a. Minimum Compressive Strength: 5000 psi (34.5 MPa) OR 4500 psi (31 MPa) OR 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) OR 3500 psi (24.1 MPa) OR 3000 psi (20.7 MPa), **as directed**, at 28 days.
 - b. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio: 0.50 OR 0.45 OR 0.40, **as directed**.
 - c. Slump Limit: 4 inches (100 mm) OR 5 inches (125 mm) OR 8 inches (200 mm) for concrete with verified slump of 2 to 4 inches (50 to 100 mm) before adding high-range water-reducing admixture or plasticizing admixture, **as directed**, plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 - d. Air Content:
 - 1) 5-1/2 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 - 2) 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for 1-inch (25-mm) OR 3/4-inch (19-mm), **as directed**, nominal maximum aggregate size.
- P. Fabricating Reinforcement
- 1. Fabricate steel reinforcement according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice."
- Q. Concrete Mixing
- 1. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, mix, and deliver concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M and ASTM C 1116, **as directed**, and furnish batch ticket information.
 - a. When air temperature is between 85 and 90 deg F (30 and 32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.
 - 2. Project-Site Mixing: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M. Mix concrete materials in appropriate drum-type batch machine mixer.
 - a. For mixer capacity of 1 cu. yd. (0.76 cu. m) or smaller, continue mixing at least 1-1/2 minutes, but not more than 5 minutes after ingredients are in mixer, before any part of batch is released.
 - b. For mixer capacity larger than 1 cu. yd. (0.76 cu. m), increase mixing time by 15 seconds for each additional 1 cu. yd. (0.76 cu. m).
 - c. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in the Work, indicating Project identification name and number, date, mixture type, mixture time, quantity, and amount of water added. Record approximate location of final deposit in structure.

1.3 EXECUTION

A. Formwork

- 1. Design, erect, shore, brace, and maintain formwork, according to ACI 301, to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads, and construction loads that might be applied, until structure can support such loads.
- 2. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position indicated, within tolerance limits of ACI 117.
- 3. Limit concrete surface irregularities, designated by ACI 347R as abrupt or gradual, as follows:
 - a. Class A, 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) for smooth-formed finished surfaces.



- b. Class B, **1/4 inch (6 mm)** OR Class C, **1/2 inch (13 mm)** OR Class D, **1 inch (25 mm)**, **as directed**, for rough-formed finished surfaces.
 4. Construct forms tight enough to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
 5. Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical.
 - a. Install keyways, reglets, recesses, and the like, for easy removal.
 - b. Do not use rust-stained steel form-facing material.
 6. Set edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed strips for slabs to achieve required elevations and slopes in finished concrete surfaces. Provide and secure units to support screed strips; use strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.
 7. Provide temporary openings for cleanouts and inspection ports where interior area of formwork is inaccessible. Close openings with panels tightly fitted to forms and securely braced to prevent loss of concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
 8. Chamfer **OR** Do not chamfer, **as directed**, exterior corners and edges of permanently exposed concrete.
 9. Form openings, chases, offsets, sinkages, keyways, reglets, blocking, screeds, and bulkheads required in the Work. Determine sizes and locations from trades providing such items.
 10. Clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, and other debris just before placing concrete.
 11. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.
 12. Coat contact surfaces of forms with form-release agent, according to manufacturer's written instructions, before placing reinforcement.
 - B. Embedded Items
 1. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
 - a. Install anchor rods, accurately located, to elevations required and complying with tolerances in Section 7.5 of AISC's "Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges."
 - b. Install reglets to receive waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls, where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.
 - c. Install dovetail anchor slots in concrete structures as indicated.
 - C. Removing And Reusing Forms
 1. General: Formwork for sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the Work that does not support weight of concrete may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than **50 deg F (10 deg C)** for 24 hours after placing concrete, if concrete is hard enough to not be damaged by form-removal operations and curing and protection operations are maintained.
 - a. Leave formwork for beam soffits, joists, slabs, and other structural elements that supports weight of concrete in place until concrete has achieved at least 70 percent of, **as directed**, its 28-day design compressive strength.
 - b. Remove forms only if shores have been arranged to permit removal of forms without loosening or disturbing shores.
 2. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the Work. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form-facing material will not be acceptable for exposed surfaces. Apply new form-release agent.
 3. When forms are reused, clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten to close joints. Align and secure joints to avoid offsets. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces unless approved by the Owner.
 - D. Shores And Reshores



