PROJECT TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION 00 - PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS

00 01 15 02/11, CHG 1: 08/14 LIST OF DRAWINGS

DIVISION 01 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

01 11 00 08/15, CHG 2: 08/21 SUMMARY OF WORK
01 14 00 11/22 WORK RESTRICTIONS
01 20 00 11/20, CHG 2: 08/21 PRICE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES
01 30 00 11/20, CHG 2: 05/22 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS
01 30 02.00 22 07/22 DESIGN, PROCUREMENT, AND INSTALLATION OF AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT
01 31 23.13 20 05/17, CHG 7: 11/21 ELECTRONIC CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITY SUPPORT CONTRACT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
01 32 17.00 20 05/18, CHG 3: 08/20 COST-LOADED NETWORK ANALYSIS SCHEDULES (NAS)
01 33 00 08/18, CHG 4: 02/21 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES
01 33 29 02/21 SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS AND REPORTING
01 35 26 11/20, CHG 3: 02/22 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
01 42 00 02/19 SOURCES FOR REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS
01 45 00.00 20 11/11, CHG 8: 02/21 QUALITY CONTROL
01 45 25 02/20 QUALITY ASSURANCE FIELD INSPECTION
01 45 35 11/20 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
01 45 36 06/23 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS - EARTH COVERED MAGAZINES
01 50 00 11/20, CHG 2: 08/22 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND CONTROLS
01 57 19 08/22 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS
01 58 00 08/19, CHG 5: 08/22 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION
01 74 19 02/19, CHG 3: 11/21 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL
01 78 00 05/19, CHG 1: 08/21 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS
01 78 23 08/15, CHG 2: 08/21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA
01 78 24.00 20 02/15, CHG 3: 08/21 FACILITY ELECTRONIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFORMATION (eOMSI)
01 78 30.00 22 01/23 GIS DATA DELIVERABLES
01 91 00.15 22 03/23 TOTAL BUILDING COMMISSIONING

DIVISION 02 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

02 41 00 08/22 DEMOLITION AND DECONSTRUCTION
02 65 00 11/22 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL
02 81 00 11/18 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
02 82 00 11/18, CHG 1: 11/19 ASBESTOS REMEDIATION
02 83 00 11/18 LEAD REMEDIATION
02 84 16 11/22 HANDLING OF LIGHTING BALLASTS AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBs AND MERCURY
02 84 33 11/22 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

DIVISION 03 - CONCRETE

03 30 00 02/19, CHG 4: 08/22 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE
03 70 00 02/10, CHG 2: 08/20 MASS CONCRETE

DIVISION 04 - MASONRY

04 20 00 11/15, CHG 2: 05/19 UNIT MASONRY

DIVISION 05 - METALS

05 05 20 05/22 POST-INSTALLED CONCRETE AND MASONRY ANCHORS
05 12 00 08/18, CHG 2: 05/21 STRUCTURAL STEEL
05 21 00 05/15, CHG 1: 08/18 STEEL JOIST FRAMING
05 30 00 05/15, CHG 2: 08/18 STEEL DECKS
05 50 13 05/17, CHG 1: 08/18 MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS
05 51 33 02/16, CHG 2: 02/18 METAL LADDERS
05 52 00 02/18, CHG 1: 02/20 METAL RAILINGS

DIVISION 06 - WOOD, PLASTICS, AND COMPOSITES

06 10 00 08/16, CHG 2: 11/18 ROUGH CARPENTRY
06 41 16.00 10 08/10, CHG 1: 11/18 PLASTIC-LAMINATE-CLAD ARCHITECTURAL CABINETS
06 61 16 08/20 SOLID SURFACING FABRICATIONS

DIVISION 07 - THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

07 05 23 08/19 PRESSURE TESTING AN AIR BARRIER SYSTEM FOR AIR TIGHTNESS
07 11 13 08/11, CHG 1: 05/17 BITUMINOUS DAMPPROOFING
07 13 53 02/16, CHG 1: 08/17 ELASTOMERIC SHEET WATERPROOFING
07 14 00 02/12, CHG 2: 02/18 FLUID-APPLIED WATERPROOFING
07 21 13 02/16, CHG 2: 08/20 BOARD AND BLOCK INSULATION
07 21 16 11/11, CHG 4: 08/18 MINERAL FIBER BLANKET INSULATION
07 22 00 02/16, CHG 3: 11/18 ROOF AND DECK INSULATION
07 27 10.00 10 08/19, CHG 1: 02/20 BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM
07 27 19.01 05/17, CHG 2: 08/20 SELF-ADHERING AIR BARRIERS
07 27 26 05/17, CHG 2: 08/20 FLUID-APPLIED MEMBRANE AIR BARRIERS
07 54 23 05/20 THERMOPLASTIC-POLYOLEFIN (TPO) ROOFING
07 60 00 05/17, CHG 2: 11/18 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL
07 84 00 05/10, CHG 1: 08/13 FIRESTOPPING
07 92 00 08/16, CHG 3: 11/18 JOINT SEALANTS

DIVISION 08 - OPENINGS

08 11 13 08/20 STEEL DOORS AND FRAMES
08 11 16 05/17, CHG 2: 11/18 ALUMINUM DOORS AND FRAMES
08 31 00 05/17, CHG 1: 08/18 ACCESS DOORS AND PANELS
08 34 59 08/08, CHG 1: 11/12 VAULT DOORS AND DAY GATES
08 34 73 11/19, CHG 1: 02/21 SOUND CONTROL DOOR ASSEMBLIES
08 39 55.00 20 11/24 NAVY STANDARD EARTH-COVERED MAGAZINE DOORS
08 41 13 08/18, CHG 1: 08/18 ALUMINUM-FRAMED ENTRANCES AND STOREFRONTS
08 71 00 02/16 DOOR HARDWARE
08 81 00 05/19 GLAZING
08 91 00 08/20 METAL WALL LOUVERS
08 95 00 08/09 BLAST RESISTANCE

DIVISION 09 - FINISHES

09 22 00 02/10, CHG 2: 08/18 SUPPORTS FOR PLASTER AND GYPSUM BOARD

09 29 00	08/16, CHG 4: 02/20	GYPSUM BOARD
09 30 10	08/20	CERAMIC, QUARRY, AND GLASS TILING
09 51 00	08/20	ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS
09 65 00	08/10, CHG 3: 08/18	RESILIENT FLOORING
09 68 00	11/17, CHG 2: 08/20	CARPETING
09 90 00	**02/21**	**PAINTS AND COATINGS**
09 97 13.27	02/21, CHG 1: 08/22	HIGH PERFORMANCE COATING FOR STEEL STRUCTURES

DIVISION 10 - SPECIALTIES

10 14 00.10	08/17, CHG 1: 11/18	EXTERIOR SIGNAGE
10 14 00.20	08/20	INTERIOR SIGNAGE
10 14 53	02/15, CHG 1: 05/17	TRAFFIC SIGNAGE
10 21 13	08/20	TOILET COMPARTMENTS
10 26 00	08/20	WALL AND DOOR PROTECTION
10 28 13	08/20	TOILET ACCESSORIES
10 44 16	11/19	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
10 51 13	05/11	METAL LOCKERS

DIVISION 12 - FURNISHINGS

12 00 01.00 20	02/23	FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT (FF&E) PACKAGE
12 21 00	08/17, CHG 2: 11/18	WINDOW BLINDS
12 93 00	08/17, CHG 1: 08/18	SITE FURNISHINGS

DIVISION 13 - SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

13 48 73	05/22	BRACING FOR MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

DIVISION 21 - FIRE SUPPRESSION

21 13 13	08/20	WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, FIRE PROTECTION

DIVISION 22 - PLUMBING

22 00 00	11/15, CHG 4: 05/21	PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE

DIVISION 23 - HEATING, VENTILATING, AND AIR CONDITIONING (HVAC)

23 03 00.00 20	08/10, CHG 3: 08/18	BASIC MECHANICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS
23 05 48.19	05/18, CHG 2: 08/20	BRACING FOR HVAC
23 05 93	11/15	TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING FOR HVAC
23 07 00	02/13, CHG 7: 05/20	THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
23 09 00	02/19, CHG 3: 05/21	INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL FOR HVAC
23 09 13	11/15, CHG 2: 05/21	INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL DEVICES FOR HVAC
23 09 23.02	02/19, CHG 1: 02/20	BACNET DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC AND OTHER BUILDING CONTROL SYSTEMS
23 23 00	08/21	REFRIGERANT PIPING
23 30 00	05/20, CHG 1: 02/22	HVAC AIR DISTRIBUTION
23 81 00	05/18, CHG 1: 02/21	DECENTRALIZED UNITARY HVAC EQUIPMENT
23 83 00.00 20	04/06	ELECTRIC SPACE HEATING EQUIPMENT

DIVISION 25 - INTEGRATED AUTOMATION

25 05 11.23	05/21	CYBERSECURITY FOR FACILITY-RELATED CONTROL SYSTEMS UTILITY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (UMCS)
25 05 11.28	11/17	CYBERSECURITY FOR FACILITY-RELATED CONTROL SYSTEMS ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY INCLUDING CCTV, ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS, AND INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS
25 08 10	05/21	UTILITY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM TESTING
25 10 10	02/19, CHG 1: 05/21	UTILITY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (UMCS) FRONT END AND INTEGRATION

DIVISION 26 - ELECTRICAL

26 05 26.00 40	08/19	GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS
26 08 00	11/22	APPARATUS INSPECTION AND TESTING
26 12 19.10	05/19, CHG 1: 11/19	THREE-PHASE, LIQUID-FILLED PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMERS
26 13 00	05/21, CHG 1: 05/22	SF6/HIGH-FIREPOINT FLUIDS INSULATED PAD-MOUNTED SWITCHGEAR
26 20 00	08/19, CHG 3: 11/21	INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
26 24 13	08/21	SWITCHBOARDS
26 27 14.00 20	02/21, CHG 1: 05/21	ELECTRICITY METERING
26 28 01.00 10	08/21	COORDINATED POWER SYSTEM PROTECTION
26 29 23	02/20, CHG 1: 05/21	ADJUSTABLE SPEED DRIVE (ASD) SYSTEMS UNDER 600 VOLTS
26 32 15.00	05/20	ENGINE-GENERATOR SET STATIONARY 15-2500 KW, WITH AUXILIARIES
26 36 23	05/20, CHG 1: 08/21	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES AND BY-PASS/ISOLATION SWITCH
26 41 00	11/13	LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM
26 51 00	05/20, CHG 2: 11/21	INTERIOR LIGHTING
26 56 00	08/21	EXTERIOR LIGHTING

DIVISION 27 - COMMUNICATIONS

27 10 00	08/11	BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLING SYSTEM
27 13 23.00 40	11/14	COMMUNICATIONS OPTICAL BACKBONE CABLING
27 41 00	11/21	AUDIO-VISUAL SYSTEMS
27 51 16	05/20, CHG 1: 05/22	PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

DIVISION 28 - ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

28 08 10	08/23	ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEM ACCEPTANCE TESTING
28 10 05	05/16	ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEMS (ESS)
28 31 76	08/20	INTERIOR FIRE ALARM AND MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEM, ADDRESSABLE

DIVISION 31 - EARTHWORK

31 00 00	**08/08, CHG 2: 02/21**	**EARTHWORK**
31 05 19.13	02/21	GEOTEXTILES FOR EARTHWORK
31 11 00	11/18	CLEARING AND GRUBBING
31 21 13	11/18	RADON MITIGATION

31 23 06.00 02/21, CHG 1: 11/21 BLASTING - SURFACE
31 31 16.13 08/22 CHEMICAL TERMITE CONTROL
31 66 13 02/19 RIGID INCLUSIONS