1. Comply with **ACI 318 (ACI 318M)** and ACI 301 for design, installation, and removal of shoring and reshoring.
 - a. Do not remove shoring or reshoring until measurement of slab tolerances is complete.
2. In multistory construction, extend shoring or reshoring over a sufficient number of stories to distribute loads in such a manner that no floor or member will be excessively loaded or will induce tensile stress in concrete members without sufficient steel reinforcement.
3. Plan sequence of removal of shores and reshore to avoid damage to concrete. Locate and provide adequate reshoring to support construction without excessive stress or deflection.

E. Vapor Retarders

1. Plastic Vapor Retarders: Place, protect, and repair vapor retarders according to ASTM E 1643 and manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Lap joints **6 inches (150 mm)** and seal with manufacturer's recommended tape.
2. Bituminous Vapor Retarders: Place, protect, and repair vapor retarders according to manufacturer's written instructions.
3. Granular Course: Cover vapor retarder with granular fill **OR** fine-graded granular material, **as directed**, moisten, and compact with mechanical equipment to elevation tolerances of plus **0 inch (0 mm)** or minus **3/4 inch (19 mm)**.
 - a. Place and compact a **1/2-inch- (13-mm-)** thick layer of fine-graded granular material over granular fill.

F. Steel Reinforcement

1. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for placing reinforcement.
 - a. Do not cut or puncture vapor retarder. Repair damage and reseal vapor retarder before placing concrete.
2. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other foreign materials that would reduce bond to concrete.
3. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement. Locate and support reinforcement with bar supports to maintain minimum concrete cover. Do not tack weld crossing reinforcing bars.
 - a. Weld reinforcing bars according to AWS D1.4, where indicated.
4. Set wire ties with ends directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
5. Install welded wire reinforcement in longest practicable lengths on bar supports spaced to minimize sagging. Lap edges and ends of adjoining sheets at least one mesh spacing. Offset laps of adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction. Lace overlaps with wire.
6. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcement: Repair cut and damaged epoxy coatings with epoxy repair coating according to ASTM D 3963/D 3963M. Use epoxy-coated steel wire ties to fasten epoxy-coated steel reinforcement.
7. Zinc-Coated Reinforcement: Repair cut and damaged zinc coatings with zinc repair material according to ASTM A 780. Use galvanized steel wire ties to fasten zinc-coated steel reinforcement.

G. Joints

1. General: Construct joints true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
2. Construction Joints: Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated or as approved by the Owner.
 - a. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints, unless otherwise indicated. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements of floors and slabs.
 - b. Form keyed joints as indicated. Embed keys at least **1-1/2 inches (38 mm)** into concrete.
 - c. Locate joints for beams, slabs, joists, and girders in the middle third of spans. Offset joints in girders a minimum distance of twice the beam width from a beam-girder intersection.
 - d. Locate horizontal joints in walls and columns at underside of floors, slabs, beams, and girders and at the top of footings or floor slabs.



- e. Space vertical joints in walls, **as directed**. Locate joints beside piers integral with walls, near corners, and in concealed locations where possible.
 - f. Use a bonding agent at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
 - g. Use epoxy-bonding adhesive at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
 3. Contraction Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of concrete thickness as follows:
 - a. Grooved Joints: Form contraction joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint to a radius of **1/8 inch (3.2 mm)**. Repeat grooving of contraction joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate groover tool marks on concrete surfaces.
 - b. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut **1/8-inch- (3.2-mm-)** wide joints into concrete when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before concrete develops random contraction cracks.
 4. Isolation Joints in Slabs-on-Grade: After removing formwork, install joint-filler strips at slab junctions with vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and other locations, as indicated.
 - a. Extend joint-filler strips full width and depth of joint, terminating flush with finished concrete surface, unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Terminate full-width joint-filler strips not less than **1/2 inch (13 mm)** or more than **1 inch (25 mm)** below finished concrete surface where joint sealants, specified in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants", are indicated.
 - c. Install joint-filler strips in lengths as long as practicable. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip sections together.
 5. Doweled Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or asphalt coat one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
- H. Waterstops
1. Flexible Waterstops: Install in construction joints and at other joints indicated to form a continuous diaphragm. Install in longest lengths practicable. Support and protect exposed waterstops during progress of the Work. Field fabricate joints in waterstops according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 2. Self-Expanding Strip Waterstops: Install in construction joints and at other locations indicated, according to manufacturer's written instructions, adhesive bonding, mechanically fastening, and firmly pressing into place. Install in longest lengths practicable.
- I. Concrete Placement
1. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of formwork, reinforcement, and embedded items is complete and that required inspections have been performed.
 2. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement unless approved by the Owner.
 3. Before test sampling and placing concrete, water may be added at Project site, subject to limitations of ACI 301.
 - a. Do not add water to concrete after adding high-range water-reducing admixtures to mixture.
 4. Deposit concrete continuously in one layer or in horizontal layers of such thickness that no new concrete will be placed on concrete that has hardened enough to cause seams or planes of weakness. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as indicated. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation.
 - a. Deposit concrete in horizontal layers of depth to not exceed formwork design pressures and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints.
 - b. Consolidate placed concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment according to ACI 301.
 - c. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least **6**



inches (150 mm) into preceding layer. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to lose plasticity. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing mixture constituents to segregate.

5. Deposit and consolidate concrete for floors and slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until placement of a panel or section is complete.
 - a. Consolidate concrete during placement operations so concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.
 - b. Maintain reinforcement in position on chairs during concrete placement.
 - c. Screed slab surfaces with a straightedge and strike off to correct elevations.
 - d. Slope surfaces uniformly to drains where required.
 - e. Begin initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form a uniform and open-textured surface plane, before excess bleedwater appears on the surface. Do not further disturb slab surfaces before starting finishing operations.
6. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 306.1 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
 - a. When average high and low temperature is expected to fall below 40 deg F (4.4 deg C) for three successive days, maintain delivered concrete mixture temperature within the temperature range required by ACI 301.
 - b. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete on frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.
 - c. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless otherwise specified and approved in mixture designs.
7. Hot-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 301 and as follows:
 - a. Maintain concrete temperature below 90 deg F (32 deg C) at time of placement. Chilled mixing water or chopped ice may be used to control temperature, provided water equivalent of ice is calculated to total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
 - b. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade uniformly moist without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

J. Finishing Formed Surfaces

1. Rough-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material with tie holes and defects repaired and patched. Remove fins and other projections that exceed specified limits on formed-surface irregularities.
 - a. Apply to concrete surfaces not exposed to public view.
2. Smooth-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material, arranged in an orderly and symmetrical manner with a minimum of seams. Repair and patch tie holes and defects. Remove fins and other projections that exceed specified limits on formed-surface irregularities.
 - a. Apply to concrete surfaces exposed to public view, **OR** to receive a rubbed finish, **OR** to be covered with a coating or covering material applied directly to concrete, **as directed**.
3. Rubbed Finish: Apply the following to smooth-formed finished as-cast concrete where indicated:
 - a. Smooth-Rubbed Finish: Not later than one day after form removal, moisten concrete surfaces and rub with carborundum brick or another abrasive until producing a uniform color and texture. Do not apply cement grout other than that created by the rubbing process.
 - b. Grout-Cleaned Finish: Wet concrete surfaces and apply grout of a consistency of thick paint to coat surfaces and fill small holes. Mix one part portland cement to one and one-half parts fine sand with a 1:1 mixture of bonding admixture and water. Add white portland cement in amounts determined by trial patches so color of dry grout will match adjacent surfaces. Scrub grout into voids and remove excess grout. When grout whitens, rub surface with clean burlap and keep surface damp by fog spray for at least 36 hours.