DIVISION 32 - EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

32 05 33 08/17 LANDSCAPE ESTABLISHMENT
32 11 20 05/22 BASE COURSE FOR RIGID AND SUBBASE FOR FLEXIBLE PAVING
32 11 23.23 08/22 BASE COURSE DRAINAGE AND SEPARATION LAYERS
32 12 13 05/17 BITUMINOUS TACK AND PRIME COATS
32 12 16.16 11/20 ROAD-MIX ASPHALT PAVING
32 13 13.06 05/20 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT FOR ROADS AND SITE FACILITIES
32 13 73.19 11/19 COMPRESSION CONCRETE PAVING JOINT SEALANT
32 15 00 05/17 AGGREGATE SURFACING
32 16 19 05/18 CONCRETE CURBS, GUTTERS AND SIDEWALKS
32 17 23 08/16, CHG 5: 11/18 PAVEMENT MARKINGS
32 31 13.53 11/21 HIGH-SECURITY FENCES (CHAIN LINK) AND GATES
32 92 19 08/17, CHG 1: 08/21 SEEDING
32 93 00 08/17, CHG 1: 08/21 EXTERIOR PLANTS

DIVISION 33 - UTILITIES

33 11 00 02/18, CHG 1: 02/22 WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING
33 30 00 05/18 SANITARY SEWERAGE
33 40 00 11/21 STORMWATER UTILITIES
33 46 13 05/20 FOUNDATION DRAINAGE
33 46 16 05/18 SUBDRAINAGE PIPING
33 71 01 05/19, CHG 1: 11/19 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION
33 71 02 08/21 UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION
33 82 00 04/06 TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE PLANT (OSP)

DIVISION 41 - MATERIAL PROCESSING AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT

41 22 13.14 11/19, CHG 1: 02/21 BRIDGE CRANES, OVERHEAD ELECTRIC, TOP RUNNING
41 22 13.15 11/22 BRIDGE CRANES, OVERHEAD ELECTRIC, UNDER RUNNING TROLLEY

-- End of Project Table of Contents --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 01 30 00

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS
11/20, CHG 2: 05/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1 **(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

View Location Map

Progress and Completion Pictures

1.3 VIEW LOCATION MAP

Submit, prior to or with the first digital photograph submittals, a sketch or drawing indicating the required photographic locations. Update as required if the locations are moved.

1.4 PROGRESS AND COMPLETION PICTURES

Photographically document site conditions prior to start of construction operations. Include aerial photographs. Provide monthly, and within one month of the completion of work, digital photographs, 1600x1200x24 bit true color minimum resolution in JPEG file format showing the sequence and progress of work. Take a minimum of 20 digital photographs each week throughout the entire project from a minimum of ten different viewpoints selected by the Contractor unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer. Submit with the monthly invoice two sets of digital photographs, each set on a separate compact disc (CD) or data versatile disc (DVD), cumulative of all photos to date. Indicate photographs demonstrating environmental procedures. Provide photographs for each month in a separate monthly directory and name each file to indicate its location on the view location sketch. Also provide the view location sketch on the CD or DVD as a digital file. Include a date designator in file names. Photographs provided are for unrestricted use by the Government.

1.5 MINIMUM INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Provide the minimum insurance coverage required by FAR 28.307-2 Liability,

during the entire period of performance under this contract. Provide other insurance coverage as required by Connecticut law.

1.6 SUPERVISION

1.6.1 Superintendent Qualifications

Provide project superintendent with a minimum of 10 years experience in construction with at least 5 of those years as a superintendent on projects similar in size and complexity. The individual must be familiar with the requirements of EM 385-1-1 and have experience in the areas of hazard identification and safety compliance. The individual must be capable of interpreting a critical path schedule and construction drawings. The qualification requirements for the alternate superintendent are the same as for the project superintendent. The Contracting Officer may request proof of the superintendent's qualifications at any point in the project if the performance of the superintendent is in question.

1.6.2 Minimum Communication Requirements

Have at least one qualified superintendent, or competent alternate, capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in the English language, on the job-site at all times during the performance of Contract work.In addition, if a Quality Control (QC) representative is required on the Contract, then that individual must also have fluent English communication skills.

1.6.3 Duties

The project superintendent is primarily responsible for managing subcontractors and coordinating day-to-day production and schedule adherence on the project. The superintendent is required to attend Red Zone meetings, partnering meetings, and quality control meetings. The superintendent or qualified alternative must be on-site at all times during the performance of this contract until the work is completed and accepted.

1.6.4 Non-Compliance Actions

The Project Superintendent is subject to removal by the Contracting Officer for non-compliance with requirements specified in the contract and for failure to manage the project to ensure timely completion. Furthermore, the Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. No part of the time lost due to such stop orders is acceptable as the subject of claim for extension of time for excess costs or damages by the Contractor.

1.7 PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING

Immediately after award, prior to commencing any work at the site, coordinate with the Contracting Officer a time and place to meet for the Preconstruction Meeting. The meeting must take place within 35 calendar days after award of the contract, but prior to commencement of any work at the site. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss and develop a mutual understanding of the administrative requirements of the Contract including but not limited to: daily reporting, invoicing, value engineering, safety, base-access, outage requests, hot work permits, schedule requirements, quality control, schedule of prices or earned value report, shop drawings,

submittals, cybersecurity, prosecution of the work, government acceptance, final inspections and contract close-out. Contractor must present and discuss their basic approach to scheduling the construction work and any required phasing.

1.7.1 Attendees

Contractor attendees must include the Project Manager, Superintendent, Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), Quality Control Manager and major subcontractors.

1.8 FACILITY TURNOVER PLANNING MEETINGS (Red Zone Meetings)

Meet with the Government to identify strategies to ensure the project is carried to expeditious closure and turnover to the Client. Start planning the turnover process at the Pre-Construction Conference meeting with a discussion of the Red Zone process and convene at regularly scheduled NRZ Meetings beginning at approximately 75 percent of project completion. Include the following in the facility Turnover effort:

1.8.1 Red Zone Checklist

a. Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) will provide the Contractor a copy of the Red Zone Checklist template.

b. Prior to 75 percent completion, modify the Red Zone Checklist template by adding or deleting critical activities applicable to the project and assign planned completion dates for each activity. Submit the modified Red Zone Checklist to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may request additional activities be added to the Red Zone Checklist at any time as necessary.

1.8.2 Meetings

a. Conduct regular Red Zone Meetings beginning at approximately 75 percent project completion, or three to six months prior to Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD), whichever comes first.

b. The Contracting Officer will establish the frequency of the meetings, which is expected to increase as the project completion draws nearer. At the beginning, Red Zone meetings may be every two weeks then increase to weekly towards the final month of the project.

c. Using the Red Zone Checklist as a Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) and basis for discussion, review upcoming critical activities and strategies to ensure work is completed on time.

d. During the Red Zone Meetings discuss with the COTR any upcoming activities that require Government involvement.

e. Maintain the Red Zone Checklist by documenting the actual completion dates as work is completed and update the Red Zone Checklist with revised planned completion dates as necessary to match progress. Distribute copies of the current Red Zone Checklist to attendees at each Red Zone Meeting.

1.9 PARTNERING

To most effectively accomplish this Contract, the Contractor and

Government must form a cohesive partnership with the common goal of drawing on the strength of each organization in an effort to achieve a successful project without safety mishaps, conforming to the Contract, within budget and on schedule. The partnering team must consist of personnel from both the Government and Contractor including project level and corporate level leadership positions. Key Personnel from the supported command, end user, NAVFAC, PWD, FEAD/ROICC, Contractor, key subcontractors and the Designer of Record are required to participate in the Partnering process.

1.9.1 Facilitated (Formal) Partnering

a. Within 35 calendar days after award and prior to the start of work, host a Formal Partnering session with key personnel from the project team including both Contractor and Government personnel. All costs associated with the Partnering session including the third-party independent Facilitator Consultant, meeting room and other incidental items are the responsibility of the Contractor.

b. Before the Facilitated (Formal) Partnering session, coordinate with the Facilitator all requirements for incidental items (such as audio-visual equipment, easels, flipchart paper, colored markers, note pads, pens/pencils, colored flash cards) and have these items available at the Partnering session. Provide copies of any documents required for distribution to all attendees. Participants will bear their own costs for meals, lodging and transportation associated with Partnering.

c. The Initial Partnering Session must be a duration of one day and be held at a location off base as agreed to by the Contracting Officer. Partnering session may take place concurrently with the Pre-Construction Meeting.

d. Facilitator must be experienced in conducting corporate Partnering sessions and must be a third-party independent facilitating consultant - not an employee of the Contractor. The Facilitator is responsible for leading all aspects of the Partnering session necessary to achieve the Partnering goal.

e. An outcome of the Partnering session must be an escalation matrix agreed upon by both the Government and Contractor, which identifies key Government and Contractor decision makers by name and anticipated decision durations.

f. Host follow-on Partnering Sessions at three- to six-month intervals or more frequently if needed and lasting generally a half day or less. Attendees need only be those required to resolve current issues. The same Facilitator used in the Initial Partnering session must lead the follow-on sessions unless an alternative is permitted by the Contractor Officer. All costs associated with follow-on Partnering sessions are the responsibility of the Contractor.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 01 35 26

GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
11/20, CHG 3: 02/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B30.3	(2020) Tower Cranes
ASME B30.5	(2021) Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
ASME B30.7	(2021) Winches
ASME B30.8	(2020) Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks
ASME B30.9	(2018) Slings
ASME B30.20	(2018) Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices
ASME B30.22	(2016) Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.23	(2016) Personnel Lifting Systems Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings
ASME B30.26	(2015; R 2020) Rigging Hardware

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP A10.22	(2007; R 2017) Safety Requirements for Rope-Guided and Non-Guided Workers’ Hoists
ASSP A10.34	(2021) Protection of the Public on or Adjacent to Construction Sites
ASSP A10.44	(2020) Control of Energy Sources (Lockout/Tagout) for Construction and Demolition Operations
ASSP Z244.1	(2016) The Control of Hazardous Energy Lockout, Tagout and Alternative Methods
ASSP Z359.0	(2018) Definitions and Nomenclature Used for Fall Protection and Fall Arrest
ASSP Z359.1	(2020) The Fall Protection Code
ASSP Z359.2	(2017) Minimum Requirements for a Comprehensive Managed Fall Protection

	Program
ASSP Z359.3	(2019) Safety Requirements for Lanyards and Positioning Lanyards
ASSP Z359.4	(2013) Safety Requirements for Assisted-Rescue and Self-Rescue Systems, Subsystems and Components
ASSP Z359.6	(2016) Specifications and Design Requirements for Active Fall Protection Systems
ASSP Z359.7	(2019) Qualification and Verification Testing of Fall Protection Products
ASSP Z359.11	(2014) Safety Requirements for Full Body Harnesses
ASSP Z359.12	(2019) Connecting Components for Personal Fall Arrest Systems
ASSP Z359.13	(2013) Personal Energy Absorbers and Energy Absorbing Lanyards
ASSP Z359.14	(2014) Safety Requirements for Self-Retracting Devices for Personal Fall Arrest and Rescue Systems
ASSP Z359.15	(2014) Safety Requirements for Single Anchor Lifelines and Fall Arresters for Personal Fall Arrest Systems
ASSP Z359.16	(2016) Safety Requirements for Climbing Ladder Fall Arrest Systems
ASSP Z359.18	(2017) Safety Requirements for Anchorage Connectors for Active Fall Protection Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM F855	(2019) Standard Specifications for Temporary Protective Grounds to Be Used on De-energized Electric Power Lines and Equipment

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 1048	(2016) Guide for Protective Grounding of Power Lines
IEEE C2	(2017; Errata 1-2 2017; INT 1 2017) National Electrical Safety Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA Z535.2	(2011; R 2017) Environmental and Facility Safety Signs

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 10	(2022; ERTA 1 2021) Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 51B	(2019; TIA 20-1) Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work
NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code
NFPA 70E	(2021) Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace
NFPA 241	(2022) Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 306	(2019) Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels

TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION (TIA)

TIA-222	(2018H; Add 1 2019) Structural Standard for Antenna Supporting Structures and Antennas and Small Wind Turbine Support Structures
TIA-1019	(2012; R 2016) Standard for Installation, Alteration and Maintenance of Antenna Supporting Structures and Antennas

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1910.146	Permit-required Confined Spaces
29 CFR 1910.147	The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lock Out/Tag Out)
29 CFR 1910.333	Selection and Use of Work Practices
29 CFR 1915	Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment
29 CFR 1915.89	Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tags-Plus)
29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

29 CFR 1926.16	Rules of Construction
29 CFR 1926.450	Scaffolds
29 CFR 1926.500	Fall Protection
29 CFR 1926.552	Material Hoists, Personal Hoists, and Elevators
29 CFR 1926.553	Base-Mounted Drum Hoists
29 CFR 1926.1400	Cranes and Derricks in Construction
CPL 02-01-056	(2014) Inspection Procedures for Accessing Communication Towers by Hoist
CPL 2.100	(1995) Application of the Permit-Required Confined Spaces (PRCS) Standards, 29 CFR 1910.146

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Competent Person (CP)

The CP is a person designated in writing, who, through training, knowledge and experience, is capable of identifying, evaluating, and addressing existing and predictable hazards in the working environment or working conditions that are dangerous to personnel, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures with regards to such hazards.