- c. Cork-Floated Finish: Wet concrete surfaces and apply a stiff grout. Mix one part portland cement and one part fine sand with a 1:1 mixture of bonding agent and water. Add white portland cement in amounts determined by trial patches so color of dry grout will match adjacent surfaces. Compress grout into voids by grinding surface. In a swirling motion, finish surface with a cork float.
 4. Related Unformed Surfaces: At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike off smooth and finish with a texture matching adjacent formed surfaces. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces, unless otherwise indicated.
- K. Finishing Floors And Slabs
1. General: Comply with ACI 302.1R recommendations for screeding, restraighening, and finishing operations for concrete surfaces. Do not wet concrete surfaces.
 2. Scratch Finish: While still plastic, texture concrete surface that has been screeded and bull-floated or darbled. Use stiff brushes, brooms, or rakes to produce a profile amplitude of **1/4 inch (6 mm)** in 1 direction.
 - a. Apply scratch finish to surfaces indicated and to receive concrete floor toppings **OR** to receive mortar setting beds for bonded cementitious floor finishes, **as directed**.
 3. Float Finish: Consolidate surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power driven floats. Restraighten, cut down high spots, and fill low spots. Repeat float passes and restraighening until surface is left with a uniform, smooth, granular texture.
 - a. Apply float finish to surfaces indicated **OR** to receive trowel finish **OR** to be covered with fluid-applied or sheet waterproofing, built-up or membrane roofing, or sand-bed terrazzo, **as directed**.
 4. Trowel Finish: After applying float finish, apply first troweling and consolidate concrete by hand or power-driven trowel. Continue troweling passes and restraighten until surface is free of trowel marks and uniform in texture and appearance. Grind smooth any surface defects that would telegraph through applied coatings or floor coverings.
 - a. Apply a trowel finish to surfaces indicated **OR** exposed to view **OR** to be covered with resilient flooring, carpet, ceramic or quarry tile set over a cleavage membrane, paint, or another thin-film-finish coating system, **as directed**.
 - b. Finish surfaces to the following tolerances, according to **ASTM E 1155 (ASTM E 1155M)**, for a randomly trafficked floor surface:
 - 1) Specified overall values of flatness, F(F) 25; and of levelness, F(L) 20; with minimum local values of flatness, F(F) 17; and of levelness, F(L) 15.
 - 2) Specified overall values of flatness, F(F) 35; and of levelness, F(L) 25; with minimum local values of flatness, F(F) 24; and of levelness, F(L) 17; for slabs-on-grade.
 - 3) Specified overall values of flatness, F(F) 30; and of levelness, F(L) 20; with minimum local values of flatness, F(F) 24; and of levelness, F(L) 15; for suspended slabs.
 - 4) Specified overall values of flatness, F(F) 45; and of levelness, F(L) 35; with minimum local values of flatness, F(F) 30; and of levelness, F(L) 24.
 - c. Finish and measure surface so gap at any point between concrete surface and an unleveled, freestanding, **10-foot- (3.05-m-)** long straightedge resting on 2 high spots and placed anywhere on the surface does not exceed **1/4 inch (6 mm) OR 3/16 inch (4.8 mm) OR 1/8 inch (3.2 mm), as directed**.
 5. Trowel and Fine-Broom Finish: Apply a first trowel finish to surfaces indicated **OR** where ceramic or quarry tile is to be installed by either thickset or thin-set method, **as directed**. While concrete is still plastic, slightly scarify surface with a fine broom.
 - a. Comply with flatness and levelness tolerances for trowel finished floor surfaces.
 6. Broom Finish: Apply a broom finish to exterior concrete platforms, steps, and ramps, and elsewhere as indicated.
 - a. Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen trafficked surface by brooming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route. Coordinate required final finish with the Owner before application.



7. Slip-Resistive Finish: Before final floating, apply slip-resistive aggregate **OR** aluminum granule, **as directed**, finish where indicated and to concrete stair treads, platforms, and ramps. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
 - a. Uniformly spread **25 lb/100 sq. ft. (12 kg/10 sq. m)** of dampened slip-resistive aggregate **OR** aluminum granules, **as directed**, over surface in 1 or 2 applications. Tamp aggregate flush with surface, but do not force below surface.
 - b. After broadcasting and tamping, apply float finish.
 - c. After curing, lightly work surface with a steel wire brush or an abrasive stone and water to expose slip-resistive aggregate **OR** aluminum granules, **as directed**.
8. Dry-Shake Floor Hardener Finish: After initial floating, apply dry-shake floor hardener to surfaces according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
 - a. Uniformly apply dry-shake floor hardener at a rate of **100 lb/100 sq. ft. (49 kg/10 sq. m)**, **as directed**, unless greater amount is recommended by manufacturer.
 - b. Uniformly distribute approximately two-thirds of dry-shake floor hardener over surface by hand or with mechanical spreader, and embed by power floating. Follow power floating with a second dry-shake floor hardener application, uniformly distributing remainder of material, and embed by power floating.
 - c. After final floating, apply a trowel finish. Cure concrete with curing compound recommended by dry-shake floor hardener manufacturer and apply immediately after final finishing.