1.2.2 Competent Person, Confined Space

The CP, Confined Space, is a person meeting the competent person requirements as defined EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, with thorough knowledge of OSHA’s Confined Space Standard, 29 CFR 1910.146, and designated in writing to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the confined space program, who through training, knowledge and experience in confined space entry is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential confined space hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.3 Competent Person, Cranes and Rigging

The CP, Cranes and Rigging, as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, is a person meeting the competent person requirements, who has been designated in writing to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the Crane and Rigging Program, who through training, knowledge and experience in crane and rigging is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.4 Competent Person, Excavation/Trenching

A CP, Excavation/Trenching, is a person meeting the competent person requirements as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q and 29 CFR 1926, who has been designated in writing to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation and monitoring of the excavation/trenching program, who through training, knowledge and experience in

excavation/trenching is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.5 Competent Person, Fall Protection

The CP, Fall Protection, is a person meeting the competent person requirements as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q and in accordance with ASSP Z359.0, who has been designated in writing by the employer to be responsible for immediate supervising, implementing and monitoring of the fall protection program, who through training, knowledge and experience in fall protection and rescue systems and equipment, is capable of identifying, evaluating and addressing existing and potential fall hazards and, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to such hazards.

1.2.6 Competent Person, Scaffolding

The CP, Scaffolding is a person meeting the competent person requirements in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, and designated in writing by the employer to be responsible for immediate supervising, implementing and monitoring of the scaffolding program. The CP for Scaffolding has enough training, knowledge and experience in scaffolding to correctly identify, evaluate and address existing and potential hazards and also has the authority to take prompt corrective measures with regard to these hazards. CP qualifications must be documented including experience on the specific scaffolding systems/types being used, assessment of the base material that the scaffold will be erected upon, load calculations for materials and personnel, and erection and dismantling. The CP for scaffolding must have a documented minimum of 8-hours of scaffold training to include training on the specific type of scaffold being used (e.g. mast-climbing, adjustable, tubular frame), in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 22.B.02.

1.2.7 Competent Person (CP) Trainer

A competent person trainer as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, who is qualified in the training material presented, and who possesses a working knowledge of applicable technical regulations, standards, equipment and systems related to the subject matter on which they are training Competent Persons. A competent person trainer must be familiar with the typical hazards and the equipment used in the industry they are instructing. The training provided by the competent person trainer must be appropriate to that specific industry. The competent person trainer must evaluate the knowledge and skills of the competent persons as part of the training process.

1.2.8 High Risk Activities

High Risk Activities are activities that involve work at heights, crane and rigging, excavations and trenching, scaffolding, electrical work, and confined space entry.

1.2.9 High Visibility Accident

A High Visibility Accident is any mishap which may generate publicity or high visibility.

1.2.10 Load Handling Equipment (LHE)

LHE is a term used to describe cranes, hoists and all other hoisting equipment (hoisting equipment means equipment, including crane, derricks, hoists and power operated equipment used with rigging to raise, lower or horizontally move a load).

1.2.11 Medical Treatment

Medical Treatment is treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even when provided by a physician or registered personnel.

1.2.12 Near Miss

A Near Miss is a mishap resulting in no personal injury and zero property damage, but given a shift in time or position, damage or injury may have occurred (e.g., a worker falls off a scaffold and is not injured; a crane swings around to move the load and narrowly misses a parked vehicle).

1.2.13 Operating Envelope

The Operating Envelope is the area surrounding any crane or load handling equipment. Inside this "envelope" is the crane, the operator, riggers and crane walkers, other personnel involved in the operation, rigging gear between the hook, the load, the crane's supporting structure (i.e. ground or rail), the load's rigging path, the lift and rigging procedure.

1.2.14 Qualified Person (QP)

The QP is a person designated in writing, who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated their ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

1.2.15 Qualified Person, Fall Protection (QP for FP)

A QP for FP is a person meeting the definition requirements of EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, and ASSP Z359.2 standard, having a recognized degree or professional certificate and with extensive knowledge, training and experience in the fall protection and rescue field who is capable of designing, analyzing, and evaluating and specifying fall protection and rescue systems.

1.2.16 Recordable Injuries or Illnesses

Recordable Injuries or Illnesses are any work-related injury or illness that results in:

a. Death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;

b. Days away from work (any time lost after day of injury/illness onset);

c. Restricted work;

d. Transfer to another job;

e. Medical treatment beyond first aid;

f. Loss of consciousness; or

g. A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it did not result in (a) through (f) above

1.2.17 Government Property and Equipment

Interpret "USACE" property and equipment specified in USACE EM 385-1-1 as Government property and equipment.

1.2.18 Load Handling Equipment (LHE) Accident or Load Handling Equipment Mishap

A LHE accident occurs when any one or more of the eight elements in the operating envelope fails to perform correctly during operation, including operation during maintenance or testing resulting in personnel injury or death; material or equipment damage; dropped load; derailment; two-blocking; overload; or collision, including unplanned contact between the load, crane, or other objects. A dropped load, derailment, two-blocking, overload and collision are considered accidents, even though no material damage or injury occurs. A component failure (e.g., motor burnout, gear tooth failure, bearing failure) is not considered an accident solely due to material or equipment damage unless the component failure results in damage to other components (e.g., dropped boom, dropped load, or roll over). Document an LHE mishap or accident using the NAVFAC prescribed Navy Crane Center (NCC) accident form.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

APP - Construction; G

Accident Prevention Plan (APP); G

SD-06 Test Reports

Monthly Exposure Reports

Notifications and Reports

Accident Reports; G

LHE Inspection Reports

SD-07 Certificates

Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation Checklist

Crane Operators/Riggers

Standard Lift Plan; G

Critical Lift Plan ; G

Naval Architecture Analysis; G

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)

Confined Space Entry Permit

Hot Work Permit

Certificate of Compliance

1.4 MONTHLY EXPOSURE REPORTS

Provide a Monthly Exposure Report and attach to the monthly billing request. This report is a compilation of employee-hours worked each month for all site workers, both Prime and subcontractor. Failure to submit the report may result in retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher.

1.5 CONTRACTOR SAFETY SELF-EVALUATION CHECKLIST

Contracting Officer will provide a "Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation checklist" to the Contractor at the pre-construction meeting. Complete the checklist monthly and submit with each request for payment voucher. An acceptable score of 90 or greater is required. Failure to submit the completed safety self-evaluation checklist or achieve a score of at least 90 may result in retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher. The Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation checklist can be found on the Whole Building Design Guide website at www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/ufgs-01-35-26

1.6 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the detailed requirements included in the provisions of this Contract, comply with the most recent edition of USACE EM 385-1-1, and federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, criteria, rules and regulations. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements govern.

1.6.1 Subcontractor Safety Requirements

For this Contract, neither Contractor nor any subcontractor may enter into Contract with any subcontractor that fails to meet the following requirements. The term subcontractor in this and the following paragraphs means any entity holding a Contract with the Contractor or with a subcontractor at any tier.

1.6.1.1 Experience Modification Rate (EMR)

Subcontractors on this Contract must have an effective EMR less than or equal to 1.10, as computed by the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) or if not available, as computed by the state agency's rating bureau in the state where the subcontractor is registered, when

entering into a subcontract agreement with the Prime Contractor or a subcontractor at any tier. The Prime Contractor may submit a written request for additional consideration to the Contracting Officer where the specified acceptable EMR range cannot be achieved. Relaxation of the EMR range will only be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis for special conditions and must not be anticipated as tacit approval. Contractor's Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) must collect and maintain the certified EMR ratings for all subcontractors on the project and make them available to the Government at the Government's request.

1.6.1.2 OSHA Days Away from Work, Restricted Duty, or Job Transfer (DART) Rate

Subcontractors on this Contract must have a DART rate, calculated from the most recent, complete calendar year, less than or equal to 3.4 when entering into a subcontract agreement with the Prime Contractor or a subcontractor at any tier. The OSHA Dart Rate is calculated using the following formula:

(N/EH) x 200,000

where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses with days away, restricted work, or job transfer

EH = total hours worked by all employees during most recent, complete calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

The Prime Contractor may submit a written request for additional consideration to the Contracting Officer where the specified acceptable OSHA Dart rate range cannot be achieved for a particular subcontractor. Relaxation of the OSHA DART rate range will only be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis for special conditions and must not be anticipated as tacit approval. Contractor's Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) must collect and maintain self-certified OSHA DART rates for all subcontractors on the project and make them available to the Government at the Government's request.

1.7 SITE QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES, AND MEETINGS

1.7.1 Personnel Qualifications

1.7.1.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

Provide an SSHO that meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1 Section 1. The SSHO must ensure that the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.16 are met for the project. Provide a Safety oversight team that includes a minimum of one person at each project site to function as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). The SSHO or an equally-qualified Alternate SSHO must be at the work site at all times to implement and administer the Contractor's safety program and Government-accepted Accident Prevention Plan. The SSHO and Alternate SSHO must have the required training, experience, and qualifications in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 01.A.17, and all associated sub-paragraphs.

If the SSHO is off-site for a period longer than 24 hours, an equally-qualified alternate SSHO must be provided and must fulfill the same roles and responsibilities as the primary SSHO. When the SSHO is temporarily (up to 24 hours) off-site, a Designated Representative (DR), as identified in the AHA may be used in lieu of an Alternate SSHO, and must be on the project site at all times when work is being performed. Note that the DR is a collateral duty safety position, with safety duties in addition to their full time occupation.

1.7.1.1.1 Additional Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) Requirements and Duties

The SSHO may not serve as the Quality Control Manager. The SSHO may not serve as the Superintendent.

1.7.1.2 Competent Person Qualifications

Provide Competent Persons in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Appendix Q and herein. Competent Persons for high risk activities include confined space, cranes and rigging, excavation/trenching, fall protection, and electrical work. The CP for these activities must be designated in writing, and meet the requirements for the specific activity (i.e. competent person, fall protection).

The Competent Person identified in the Contractor's Safety and Health Program and accepted Accident Prevention Plan, must be on-site at all times when the work that presents the hazards associated with their professional expertise is being performed. Provide the credentials of the Competent Persons(s) to the Contracting Officer for information in consultation with the Safety Office.

1.7.1.2.1 Competent Person for Confined Space Entry

Provide a Confined Space (CP) Competent Person who meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Appendix Q, and herein. The CP for Confined Space Entry must supervise the entry into each confined space in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 34.

Since this work involves operations that handle combustible or hazardous materials, this person must have the ability to understand and follow through on the air sampling, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and instructions of a Marine Chemist, Coast Guard authorized persons, or Certified Industrial Hygienist. Confined space and enclosed space work must comply with NFPA 306, OSHA 29 CFR 1915, Subpart B, "Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment," or as applicable, 29 CFR 1910.146 for general industry.

1.7.1.2.2 Competent Person for Scaffolding

Provide a Competent Person for Scaffolding who meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 22.B.02 and herein.

1.7.1.2.3 Competent Person for Fall Protection

Provide a Competent Person for Fall Protection who meets the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 21.C.04, 21.B.03, and herein.

1.7.1.3 Qualified Trainer Requirements

Individuals qualified to instruct the 40 hour contract safety awareness course, or portions thereof, must meet the definition of a Competent Person Trainer, and, at a minimum, possess a working knowledge of the following subject areas: EM 385-1-1, Electrical Standards, Lockout/Tagout, Fall Protection, Confined Space Entry for Construction; Excavation, Trenching and Soil Mechanics, and Scaffolds in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.450, Subpart L.

Instructors are required to:

a. Prepare class presentations that cover construction-related safety requirements and includes topics covered in the NAVFAC Construction Safety Hazard Awareness Course for Contractors.

b. Ensure that all attendees attend all sessions by using a class roster signed daily by each attendee. Maintain copies of the roster for at least five years. This is a certification class and must be attended 100 percent. In cases of emergency where an attendee cannot make it to a session, the attendee can make it up in another class session for the same subject.

c. Update training course materials whenever an update of the EM 385-1-1 becomes available.

d. Provide a written exam of at least 50 questions. Students are required to answer 80 percent correctly to pass.

e. Request, review and incorporate student feedback into a continuous course improvement program.

1.7.1.4 Crane Operators/Riggers

Provide Operators, Signal Persons, and Riggers meeting the requirements in EM 385-1-1, Section 15.B for Riggers and Section 16.B for Crane Operators and Signal Persons. In addition, for mobile cranes with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) rated capacities of 50,000 pounds or greater, designate crane operators qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., union, a Government agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Provide proof of current qualification.

1.7.2 Personnel Duties

1.7.2.1 Duties of the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

The SSHO must:

a. Conduct daily safety and health inspections and maintain a written log which includes area/operation inspected, date of inspection, identified hazards, recommended corrective actions, estimated and actual dates of corrections. Attach safety inspection logs to the Contractors' daily production report.

b. Conduct mishap investigations and complete required accident reports. Report mishaps and near misses.

c. Use and maintain OSHA's Form 300 to log work-related injuries and illnesses occurring on the project site for Prime Contractors and

subcontractors, and make available to the Contracting Officer upon request. Post and maintain the Form 300A on the site Safety Bulletin Board.

d. Maintain applicable safety reference material on the job site.

e. Attend the pre-construction meeting, pre-work meetings including preparatory meetings, and periodic in-progress meetings.

f. Review the APP and AHAs for compliance with EM 385-1-1, and approve, sign, implement and enforce them.

g. Establish a Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Deficiency Tracking System that lists and monitors outstanding deficiencies until resolution.

h. Ensure subcontractor compliance with safety and health requirements.

i. Maintain a list of hazardous chemicals on site and their material Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

j. Maintain a weekly list of high hazard activities involving energy, equipment, excavation, entry into confined space, and elevation, and be prepared to discuss details during QC Meetings.

k. Provide and keep a record of site safety orientation and indoctrination for Contractor employees, subcontractor employees, and site visitors.

Superintendent, QC Manager, and SSHO are subject to dismissal if the above or any other required duties are not being effectively carried out. If either the Superintendent, QC Manager, or SSHO are dismissed, project work will be stopped and will not be allowed to resume until a suitable replacement is approved and the above duties are again being effectively carried out.

1.7.3 Meetings

1.7.3.1 Preconstruction Meeting

a. Contractor representatives who have a responsibility or significant role in accident prevention on the project must attend the preconstruction meeting. This includes the project superintendent, Site Safety and Occupational Health Officer, quality control manager, or any other assigned safety and health professionals who participated in the development of the APP (including the Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) and special plans, program and procedures associated with it).

b. Discuss the details of the submitted APP to include incorporated plans, programs, procedures and a listing of anticipated AHAs that will be developed and implemented during the performance of the Contract. This list of proposed AHAs will be reviewed and an agreement will be reached between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer as to which phases will require an analysis. In addition, establish a schedule for the preparation, submittal, and Government review of AHAs to preclude project delays.

c. Deficiencies in the submitted APP, identified during the Contracting Officer's review, must be corrected, and the APP re-submitted for

review prior to the start of construction. Work is not permitted to begin until an APP is established that is acceptable to the Contracting Officer.

1.7.3.2 Safety Meetings

Conduct safety meetings to review past activities, plan for new or changed operations, review pertinent aspects of appropriate AHA (by trade), establish safe working procedures for anticipated hazards, and provide pertinent Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) training and motivation. Conduct meetings at least once a month for all supervisors at the project location. The SSHO, supervisors, foremen, or CDSOs must conduct meetings at least once a week for the trade workers. Document meeting minutes to include the date, persons in attendance, subjects discussed, and names of individual(s) who conducted the meeting. Maintain documentation on-site and furnish copies to the Contracting Officer on request. Notify the Contracting Officer of all scheduled meetings 7 calendar days in advance.

1.8 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN (APP)

1.8.1 APP - Construction

A qualified person must prepare the written site-specific APP. Prepare the APP in accordance with the format and requirements of EM 385-1-1, Appendix A, and as supplemented herein. Cover all paragraph and subparagraph elements in EM 385-1-1, Appendix A. The APP must be job-specific and address any unusual or unique aspects of the project or activity for which it is written. The APP must interface with the Contractor's overall safety and health program referenced in the APP in the applicable APP element, and made site-specific. Describe the methods to evaluate past safety performance of potential subcontractors in the selection process. Also, describe innovative methods used to ensure and monitor safe work practices of subcontractors. The Government considers the Prime Contractor to be the "controlling authority" for all work site safety and health of the subcontractors. Contractors are responsible for informing their subcontractors of the safety provisions under the terms of the Contract and the penalties for noncompliance, coordinating the work to prevent one craft from interfering with or creating hazardous working conditions for other crafts, and inspecting subcontractor operations to ensure that accident prevention responsibilities are being carried out. The APP must be signed by an officer of the firm (Prime Contractor senior person), the individual preparing the APP, the on-site superintendent, the designated SSHO, the Contractor Quality Control Manager, and any designated Certified Safety Professional (CSP) or Certified Health Physicist (CIH). The SSHO must provide and maintain the APP and a log of signatures by each subcontractor foreman, attesting that they have read and understand the APP, and make the APP and log available on-site to the Contracting Officer. If English is not the foreman's primary language, the Prime Contractor must provide an interpreter.

Submit the APP to the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days of Contract award and not less than 10 calendar days prior to the date of the preconstruction conference for acceptance. Work cannot proceed without an accepted APP. Once reviewed and accepted by the Contracting Officer, the APP and attachments will be enforced as part of the Contract. Disregarding the provisions of this Contract or the accepted APP is cause for stopping of work, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, until the matter has been rectified. Continuously review and amend the APP, as necessary, throughout the life of the Contract. Changes to the accepted

APP must be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Contracting Officer, project superintendent, SSHO and Quality Control Manager. Incorporate unusual or high-hazard activities not identified in the original APP as they are discovered. Should any severe hazard exposure (i.e. imminent danger) become evident, stop work in the area, secure the area, and develop a plan to remove the exposure and control the hazard. Notify the Contracting Officer within 24 hours of discovery. Eliminate and remove the hazard. In the interim, take all necessary action to restore and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite personnel, visitors, the public (as defined by ASSP A10.34), and the environment.

1.8.2 Names and Qualifications

Provide plans in accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1, including the following:

a. Names and qualifications (resumes including education, training, experience and certifications) of site safety and health personnel designated to perform work on this project to include the designated Site Safety and Health Officer and other competent and qualified personnel to be used. Specify the duties of each position.

b. Qualifications of competent and of qualified persons. As a minimum, designate and submit qualifications of competent persons for each of the following major areas: excavation; scaffolding; fall protection; hazardous energy; confined space; health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents; and personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance.

1.8.3 Plans

Provide plans in the APP in accordance with the requirements outlined in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1, including the following:

1.8.3.1 Confined Space Entry Plan

Develop a confined or enclosed space entry plan in accordance with EM 385-1-1, applicable OSHA standards 29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1915, and 29 CFR 1926, OSHA Directive CPL 2.100, and any other federal, state and local regulatory requirements identified in this Contract. Identify the qualified person's name and qualifications, training, and experience. Delineate the qualified person's authority to direct work stoppage in the event of hazardous conditions. Include procedure for rescue by Contractor personnel and the coordination with emergency responders. (If there is no confined space work, include a statement that no confined space work exists and none will be created.)

1.8.3.2 Standard Lift Plan (SLP)

Plan lifts to avoid situations where the operator cannot maintain safe control of the lift. Prepare a written SLP in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.A.03, using Form 16-2 for every lift or series of lifts (if duty cycle or routine lifts are being performed). The SLP must be developed, reviewed and accepted by all personnel involved in the lift in conjunction with the associated AHA. Signature on the AHA constitutes acceptance of the plan. Maintain the SLP on the LHE for the current lift(s) being made. Maintain historical SLPs for a minimum of three

months.

1.8.3.3 Critical Lift Plan - Crane or Load Handling Equipment

Provide a Critical Lift Plan as required by EM 385-1-1, Section 16.H.01, using Form 16-3. In addition, Critical Lift Plans are required for the following:

a. Lifts over 50 percent of the capacity of barge mounted mobile crane's hoist.

b. When working around energized power lines where the work will get closer than the minimum clearance distance in EM 385-1-1 Table 16-1.

c. For lifts with anticipated binding conditions.

d. When erecting cranes.

1.8.3.3.1 Critical Lift Plan Planning and Schedule

Critical lifts require detailed planning and additional or unusual safety precautions. Develop and submit a critical lift plan to the Contracting Officer 30 calendar days prior to critical lift. Comply with load testing requirements in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.F.03.

1.8.3.3.2 Lifts of Personnel

In addition to the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 16.H.02, for lifts of personnel, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1400 and EM 385-1-1, Section 16.T.

1.8.3.4 Barge Mounted Mobile Crane Lift Plan

Provide a Naval Architecture Analysis and include an LHE Manufacturer's Floating Service Load Chart in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.L.03.

1.8.3.5 Multi-Purpose Machines, Material Handling Equipment, and Construction Equipment Lift Plan

Multi-purpose machines, material handling equipment, and construction equipment used to lift loads that are suspended by rigging gear, require proof of authorization from the machine OEM that the machine is capable of making lifts of loads suspended by rigging equipment. Written approval from a qualified registered professional engineer, after a safety analysis is performed, is allowed in lieu of the OEM's approval. Demonstrate that the operator is properly trained and that the equipment is properly configured to make such lifts and is equipped with a load chart.

1.8.3.6 Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan

The plan must be in accordance with the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 21.D and ASSP Z359.2, be site specific, and address all fall hazards in the work place and during different phases of construction. Address how to protect and prevent workers from falling to lower levels when they are exposed to fall hazards above 6 feet. A competent person or qualified person for fall protection must prepare and sign the plan documentation. Include fall protection and prevention systems, equipment and methods employed for every phase of work, roles and responsibilities, assisted rescue, self-rescue and evacuation procedures, training

requirements, and monitoring methods. Review and revise, as necessary, the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan documentation as conditions change, but at a minimum every six months, for lengthy projects, reflecting any changes during the course of construction due to changes in personnel, equipment, systems or work habits. Keep and maintain the accepted Fall Protection and Prevention Plan documentation at the job site for the duration of the project. Include the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan documentation in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

1.8.3.7 Rescue and Evacuation Plan

Provide a Rescue and Evacuation Plan in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 21.N and ASSP Z359.2, and include in the FP&P Plan and as part of the APP. Include a detailed discussion of the following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility.

1.8.3.8 Hazardous Energy Control Program (HECP)

Develop a HECP in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 12, 29 CFR 1910.147, 29 CFR 1910.333, 29 CFR 1915.89, ASSP Z244.1, and ASSP A10.44. Submit this HECP as part of the Accident Prevention Plan (APP). Conduct a preparatory meeting and inspection with all effected personnel to coordinate all HECP activities. Document this meeting and inspection in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A.02. Ensure that each employee is familiar with and complies with these procedures.

1.8.3.9 Excavation Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects of excavation, and provide and prepare the plan in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 25.A and Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

1.8.3.10 Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects of work involving lead, cadmium and chromium, and prepare in accordance with Section 02 83 00 LEAD REMEDIATION.

1.8.3.11 Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects of asbestos work, and prepare in accordance with Section 02 82 00 ASBESTOS REMEDIATION.

1.8.3.12 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects of Polychlorinated Biphenyls work, and prepare in accordance with Sections 02 84 33 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs).

1.8.3.13 Site Demolition Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects, and prepare in accordance with Section 02 41 00 DEMOLITION and referenced sources. Include engineering survey as applicable.