L. Miscellaneous Concrete Items

1. Filling In: Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures, unless otherwise indicated, after work of other trades is in place. Mix, place, and cure concrete, as specified, to blend with in-place construction. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling indicated or required to complete the Work.
2. Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and by steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections, and terminations slightly rounded.
3. Equipment Bases and Foundations: Provide machine and equipment bases and foundations as shown on Drawings. Set anchor bolts for machines and equipment at correct elevations, complying with diagrams or templates from manufacturer furnishing machines and equipment.
4. Steel Pan Stairs: Provide concrete fill for steel pan stair treads, landings, and associated items. Cast-in inserts and accessories as shown on Drawings. Screed, tamp, and trowel-finish concrete surfaces.

M. Concrete Protecting And Curing

1. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection and ACI 301 for hot-weather protection during curing.
2. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to unformed concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching **0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h (1 kg/sq. m x h)** before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete, but before float finishing.
3. Formed Surfaces: Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces. If forms remain during curing period, moist cure after loosening forms. If removing forms before end of curing period, continue curing for the remainder of the curing period.
4. Unformed Surfaces: Begin curing immediately after finishing concrete. Cure unformed surfaces, including floors and slabs, concrete floor toppings, and other surfaces.
5. Cure concrete according to ACI 308.1, by one or a combination of the following methods:
 - a. Moisture Curing: Keep surfaces continuously moist for not less than seven days with the following materials:
 - 1) Water.
 - 2) Continuous water-fog spray.



- 3) Absorptive cover, water saturated, and kept continuously wet. Cover concrete surfaces and edges with **12-inch (300-mm)** lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
 - b. Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least **12 inches (300 mm)**, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Cure for not less than seven days. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.
 - 1) Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings.
 - 2) Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive penetrating liquid floor treatments.
 - 3) Cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings with either a moisture-retaining cover or a curing compound that the manufacturer certifies will not interfere with bonding of floor covering used on Project.
 - c. Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.
 - 1) After curing period has elapsed, remove curing compound without damaging concrete surfaces by method recommended by curing compound manufacturer unless manufacturer certifies curing compound will not interfere with bonding of floor covering used on Project.
 - d. Curing and Sealing Compound: Apply uniformly to floors and slabs indicated in a continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Repeat process 24 hours later and apply a second coat. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.
- N. Liquid Floor Treatments
 1. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Prepare, apply, and finish penetrating liquid floor treatment according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Remove curing compounds, sealers, oil, dirt, laitance, and other contaminants and complete surface repairs.
 - b. Do not apply to concrete that is less than three **OR** seven **OR** 14 **OR** 28, **as directed**, days' old.
 - c. Apply liquid until surface is saturated, scrubbing into surface until a gel forms; rewet; and repeat brooming or scrubbing. Rinse with water; remove excess material until surface is dry. Apply a second coat in a similar manner if surface is rough or porous.
 2. Polished Concrete Floor Treatment: Apply polished concrete finish system to cured and prepared slabs to match.
 - a. Machine grind floor surfaces to receive polished finishes level and smooth and to depth required to reveal aggregate to match.
 - b. Apply penetrating liquid floor treatment for polished concrete in polishing sequence and according to manufacturer's written instructions, allowing recommended drying time between successive coats.
 - c. Continue polishing with progressively finer grit diamond polishing pads to gloss level to match approved mockup.
 - d. Control and dispose of waste products produced by grinding and polishing operations.
 - e. Neutralize and clean polished floor surfaces.
 3. Sealing Coat: Uniformly apply a continuous sealing coat of curing and sealing compound to hardened concrete by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- O. Joint Filling
 1. Prepare, clean, and install joint filler according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - a. Defer joint filling until concrete has aged at least one **OR** six, **as directed**, month(s). Do not fill joints until construction traffic has permanently ceased.