1.9 ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS (AHA)

Before beginning each activity, task or Definable Feature of Work (DFOW)

involving a type of work presenting hazards not experienced in previous project operations, or where a new work crew or subcontractor is to perform the work, the Contractor(s) performing that work activity must prepare an AHA. AHAs must be developed by the Prime Contractor, subcontractor, or supplier performing the work, and provided for Prime Contractor review and approval before submitting to the Contracting Officer. AHAs must be signed by the SSHO, Superintendent, QC Manager and the subcontractor Foreman performing the work. Format the AHA in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 1 or as directed by the Contracting Officer. Submit the AHA for review at least 15 working days prior to the start of each activity task, or DFOW. The Government reserves the right to require the Contractor to revise and resubmit the AHA if it fails to effectively identify the work sequences, specific anticipated hazards, site conditions, equipment, materials, personnel and the control measures to be implemented.

AHAs must identify competent persons required for phases involving high risk activities, including confined entry, crane and rigging, excavations, trenching, electrical work, fall protection, and scaffolding.

1.9.1 AHA Management

Review the AHA list periodically (at least monthly) at the Contractor supervisory safety meeting, and update as necessary when procedures, scheduling, or hazards change. Use the AHA during daily inspections by the SSHO to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the required safety and health controls for that work activity.

1.9.2 AHA Signature Log

Each employee performing work as part of an activity, task or DFOW must review the AHA for that work and sign a signature log specifically maintained for that AHA prior to starting work on that activity. The SSHO must maintain a signature log on site for every AHA. Provide employees whose primary language is other than English, with an interpreter to ensure a clear understanding of the AHA and its contents.

1.10 DISPLAY OF SAFETY INFORMATION

1.10.1 Safety Bulletin Board

Prior to commencement of work, erect a safety bulletin board at the job site. Where size, duration, or logistics of project do not facilitate a bulletin board, an alternative method, acceptable to the Contracting Officer, that is accessible and includes all mandatory information for employee and visitor review, may be deemed as meeting the requirement for a bulletin board. Include and maintain information on safety bulletin board as required by EM 385-1-1, Section 01.A.07. Additional items required to be posted include:

a. Confined space entry permit.

b. Hot work permit.

1.10.2 Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Deficiency Tracking System

Establish a SOH deficiency tracking system that lists and monitors the status of SOH deficiencies in chronological order. Use the tracking system to evaluate the effectiveness of the APP. A monthly evaluation of

the data must be discussed in the QC or SOH meeting with everyone on the project. The list must be posted on the project bulletin board and updated daily, and provide the following information:

a. Date deficiency identified;

b. Description of deficiency;

c. Name of person responsible for correcting deficiency;

d. Projected resolution date;

e. Date actually resolved.

1.11 SITE SAFETY REFERENCE MATERIALS

Maintain safety-related references applicable to the project, including those listed in paragraph REFERENCES. Maintain applicable equipment manufacturer's manuals.

1.12 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Contractors must arrange for their own emergency medical treatment in accordance with EM 385-1-1. Government has no responsibility to provide emergency medical treatment.

1.13 NOTIFICATIONS and REPORTS

1.13.1 Mishap Notification

Notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical, but no more than twenty-four hours, after any mishaps, including recordable accidents, incidents, and near misses, as defined in EM 385-1-1 Appendix Q, any report of injury, illness, or any property damage. For LHE or rigging mishaps, notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical but not more than four hours after mishap. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining appropriate medical and emergency assistance and for notifying fire, law enforcement, and regulatory agencies. Immediate reporting is required for electrical mishaps, to include Arc Flash; shock; uncontrolled release of hazardous energy (includes electrical and non-electrical); load handling equipment or rigging; fall from height (any level other than same surface); and underwater diving. These mishaps must be investigated in depth to identify all causes and to recommend hazard control measures.

Within notification include Contractor name; Contract title; type of Contract; name of activity, installation or location where accident occurred; date and time of accident; names of personnel injured; extent of property damage, if any; extent of injury, if known, and brief description of accident (for example, type of construction equipment used and PPE used). Preserve the conditions and evidence on the accident site until the Government investigation team arrives on-site and Government investigation is conducted. Assist and cooperate fully with the Government's investigation(s) of any mishap.

1.13.2 Accident Reports

a. Conduct an accident investigation for recordable injuries and illnesses, property damage, and near misses as defined in EM 385-1-1, to establish the root cause(s) of the accident. Complete the

applicable NAVFAC Contractor Incident Reporting System (CIRS), and electronically submit via the NAVFAC Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS). Complete and submit an accident investigation report in ESAMS within 5 days for mishaps defined in EM 385-1-1 01.D.03 and 10 days for accidents defined by EM 385-1-1 01.D.05. Complete an investigation report within 30 days for those mishaps defined by EM 385-1-1 01.D.04. Mishaps defined by EM 385-1-1 01.D.04 and 01.D.05 must include a written report submitted as an attachment in ESAMS using the following outline: (1) Mishap summary description to include process, findings and outcomes; (2) Root Cause; (3) Direct Factors; (4) Indirect and Contributing Factors; (5) Corrective Actions; and (6) Recommendations. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any required or special forms.

b. Near Misses: For Navy Projects, complete the applicable documentation in NAVFAC Contractor Incident Reporting System (CIRS), and electronically submit via the NAVFAC Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS). Near miss reports are considered positive and proactive Contractor safety management actions.

c. Conduct an accident investigation for any load handling equipment accident (including rigging accidents) to establish the root cause(s) of the accident. Complete the LHE Accident Report (Crane and Rigging Accident Report) form and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days of the accident. Do not proceed with crane operations until cause is determined and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer will provide a blank copy of the accident report form.

1.13.3 LHE Inspection Reports

Submit LHE inspection reports required in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and as specified herein with Daily Reports of Inspections.

1.13.4 Certificate of Compliance and Pre-lift Plan/Checklist for LHE and Rigging

Provide a FORM 16-1 Certificate of Compliance for LHE entering an activity under this Contract and in accordance with EM 385-1-1. Post certifications on the crane.

Develop a Standard Lift Plan (SLP) in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.H.03 using Form 16-2 Standard Pre-Lift Crane Plan/Checklist for each lift planned. Submit SLP to the Contracting Officer for approval within 15 calendar days in advance of planned lift.

1.14 HOT WORK

1.14.1 Permit and Personnel Requirements

Submit and obtain a written permit prior to performing "Hot Work" (i.e. welding or cutting) or operating other flame-producing/spark producing devices, from the installation Fire Marshal. A permit is required from the Explosives Safety Office for work in and around where explosives are processed, stored, or handled. CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO MEET ALL CRITERIA BEFORE A PERMIT IS ISSUED. Provide at least two 20 pound 4A:20 BC rated extinguishers for normal "Hot Work". The extinguishers must be current inspection tagged, and contain an approved safety pin and tamper

resistant seal. It is also mandatory to have a designated FIRE WATCH for any "Hot Work" done at this activity. The Fire Watch must be trained in accordance with NFPA 51B and remain on-site for a minimum of one hour after completion of the task or as specified on the hot work permit.

When starting work in the facility, require personnel to familiarize themselves with the location of the nearest fire alarm boxes and place in memory the emergency installation Fire Marshal phone number. REPORT ANY FIRE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, TO THE RESPONSIBLE installation Fire Marshal IMMEDIATELY.

1.14.2 Work Around Flammable Materials

Obtain permit approval from a NFPA Certified Marine Chemist, or Certified Industrial Hygienist for "HOT WORK" within or around flammable materials (such as fuel systems or welding/cutting on fuel pipes) or confined spaces (such as sewer wet wells, manholes, or vaults) that have the potential for flammable or explosive atmospheres.

Whenever these materials, except beryllium and chromium (VI), are encountered in indoor operations, local mechanical exhaust ventilation systems that are sufficient to reduce and maintain personal exposures to within acceptable limits must be used and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instruction and supplemented by exceptions noted in EM 385-1-1, Section 06.H

1.15 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Confined space entry must comply with Section 34 of EM 385-1-1, OSHA 29 CFR 1926, OSHA 29 CFR 1910, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146, and OSHA Directive CPL 2.100. Any potential for a hazard in the confined space requires a permit system to be used. Contractors entering and working in confined spaces while performing shipyard industry work are required to follow the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1915 Subpart B.

1.15.1 Entry Procedures

Prohibit entry into a confined space by personnel for any purpose, including hot work, until the qualified person has conducted appropriate tests to ensure the confined or enclosed space is safe for the work intended and that all potential hazards are controlled or eliminated and documented. Comply with EM 385-1-1, Section 34 for entry procedures. Hazards pertaining to the space must be reviewed with each employee during review of the AHA.

1.15.2 Forced Air Ventilation

Forced air ventilation is required for all confined space entry operations and the minimum air exchange requirements must be maintained to ensure exposure to any hazardous atmosphere is kept below its action level.

1.15.3 Sewer Wet Wells

Sewer wet wells require continuous atmosphere monitoring with audible alarm for toxic gas detection.

1.15.4 Rescue Procedures and Coordination with Local Emergency Responders

Develop and implement an on-site rescue and recovery plan and procedures.

The rescue plan must not rely on local emergency responders for rescue from a confined space.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 CONFINED SPACE SIGNAGE

Provide permanent signs integral to or securely attached to access covers for new permit-required confined spaces. Signs for confined spaces must comply with NEMA Z535.2. Provide signs with wording: "DANGER--PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE, DO NOT ENTER" in bold letters a minimum of one inch in height and constructed to be clearly legible with all paint removed. The signal word "DANGER" must be red and readable from 5 feet.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER WORK

Comply with EM 385-1-1, NFPA 70, NFPA 70E, NFPA 241, the APP, the AHA, Federal and State OSHA regulations, and other related submittals and activity fire and safety regulations. The most stringent standard prevails.

PPE is governed in all areas by the nature of the work the employee is performing. Use personal hearing protection at all times in designated noise hazardous areas or when performing noise hazardous tasks. Safety glasses must be worn or carried/available on each person. Mandatory PPE includes:

a. Hard Hat

b. Long Pants

c. Appropriate Safety Shoes

d. Appropriate Class Reflective Vests

3.1.1 Worksite Communication

Employees working alone in a remote location or away from other workers must be provided an effective means of emergency communications (i.e., cellular phone, two-way radios, land-line telephones or other acceptable means). The selected communication must be readily available (easily within the immediate reach) of the employee and must be tested prior to the start of work to verify that it effectively operates in the area/environment. Develop an employee check-in/check-out communication procedure to ensure employee safety.

3.1.2 Hazardous Material Use

Each hazardous material must receive approval from the Contracting Office or their designated representative prior to being brought onto the job site or prior to any other use in connection with this Contract. Allow a minimum of 10 working days for processing of the request for use of a hazardous material.

3.1.3 Hazardous Material Exclusions

Notwithstanding any other hazardous material used in this Contract, radioactive materials or instruments capable of producing ionizing/non-ionizing radiation (with the exception of radioactive material and devices used in accordance with EM 385-1-1 such as nuclear density meters for compaction testing and laboratory equipment with radioactive sources) as well as materials which contain asbestos, mercury or polychlorinated biphenyls, di-isocyanates, lead-based paint, and hexavalent chromium, are prohibited. The Contracting Officer, upon written request by the Contractor, may consider exceptions to the use of any of the above excluded materials. Low mercury lamps used within fluorescent lighting fixtures are allowed as an exception without further Contracting Officer approval. Notify the Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) prior to excepted items of radioactive material and devices being brought on base.

3.1.4 Unforeseen Hazardous Material

Contract documents identify materials such as PCB, lead paint, and friable and non-friable asbestos and other OSHA regulated chemicals (i.e. 29 CFR Part 1910.1000). If material(s) that may be hazardous to human health upon disturbance are encountered during construction operations, stop that portion of work and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Within 14 calendar days the Government will determine if the material is hazardous. If material is not hazardous or poses no danger, the Government will direct the Contractor to proceed without change. If material is hazardous and handling of the material is necessary to accomplish the work, the Government will issue a modification pursuant to FAR 52.243-4 Changes and FAR 52.236-2 Differing Site Conditions.