2. Remove dirt, debris, saw cuttings, curing compounds, and sealers from joints; leave contact faces of joint clean and dry.
3. Install semirigid joint filler full depth in saw-cut joints and at least **2 inches (50 mm)** deep in formed joints. Overfill joint and trim joint filler flush with top of joint after hardening.

P. Concrete Surface Repairs

1. Defective Concrete: Repair and patch defective areas when approved by the Owner. Remove and replace concrete that cannot be repaired and patched to the Owner's approval.
2. Patching Mortar: Mix dry-pack patching mortar, consisting of one part portland cement to two and one-half parts fine aggregate passing a **No. 16 (1.18-mm)** sieve, using only enough water for handling and placing.
3. Repairing Formed Surfaces: Surface defects include color and texture irregularities, cracks, spalls, air bubbles, honeycombs, rock pockets, fins and other projections on the surface, and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning.
 - a. Immediately after form removal, cut out honeycombs, rock pockets, and voids more than **1/2 inch (13 mm)** in any dimension in solid concrete, but not less than **1 inch (25 mm)** in depth. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to concrete surface. Clean, dampen with water, and brush-coat holes and voids with bonding agent. Fill and compact with patching mortar before bonding agent has dried. Fill form-tie voids with patching mortar or cone plugs secured in place with bonding agent.
 - b. Repair defects on surfaces exposed to view by blending white portland cement and standard portland cement so that, when dry, patching mortar will match surrounding color. Patch a test area at inconspicuous locations to verify mixture and color match before proceeding with patching. Compact mortar in place and strike off slightly higher than surrounding surface.
 - c. Repair defects on concealed formed surfaces that affect concrete's durability and structural performance as determined by the Owner.
4. Repairing Unformed Surfaces: Test unformed surfaces, such as floors and slabs, for finish and verify surface tolerances specified for each surface. Correct low and high areas. Test surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope and smoothness; use a sloped template.
 - a. Repair finished surfaces containing defects. Surface defects include spalls, popouts, honeycombs, rock pockets, crazing and cracks in excess of **0.01 inch (0.25 mm)** wide or that penetrate to reinforcement or completely through unreinforced sections regardless of width, and other objectionable conditions.
 - b. After concrete has cured at least 14 days, correct high areas by grinding.
 - c. Correct localized low areas during or immediately after completing surface finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with patching mortar. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete.
 - d. Correct other low areas scheduled to receive floor coverings with a repair underlayment. Prepare, mix, and apply repair underlayment and primer according to manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface. Feather edges to match adjacent floor elevations.
 - e. Correct other low areas scheduled to remain exposed with a repair topping. Cut out low areas to ensure a minimum repair topping depth of **1/4 inch (6 mm)** to match adjacent floor elevations. Prepare, mix, and apply repair topping and primer according to manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface.
 - f. Repair defective areas, except random cracks and single holes **1 inch (25 mm)** or less in diameter, by cutting out and replacing with fresh concrete. Remove defective areas with clean, square cuts and expose steel reinforcement with at least a **3/4-inch (19-mm)** clearance all around. Dampen concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and apply bonding agent. Mix patching concrete of same materials and mixture as original concrete except without coarse aggregate. Place, compact, and finish to blend with adjacent finished concrete. Cure in same manner as adjacent concrete.
 - g. Repair random cracks and single holes **1 inch (25 mm)** or less in diameter with patching mortar. Groove top of cracks and cut out holes to sound concrete and clean off dust, dirt,