3.2 UTILITY OUTAGE REQUIREMENTS

Apply for utility outages at least 30 days in advance. At a minimum, the written request must include the location of the outage, utilities being affected, duration of outage, any necessary sketches, and a description of the means to fulfill energy isolation requirements in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 11.A.02 (Isolation). Some examples of energy isolation devices and procedures are highlighted in EM 385-1-1, Section 12.D. In accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A.01, where outages involve Government or Utility personnel, coordinate with the Government on all activities involving the control of hazardous energy.

These activities include, but are not limited to, a review of HECP and HEC procedures, as well as applicable Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs). In accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 11.A.02 and NFPA 70E, work on energized electrical circuits must not be performed without prior Government authorization. Government permission is considered through the permit process and submission of a detailed AHA. Energized work permits are considered only when de-energizing introduces additional or increased hazard or when de-energizing is infeasible.

3.3 OUTAGE COORDINATION MEETING

After the utility outage request is approved and prior to beginning work on the utility system requiring shut-down, conduct a pre-outage coordination meeting in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A. This meeting must include the Prime Contractor, the Prime and subcontractors performing the work, the Contracting Officer, and the Installation

representative and Public Utilities representative, as appropriate. All parties must fully coordinate HEC activities with one another. During the coordination meeting, all parties must discuss and coordinate on the scope of work, HEC procedures (specifically, the lock-out/tag-out procedures for worker and utility protection), the AHA, assurance of trade personnel qualifications, identification of competent persons, and compliance with HECP training in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.C. Clarify when personal protective equipment is required during switching operations, inspection, and verification.

3.4 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/TAGOUT)

Provide and operate a Hazardous Energy Control Program (HECP) in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 12, 29 CFR 1910.333, 29 CFR 1915.89, ASSP A10.44, NFPA 70E, and paragraph HAZARDOUS ENERGY CONTROL PROGRAM (HECP).

3.4.1 Safety Preparatory Inspection Coordination Meeting with the Government or Utility

For electrical distribution equipment that is to be operated by Government or Utility personnel, the Prime Contractor and the subcontractor performing the work must attend the safety preparatory inspection coordination meeting, which will also be attended by the Contracting Officer's Representative, and required by EM 385-1-1, Section 12.A.02. The meeting will occur immediately preceding the start of work and following the completion of the outage coordination meeting. Both the safety preparatory inspection coordination meeting and the outage coordination meeting must occur prior to conducting the outage and commencing with lockout/tagout procedures.

3.4.2 Lockout/Tagout Isolation

Where the Government or Utility performs equipment isolation and lockout/tagout, the Contractor must place their own locks and tags on each energy-isolating device and proceed in accordance with the HECP. Before any work begins, both the Contractor and the Government or Utility must perform energy isolation verification testing while wearing required PPE detailed in the Contractor's AHA and required by EM 385-1-1, Sections 05.I and 11.B. Install personal protective grounds, with tags, to eliminate the potential for induced voltage in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.E.06.

3.4.3 Lockout/Tagout Removal

Upon completion of work, conduct lockout/tagout removal procedure in accordance with the HECP. In accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 12.E.08, each lock and tag must be removed from each energy isolating device by the authorized individual or systems operator who applied the device. Provide formal notification to the Government (by completing the Government form if provided by Contracting Officer's Representative), confirming that steps of de-energization and lockout/tagout removal procedure have been conducted and certified through inspection and verification. Government or Utility locks and tags used to support the Contractor's work will not be removed until the authorized Government employee receives the formal notification.

3.5 FALL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Establish a fall protection program, for the protection of all employees exposed to fall hazards. Within the program include company policy, identify roles and responsibilities, education and training requirements, fall hazard identification, prevention and control measures, inspection, storage, care and maintenance of fall protection equipment and rescue and evacuation procedures in accordance with ASSP Z359.2 and EM 385-1-1, Sections 21.A and 21.D.

3.5.1 Training

Institute a fall protection training program. As part of the Fall Protection Program, provide training for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards and using personal fall protection equipment. Provide training by a competent person for fall protection in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.C. Document training and practical application of the competent person in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.C.04 and ASSP Z359.2 in the AHA.

3.5.2 Fall Protection Equipment and Systems

Enforce use of personal fall protection equipment and systems designated (to include fall arrest, restraint, and positioning) for each specific work activity in the Site Specific Fall Protection and Prevention Plan and AHA at all times when an employee is exposed to a fall hazard. Protect employees from fall hazards as specified in EM 385-1-1, Section 21.

Provide personal fall protection equipment, systems, subsystems, and components that comply with EM 385-1-1 Section 21.I, 29 CFR 1926.500 Subpart M, ASSP Z359.0, ASSP Z359.1, ASSP Z359.2, ASSP Z359.3, ASSP Z359.4, ASSP Z359.6, ASSP Z359.7, ASSP Z359.11, ASSP Z359.12, ASSP Z359.13, ASSP Z359.14, ASSP Z359.15, ASSP Z359.16 and ASSP Z359.18.

3.5.2.1 Additional Personal Fall Protection Measures

In addition to the required fall protection systems, other protective measures such as safety skiffs, personal floatation devices, and life rings, are required when working above or next to water in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Sections 21.O through 21.O.06. Personal fall protection systems and equipment are required when working from an articulating or extendible boom, swing stages, or suspended platform. In addition, personal fall protection systems are required when operating other equipment such as scissor lifts. The need for tying-off in such equipment is to prevent ejection of the employee from the equipment during raising, lowering, travel, or while performing work.

3.5.2.2 Personal Fall Protection Equipment

Only a full-body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard or self-retracting lanyard is an acceptable personal fall arrest body support device. The use of body belts is not acceptable. Harnesses must have a fall arrest attachment affixed to the body support (usually a Dorsal D-ring) and specifically designated for attachment to the rest of the system. Snap hooks and carabineers must be self-closing and self-locking, capable of being opened only by at least two consecutive deliberate actions and have a minimum gate strength of 3,600 lbs in all directions. Use webbing, straps, and ropes made of synthetic fiber. The maximum free fall distance when using fall arrest equipment must not exceed 6 feet, unless the proper

energy absorbing lanyard is used. Always take into consideration the total fall distance and any swinging of the worker (pendulum-like motion), that can occur during a fall, when attaching a person to a fall arrest system. Equip all full body harnesses with Suspension Trauma Preventers such as stirrups, relief steps, or similar in order to provide short-term relief from the effects of orthostatic intolerance in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.I.06.

3.5.3 Fall Protection for Roofing Work

Implement fall protection controls based on the type of roof being constructed and work being performed. Evaluate the roof area to be accessed for its structural integrity including weight-bearing capabilities for the projected loading.

a. Low Sloped Roofs:

(1) For work within 6 feet from unprotected edge of a roof having a slope less than or equal to 4:12 (vertical to horizontal), protect personnel from falling by the use of conventional fall protection systems (personal fall arrest/restraint systems, guardrails, or safety nets) in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21 and 29 CFR 1926.500. A safety monitoring system is not adequate fall protection and is not authorized.

(2) For work greater than 6 feet from the unprotected roof edge, addition to the use of conventional fall protection systems the use of a warning line system is also permitted, in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.500 and EM 385-1-1, Section 21.L.

b. Steep-Sloped Roofs: Work on a roof having a slope greater than 4:12 (vertical to horizontal) requires a personal fall arrest system, guardrails with toe-boards, or safety nets. This requirement also applies to residential or housing type construction.

3.5.4 Horizontal Lifelines (HLL)

Provide HLL in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.I.08.d.2. Commercially manufactured horizontal lifelines (HLL) must be designed, installed, certified and used, under the supervision of a qualified person, for fall protection as part of a complete fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of 2 (29 CFR 1926.500). The competent person for fall protection may (if deemed appropriate by the qualified person) supervise the assembly, disassembly, use and inspection of the HLL system under the direction of the qualified person. Locally manufactured HLLs are not acceptable unless they are custom designed for limited or site specific applications by a Registered Professional Engineer who is qualified in designing HLL systems.

3.5.5 Guardrails and Safety Nets

Design, install and use guardrails and safety nets in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 21.F.01 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.

3.5.6 Rescue and Evacuation Plan and Procedures

When personal fall arrest systems are used, ensure that the mishap victim can self-rescue or can be rescued promptly should a fall occur. Prepare a Rescue and Evacuation Plan and include a detailed discussion of the

following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue or assisted-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility. Include the Rescue and Evacuation Plan within the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work, in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan, and the Accident Prevention Plan (APP). The plan must be in accordance with the requirements of EM 385-1-1, ASSP Z359.2, and ASSP Z359.4.

3.6 WORK PLATFORMS

3.6.1 Scaffolding

Provide employees with a safe means of access to the work area on the scaffold. Climbing of any scaffold braces or supports not specifically designed for access is prohibited. Comply with the following requirements:

a. Scaffold platforms greater than 20 feet in height must be accessed by use of a scaffold stair system.

b. Ladders commonly provided by scaffold system manufacturers are prohibited for accessing scaffold platforms greater than 20 feet maximum in height.

c. An adequate gate is required.

d. Employees performing scaffold erection and dismantling must be qualified.

e. Scaffold must be capable of supporting at least four times the maximum intended load, and provide appropriate fall protection as delineated in the accepted fall protection and prevention plan.

f. Stationary scaffolds must be attached to structural building components to safeguard against tipping forward or backward.

g. Special care must be given to ensure scaffold systems are not overloaded.

h. Side brackets used to extend scaffold platforms on self-supported scaffold systems for the storage of material are prohibited. The first tie-in must be at the height equal to 4 times the width of the smallest dimension of the scaffold base.

i. Scaffolding other than suspended types must bear on base plates upon wood mudsills (2 in x 10 in x 8 in minimum) or other adequate firm foundation.

j. Scaffold or work platform erectors must have fall protection during the erection and dismantling of scaffolding or work platforms that are more than 6 feet.

k. Delineate fall protection requirements when working above 6 feet or above dangerous operations in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work.

3.6.2 Elevated Aerial Work Platforms (AWPs)

Workers must be anchored to the basket or bucket in accordance with

manufacturer's specifications and instructions (anchoring to the boom may only be used when allowed by the manufacturer and permitted by the CP). Lanyards used must be sufficiently short to prohibit worker from climbing out of basket. The climbing of rails is prohibited. Lanyards with built-in shock absorbers are acceptable. Self-retracting devices are not acceptable. Tying off to an adjacent pole or structure is not permitted unless a safe device for 100 percent tie-off is used for the transfer.

Use of AWPs must be operated, inspected, and maintained as specified in the operating manual for the equipment and delineated in the AHA. Operators of AWPs must be designated as qualified operators by the Prime Contractor. Maintain proof of qualifications on site for review and include in the AHA.

3.7 EQUIPMENT

3.7.1 Material Handling Equipment (MHE)

a. Material handling equipment such as forklifts must not be modified with work platform attachments for supporting employees unless specifically delineated in the manufacturer's printed operating instructions. Material handling equipment fitted with personnel work platform attachments are prohibited from traveling or positioning while personnel are working on the platform.

b. The use of hooks on equipment for lifting of material must be in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions. Material Handling Equipment Operators must be trained in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910, Subpart N.

c. Operators of forklifts or power industrial trucks must be licensed in accordance with OSHA.

3.7.2 Load Handling Equipment (LHE)

The following requirements apply. In exception, these requirements do not apply to commercial truck mounted and articulating boom cranes used solely to deliver material and supplies (not prefabricated components, structural steel, or components of a systems-engineered metal building) where the lift consists of moving materials and supplies from a truck or trailer to the ground; to cranes installed on mechanics trucks that are used solely in the repair of shore-based equipment; to crane that enter the activity but are not used for lifting; nor to other machines not used to lift loads suspended by rigging equipment. However, LHE accidents occurring during such operations must be reported.

a. Equip cranes and derricks as specified in EM 385-1-1, Section 16.

b. Notify the Contracting Officer 15 working days in advance of any LHE entering the activity, in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.A.02, so that necessary quality assurance spot checks can be coordinated. Prior to cranes entering federal activities, a Crane Access Permit must be obtained from the Contracting Officer. A copy of the permitting process will be provided at the Preconstruction Meeting. Contractor's operator must remain with the crane during the spot check. Rigging gear must be in accordance with OSHA, ASME B30.9 Standards safety standards.

c. Comply with the LHE manufacturer's specifications and limitations for

erection and operation of cranes and hoists used in support of the work. Perform erection under the supervision of a designated person (as defined in ASME B30.5). Perform all testing in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

d. Comply with ASME B30.5 for mobile and locomotive cranes, ASME B30.22 for articulating boom cranes, ASME B30.3 for construction tower cranes, ASME B30.8 for floating cranes and floating derricks, ASME B30.9 for slings, ASME B30.20 for below the hook lifting devices and ASME B30.26 for rigging hardware.

e. When operating in the vicinity of overhead transmission lines, operators and riggers must be alert to this special hazard and follow the requirements of EM 385-1-1 Section 11, and ASME B30.5 or ASME B30.22 as applicable.

f. Do not use crane suspended personnel work platforms (baskets) unless the Contractor proves that using any other access to the work location would provide a greater hazard to the workers or is impossible. Do not lift personnel with a line hoist or friction crane. Additionally, submit a specific AHA for this work to the Contracting Officer. Ensure the activity and AHA are thoroughly reviewed by all involved personnel.

g. Inspect, maintain, and recharge portable fire extinguishers as specified in NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

h. All employees must keep clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads, except for employees required to handle the load.

i. Use cribbing when performing lifts on outriggers.

j. The crane hook/block must be positioned directly over the load. Side loading of the crane is prohibited.

k. A physical barricade must be positioned to prevent personnel access where accessible areas of the LHE's rotating superstructure poses a risk of striking, pinching or crushing personnel.

l. Maintain inspection records in accordance by EM 385-1-1, Section 16.D, including shift, monthly, and annual inspections, the signature of the person performing the inspection, and the serial number or other identifier of the LHE that was inspected. Records must be available for review by the Contracting Officer.

m. Maintain written reports of operational and load testing in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 16.F, listing the load test procedures used along with any repairs or alterations performed on the LHE. Reports must be available for review by the Contracting Officer.

n. Certify that all LHE operators have been trained in proper use of all safety devices (e.g. anti-two block devices).

o. Take steps to ensure that wind speed does not contribute to loss of control of the load during lifting operations. At wind speeds greater than 20 mph, the operator, rigger and lift supervisor must cease all crane operations, evaluate conditions and determine if the lift may proceed. Base the determination to proceed or not on wind calculations per the manufacturer and a reduction in LHE rated

capacity if applicable. Include this maximum wind speed determination as part of the activity hazard analysis plan for that operation.

p. On mobile cranes, lifts where the load weight is greater than 90 percent of the equipment's capacity are prohibited.

q. Follow FAA guidelines when required based on project location.

3.7.3 Machinery and Mechanized Equipment

a. Proof of qualifications for operator must be kept on the project site for review.

b. Manufacture specifications or owner's manual for the equipment must be on-site and reviewed for additional safety precautions or requirements that are sometimes not identified by OSHA or USACE EM 385-1-1. Incorporate such additional safety precautions or requirements into the AHAs.

3.7.4 Base Mounted Drum Hoists

a. Operation of base mounted drum hoists must be in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and ASSP A10.22.

b. Rigging gear must be in accordance with applicable ASME/OSHA standards.

c. When used on telecommunication towers, base mounted drum hoists must be in accordance with TIA-1019, TIA-222, ASME B30.7, 29 CFR 1926.552, and 29 CFR 1926.553.

d. When used to hoist personnel, the AHA must include a written standard operating procedure. Operators must have a physical examination in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 16.B.05 and trained, at a minimum, in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 16.U and 16.T. The base mounted drum hoist must also comply with OSHA Instruction CPL 02-01-056 and ASME B30.23.

e. Material and personnel must not be hoisted simultaneously.

f. Personnel cage must be marked with the capacity (in number of persons) and load limit in pounds.

g. Construction equipment must not be used for hoisting material or personnel or with trolley/tag lines. Construction equipment may be used for towing and assisting with anchoring guy lines.

3.7.5 Use of Explosives

Explosives must not be used or brought to the project site without prior written approval from the Contracting Officer. Such approval does not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for injury to persons or for damage to property due to blasting operations.

Storage of explosives, when permitted on Government property, must be only where directed and in approved storage facilities. These facilities must be kept locked at all times except for inspection, delivery, and withdrawal of explosives.

3.8 EXCAVATIONS

Soil classification must be performed by a competent person in accordance with 29 CFR 1926 and EM 385-1-1.

3.8.1 Utility Locations

Provide a third party, independent, private utility locating company to positively identify underground utilities in the work area in addition to any station locating service and coordinated with the station utility department.

3.8.2 Utility Location Verification

Physically verify underground utility locations, including utility depth, by hand digging using wood or fiberglass handled tools when any adjacent construction work is expected to come within 3 feet of the underground system.

3.8.3 Utilities Within and Under Concrete, Bituminous Asphalt, and Other Impervious Surfaces

Utilities located within and under concrete slabs or pier structures, bridges, parking areas, and the like, are extremely difficult to identify. Whenever Contract work involves chipping, saw cutting, or core drilling through concrete, bituminous asphalt or other impervious surfaces, the existing utility location must be coordinated with station utility departments in addition to location and depth verification by a third party, independent, private locating company. The third party, independent, private locating company must locate utility depth by use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), X-ray, bore scope, or ultrasound prior to the start of demolition and construction. Outages to isolate utility systems must be used in circumstances where utilities are unable to be positively identified. The use of historical drawings does not alleviate the Contractor from meeting this requirement.

3.9 ELECTRICAL

Perform electrical work in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Sections 11 and 12.

3.9.1 Conduct of Electrical Work

As delineated in EM 385-1-1, electrical work is to be conducted in a de-energized state unless there is no alternative method for accomplishing the work. In those cases obtain an energized work permit from the Contracting Officer. The energized work permit application must be accompanied by the AHA and a summary of why the equipment/circuit needs to be worked energized. Underground electrical spaces must be certified safe for entry before entering to conduct work. Cables that will be cut must be positively identified and de-energized prior to performing each cut. Attach temporary grounds in accordance with ASTM F855 and IEEE 1048. Perform all high voltage cable cutting remotely using hydraulic cutting tool. When racking in or live switching of circuit breakers, no additional person other than the switch operator is allowed in the space during the actual operation. Plan so that work near energized parts is minimized to the fullest extent possible. Use of electrical outages clear of any energized electrical sources is the preferred method.

When working in energized substations, only qualified electrical workers

are permitted to enter. When work requires work near energized circuits as defined by NFPA 70, high voltage personnel must use personal protective equipment that includes, as a minimum, electrical hard hat, safety shoes, insulating gloves and electrical arc flash protection for personnel as required by NFPA 70E. Insulating blankets, hearing protection, and switching suits may also be required, depending on the specific job and as delineated in the Contractor's AHA. Ensure that each employee is familiar with and complies with these procedures and 29 CFR 1910.147.

3.9.2 Qualifications

Electrical work must be performed by QP with verifiable credentials who are familiar with applicable code requirements. Verifiable credentials consist of State, National and Local Certifications or Licenses that a Master or Journeyman Electrician may hold, depending on work being performed, and must be identified in the appropriate AHA. Journeyman/Apprentice ratio must be in accordance with State and Local requirements applicable to where work is being performed.

3.9.3 Arc Flash

Conduct a hazard analysis/arc flash hazard analysis whenever work on or near energized parts greater than 50 volts is necessary, in accordance with NFPA 70E.

All personnel entering the identified arc flash protection boundary must be QPs and properly trained in NFPA 70E requirements and procedures. Unless permitted by NFPA 70E, no Unqualified Person is permitted to approach nearer than the Limited Approach Boundary of energized conductors and circuit parts. Training must be administered by an electrically qualified source and documented.

3.9.4 Grounding

Ground electrical circuits, equipment and enclosures in accordance with NFPA 70 and IEEE C2 to provide a permanent, continuous and effective path to ground unless otherwise noted by EM 385-1-1.

Check grounding circuits to ensure that the circuit between the ground and a grounded power conductor has a resistance low enough to permit sufficient current flow to allow the fuse or circuit breaker to interrupt the current.

3.9.5 Testing

Temporary electrical distribution systems and devices must be inspected, tested and found acceptable for Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection, polarity, ground continuity, and ground resistance before initial use, before use after modification and at least monthly. Monthly inspections and tests must be maintained for each temporary electrical distribution system, and signed by the electrical CP or QP.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 01 45 00.00 20

QUALITY CONTROL
11/11, CHG 8: 02/21

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 52.2	(2012) Method of Testing General Ventilation Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D6245	(2012) Using Indoor Carbon Dioxide Concentrations to Evaluate Indoor Air Quality and Ventilation
ASTM D6345	(2010) Standard Guide for Selection of Methods for Active, Integrative Sampling of Volatile Organic Compounds in Air
ASTM E90	(2009; R2016) Standard Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)

ANSI/SMACNA 008	(2007) IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction, 2nd Edition

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

UFC 4-420-01	(2015, with Change 1, 2022) Ammunition And Explosives Storage Magazines

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Construction Quality Control (QC) Plan; G

Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan; G, S

Final IAQ Management Plan; S

Preconstruction Stakeout of Earth Covered Magazines; G

1.3 INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER

Prior to commencing work on construction, the Contractor can obtain a single copy set of the current report forms from the Contracting Officer. The report forms will consist of the Contractor Production Report, Contractor Production Report (Continuation Sheet), Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Report, CQC Report (Continuation Sheet), Preparatory Phase Checklist, Initial Phase Checklist, Rework Items List, and Testing Plan and Log.

Deliver the following to the Contracting Officer during Construction:

a. CQC Report: Submit the report electronically by 10:00 AM the next working day after each day that work is performed and for every seven consecutive calendar days of no-work.

b. Contractor Production Report: Submit the report electronically by 10:00 AM the next working day after each day that work is performed and for every seven consecutive calendar days of no-work.

c. Preparatory Phase Checklist: Submit the report electronically in the same manner as the CQC Report for each Preparatory Phase held.

d. Initial Phase Checklist: Submit the report electronically in the same manner as the CQC Report for each Initial Phase held.

e. Field Test Reports: Within two working days after the test is performed, submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report.

f. Monthly Summary Report of Tests: Submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report at the end of each month.

g. Testing Plan and Log: Submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report, at the end of each month. Provide a copy of the final Testing Plan and Log to the preparer of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) documentation.

h. Rework Items List: Submit lists containing new entries daily, in the same manner as the CQC Report.

i. CQC Meeting Minutes: Within two working days after the meeting is held, submit the report as an electronic attachment to the CQC Report.

j. QC Certifications: As required by the paragraph QC CERTIFICATIONS.

k. Special Inspection Report: Submit the Special Inspection reports, in the same manner as the CQC Report.

Perform additional Quality Control in accordance with UFC 4-420-01, Chapter 3, Design Considerations and Requirements, paragraph 3-9, Additional Electrical Construction Quality Control.

1.4 QC PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Establish and maintain a QC program as described in this section. This QC program is a key element in meeting the objectives of NAVFAC Commissioning. The QC program consists of a QC Organization, QC Plan, QC Plan Meeting(s), a Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting, QC meetings, three phases of control, submittal review and approval, testing, completion inspections, QC certifications, independent Special Inspections in accordance with Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS, and documentation necessary to provide materials, equipment, workmanship, fabrication, construction and operations which comply with the requirements of this Contract. The QC program must cover on-site and off-site work and be keyed to the work sequence. No construction work or testing may be performed unless the QC Manager is on the work site. The QC Manager must report to an officer of the firm and not be subordinate to the Project Superintendent or the Project Manager. The QC Manager, Project Superintendent and Project Manager must work together effectively. Although the QC Manager is the primary individual responsible for quality control, all individuals will be held responsible for the quality of work on the job.

1.4.1 Acceptance of the Construction Quality Control (QC) Plan

Acceptance of the QC Plan is required prior to the start of construction. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to require changes in the QC Plan and operations as necessary, including removal of personnel, to ensure the specified quality of work. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to interview any member of the QC organization at any time in order to verify the submitted qualifications. All QC organization personnel are subject to acceptance by the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may require the removal of any individual for non-compliance with quality requirements specified in the Contract.