- and loose particles. Dampen cleaned concrete surfaces and apply bonding agent. Place patching mortar before bonding agent has dried. Compact patching mortar and finish to match adjacent concrete. Keep patched area continuously moist for at least 72 hours.
5. Perform structural repairs of concrete, subject to the Owner's approval, using epoxy adhesive and patching mortar.
 6. Repair materials and installation not specified above may be used, subject to the Owner's approval.
- Q. Field Quality Control
1. Testing and Inspecting: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and to submit reports.
 2. Inspections:
 - a. Steel reinforcement placement.
 - b. Steel reinforcement welding.
 - c. Headed bolts and studs.
 - d. Verification of use of required design mixture.
 - e. Concrete placement, including conveying and depositing.
 - f. Curing procedures and maintenance of curing temperature.
 - g. Verification of concrete strength before removal of shores and forms from beams and slabs.
 3. Concrete Tests: Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172 shall be performed according to the following requirements:
 - a. Testing Frequency: Obtain at least one composite sample for each 100 cu. yd. (76 cu. m) or fraction thereof of each concrete mixture placed each day.
 - 1) When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
 - b. Slump: ASTM C 143/C 143M; one test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
 - c. Air Content: ASTM C 231, pressure method, for normal-weight concrete; ASTM C 173/C 173M, volumetric method, for structural lightweight concrete, **as directed**; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
 - d. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064/C 1064M; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F (4.4 deg C) and below and when 80 deg F (27 deg C) and above, and one test for each composite sample.
 - e. Unit Weight: ASTM C 567, fresh unit weight of structural lightweight concrete; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
 - f. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C 31/C 31M.
 - 1) Cast and laboratory cure two sets of two standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
 - 2) Cast and field cure two sets of two standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
 - g. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39/C 39M; test one set of two laboratory-cured specimens at 7 days and one set of two specimens at 28 days.
 - 1) Test one set of two field-cured specimens at 7 days and one set of two specimens at 28 days.
 - 2) A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from a set of two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at age indicated.
 - h. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, Contractor shall evaluate operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing in-place concrete.
 - i. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if every average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength



- and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than **500 psi (3.4 MPa)**.
- j. Test results shall be reported in writing to the Owner, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mixture proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 28-day tests.
 - k. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by the Owner but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
 - l. Additional Tests: Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by the Owner. Testing and inspecting agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42/C 42M or by other methods as directed by the Owner.
 - m. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
 - n. Correct deficiencies in the Work that test reports and inspections indicate does not comply with the Contract Documents.
4. Measure floor and slab flatness and levelness according to **ASTM E 1155 (ASTM E 1155M)** within 24 **OR** 48, **as directed**, hours of finishing.
- R. Protection Of Liquid Floor Treatments
- 1. Protect liquid floor treatment from damage and wear during the remainder of construction period. Use protective methods and materials, including temporary covering, recommended in writing by liquid floor treatments installer.

END OF SECTION 50 89 83 19

Task	Specification(s)
01 00 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 11 13 00	01 11 13 00
01 20 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 22 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 22 16 00	01 22 16 00, 01 00 00 00
01 22 20 00	01 00 00 00, 01 22 16 00
01 22 23 00	01 00 00 00, 01 22 16 00
01 40 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 41 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 41 26 00	01 00 00 00
01 42 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 42 13 00	01 42 13 00, 01 00 00 00
01 42 16 00	01 00 00 00, 01 42 13 00
01 42 19 00	01 42 19 00, 01 00 00 00
01 42 21 00	01 00 00 00
01 45 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 45 23 00	01 00 00 00, 01 22 16 00
01 45 29 00	01 00 00 00
01 50 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 51 00 00	01 00 00 00
01 51 13 00	01 51 13 00, 01 51 13 00a, 01 00 00 00
01 51 26 00	01 00 00 00, 01 51 13 00
01 52 00 00	01 00 00 00
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Task	Specification(s)
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02 43 13 13	01 22 16 00
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02 61 26 00	02 61 26 00, 02 82 33 00
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02 87 16 13	02 87 16 13
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32 17 23 23	32 01 11 53, 32 01 11 53a, 32 01 11 53c
32 17 23 33	32 01 11 53, 32 01 11 53a, 32 01 11 53c
32 17 26 00	32 17 26 00
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32 18 23 23	32 18 23 13, 32 18 23 13a
32 18 23 29	32 18 23 29, 32 18 23 29a, 32 17 23 13, 32 18 23 13
32 18 23 33	32 18 23 29, 32 17 23 13, 32 18 23 29a, 32 18 23 39
32 18 23 39	32 18 23 39, 32 18 23 29, 32 17 23 13, 32 18 23 29a
32 18 23 53	32 17 23 13, 32 18 23 13
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Building 2, Suite 350
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