1.4.2 Preliminary Construction Work Authorized Prior to Acceptance

The only construction work that is authorized to proceed prior to the acceptance of the QC Plan is mobilization of storage and office trailers, temporary utilities, and surveying.

1.4.3 Notification of Changes

Notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, of any proposed changes in the QC Plan or changes to the QC organization personnel, a minimum of 10 workdays prior to a proposed change. Proposed changes are subject to acceptance by the Contracting Officer.

1.4.4 Special Inspections

Perform all required Special Inspections per Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS, the statement of Special Inspections and the Schedule of Special Inspections.

1.5 QC ORGANIZATION

1.5.1 QC Manager

1.5.1.1 Duties

Provide a QC Manager at the work site to implement and manage the QC program. The only duties and responsibilities of the QC Manager are to manage and implement the QC program on this Contract. The QC Manager is required to attend the partnering meetings, QC Plan Meetings, Coordination and Mutual Understanding Meeting, conduct the QC meetings, perform the three phases of control, perform submittal review and approval, ensure testing is performed and provide QC certifications and documentation required in this Contract. The QC Manager is responsible for managing and coordinating the three phases of control and documentation performed by testing laboratory personnel and any other inspection and testing personnel required by this Contract. The QC Manager is the manager of all QC activities. The QC manager is responsible for notifying the Special Inspector of Record of activities which require their review. The QC manager is responsible for coordinating the Special Inspection activities, see paragraph QUALITY CONTROL MANAGER, in Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS. The QC manager is responsible for the quality control for Secure Space perimeter construction.

1.5.1.2 Qualifications

An individual with a minimum of 10 years combined experience in the following positions: Project Superintendent, QC Manager, Project Manager, Project Engineer or Construction Manager on similar size and type construction contracts which included the major trades that are part of this Contract. The individual must have at least two years experience as a QC Manager. The individual must be familiar with the requirements of EM 385-1-1, and have experience in the areas of hazard identification, safety compliance, and sustainability.

1.5.2 Construction Quality Management Training

In addition to the above experience and education requirements, the QC Manager must have completed the course entitled "Construction Quality Management (CQM) for Contractors." If the QC Manager does not have a current certification, they must obtain the CQM for Contractors course certification within 90 days of award. This course is periodically offered by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Army Corps of Engineers. Contact the Contracting Officer for information on the next scheduled class.

1.5.3 Alternate QC Manager Duties and Qualifications

Designate an alternate for the QC Manager at the work site to serve in the event of the designated QC Manager's absence. The period of absence may not exceed two weeks at one time, and not more than 30 workdays during a calendar year. The qualification requirements for the Alternate QC Manager must be the same as for the QC Manager.

1.5.4 Special Inspector of Record

The Special Inspector of Record (SIOR) must be an independent third party hired directly by the Prime Contractor. The SIOR must not be a company employee of the Contractor or any Sub-Contractor performing the work to be

inspected. The qualifications of the SIOR are defined in Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTION.

1.5.5 Registered Fire Protection Engineer

The U.S. Registered Fire Protection Engineer (FPE) must be an independent third party hired directly by the Prime Contractor as an integral part of the Prime Contractor's Quality Control Organization. This FPE must have no business relationships (owner, partner, operating officer, distributor, salesman, or technical representative) with any subcontractors involved with this project, or with any fire protection equipment device manufacturers, suppliers, or installers for any such equipment provided as part of this project. This FPE is responsible for review, approval, and coordination of all fire protection system material submittals, calculations, shop drawings, etc.

1.5.6 QC for Secure Space (SIPR OIS, OIS OFF and Weapons Officer) Perimeter Construction

1.5.6.1 Periodic (Follow-Up Phase) Inspections

Once construction begins, perform periodic inspections of Secure Space identified in the contract drawings at least once every two weeks. Increase frequency to weekly inspections within 30 days of planned acceptance testing. Inspections must verify that construction and materials comply with the contract documents, the description of the assembly in the ASTM E90 Factory Report for acoustical testing, and the approved submittals. Focus inspections on the construction of the sound rated assemblies, perimeter penetrations, perimeter doors, and electronic security system. Document periodic inspections in Daily QC Reports.

1.5.6.2 Preliminary Inspection

The Government and QC Manager will perform a joint preliminary inspection of the Secure Space after construction of the assembly is complete to verify compliance with the design requirements and other contract documents. The Contracting Officer's Representative will participate in the preliminary inspection. Provide the Contracting Officer a minimum 14 calendar days notification in advance of the preliminary inspection.

As a result of the preliminary inspection, prepare a Secure Space punch list with deficiencies identified. Include with the punch list the estimated date by which the deficiencies will be corrected. Document the preliminary inspection in the Daily QC Report and attach the punch list. Notify the Contacting Officer's Representative when deficiencies are corrected. Deficiencies from the Preliminary Inspection must be corrected prior to scheduling the Final Acceptance Inspection.

1.5.6.3 Acceptance Testing for Sound Attenuation

Perform acceptance testing for sound transmission loss of sound rated door assemblies as required in Section 08 34 73 SOUND CONTROL DOOR ASSEMBLIES and Section 09 29 00 GYPSUM BOARD for sound rated assemblies. Acceptance testing must be performed during the preliminary inspection. The Contracting Officer's Representative must witness acceptance testing. Deficiencies identified during acceptance testing must be included in the Secure Space punch list and corrected prior to the final acceptance inspection.

1.5.6.4 Acceptance Testing for Electronic Security Systems

Acceptance testing must be performed during the preliminary inspection. The Contracting Officer's Representative must witness acceptance testing. Deficiencies identified during acceptance testing must be included in the Secure Space punch list and corrected prior to the Final Inspection.

1.5.6.5 Final Inspection

Perform a final inspection of the Secure Space after required testing has been successfully completed as part of the preliminary inspection and all punch list items corrected. Testing is not permitted during the final inspection. QC Manager and Superintendent must attend the final inspection and Government attendees will include the Contracting Officer's Representative. Request a final inspection by the Contracting Officer a minimum of 14 calendar days in advance.

1.6 QUALITY CONTROL (QC) PLAN

1.6.1 Construction Quality Control (QC) Plan

Submit a Construction QC Plan prior to start of construction.

1.6.1.1 Requirements

Provide a Construction QC Plan, prior to start of construction, that includes a table of contents, with major sections identified, with pages numbered sequentially, and that documents the proposed methods and responsibilities for accomplishing quality control during the construction of the project:

a. QC ORGANIZATION: A chart showing the QC organizational structure.

b. NAMES AND QUALIFICATIONS: Names and qualifications, in resume format, for each person in the QC organization. Include the CQM for Contractors course certifications for the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager as required by the paragraphs CONSTRUCTION QUALITY MANAGEMENT TRAINING and ALTERNATE QC MANAGER DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS.

c. DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY OF QC PERSONNEL: Duties, responsibilities, and authorities of each person in the QC organization.

d. OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS: A listing of outside organizations, such as architectural and consulting engineering firms, that will be employed by the Contractor and a description of the services these firms will provide.

e. APPOINTMENT LETTERS: Letters signed by an officer of the firm appointing the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager and stating that they are responsible for implementing and managing the QC program as described in this Contract. Include in this letter the responsibility of the QC Manager and Alternate QC Manager to implement and manage the three phases of control, and their authority to stop work which is not in compliance with the Contract. Letters of direction are to be issued by the QC Manager to all other QC Specialists outlining their duties, authorities, and responsibilities. Include copies of the letters in the QC Plan.

f. SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES AND INITIAL SUBMITTAL REGISTER: Procedures for reviewing, approving, and managing submittals. Provide the name(s) of the person(s) in the QC organization authorized to review and certify submittals prior to approval. Provide the initial submittal of the Submittal Register as specified in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

g. TESTING LABORATORY INFORMATION: Testing laboratory information required by the paragraphs ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS, as applicable.

h. TESTING PLAN AND LOG: A Testing Plan and Log that includes the tests required, referenced by the specification paragraph number requiring the test, the frequency, and the person responsible for each test.

i. PROCEDURES TO COMPLETE REWORK ITEMS: Procedures to identify, record, track, and complete rework items.

j. LIST OF DEFINABLE FEATURES: A Definable Feature of Work (DFOW) is a task that is separate and distinct from other tasks and has control requirements and work crews unique to that task. A DFOW is identified by different trades or disciplines and is an item or activity on the construction schedule. Include in the list of DFOWs, but not be limited to, all critical path activities on the NAS. Include all activities for which this specification requires QC Specialists or specialty inspection personnel. Provide separate DFOWs in the Network Analysis Schedule for each submittal package.

k. PROCEDURES FOR PERFORMING THE THREE PHASES OF CONTROL: Identify procedures used to ensure the three phases of control to manage the quality on this project. For each DFOW, a Preparatory and Initial phase checklist will be filled out during the Preparatory and Initial phase meetings. Conduct the Preparatory and Initial Phases and meetings with a view towards obtaining quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems for each DFOW.

l. PERSONNEL MATRIX: A personnel matrix showing for each section of the specification who will review and approve submittals, who will perform and document the three phases of control, and who will perform and document the testing.

m. PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETION INSPECTION: Procedures for identifying and documenting the completion inspection process. Include in these procedures the responsible party for punch out inspection, pre-final inspection, and final acceptance inspection.

n. TRAINING PROCEDURES AND TRAINING LOG: Procedures for coordinating and documenting the training of personnel required by the Contract.

o. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL CERTIFICATIONS LOG: Procedures for coordinating, tracking and documenting all certifications on subcontractors, testing laboratories, suppliers, personnel, etc. QC Manager will ensure that certifications are current, appropriate for the work being performed, and will not lapse during any period of the contract that the work is being performed.

1.7 COORDINATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING MEETING

After submission of the QC Plan, and prior to Government approval and the start of construction, the QC Manager will meet with the Contracting

Officer to present the QC program required by this Contract. When a new QC Manager is appointed, the coordination and mutual understanding meeting must be repeated.

1.7.1 Purpose

The purpose of this meeting is to develop a mutual understanding of the QC details, including documentation, administration for on-site and off-site work, design intent, Cx in accordance with Section 01 91 00.15 20 TOTAL BUILDING COMMISSIONING, environmental requirements and procedures, coordination of activities to be performed, Special Inspections, and the coordination of the Contractor's management, production, and QC personnel. At the meeting, the Contractor will be required to explain in detail how three phases of control will be implemented for each DFOW, as well as how each DFOW will be affected by each management plan or requirement as listed below:

a. Waste Management Plan.

b. IAQ Management Plan.

c. Procedures for noise and acoustics management.

d. Environmental Protection Plan.

e. Environmental regulatory requirements.

f. Special Inspections.

1.7.2 Coordination of Activities

Coordinate activities included in various sections to assure efficient and orderly installation of each component. Coordinate operations included under different sections that are dependent on each other for proper installation and operation. Schedule construction operations with consideration for indoor air quality as specified in the IAQ Management Plan. Coordinate special inspections.

1.7.3 Attendees

As a minimum, the Contractor's personnel required to attend include an officer of the firm, the Project Manager, Project Superintendent, QC Manager, Alternate QC Manager, Special Inspector of Record, Environmental Manager, and subcontractor representatives. Each subcontractor who will be assigned QC responsibilities must have a principal of the firm at the meeting. Minutes of the meeting will be prepared by the QC Manager and signed by the Contractor and the Contracting Officer. Provide a copy of the signed minutes to all attendees and include in the QC Plan.

1.8 QC MEETINGS

After the start of construction, conduct weekly QC meetings by the QC Manager at the work site with the Project Superintendent, the Special Inspector of Record, and the foremen who are performing the work of the DFOWs. The QC Manager is to prepare the minutes of the meeting and provide a copy to the Contracting Officer within two working days after the meeting. The Contracting Officer may attend these meetings. As a minimum, accomplish the following at each meeting:

a. Review the minutes of the previous meeting.

b. Review the schedule and the status of work and rework.

c. Review the status of submittals.

d. Review the work to be accomplished in the next two weeks and documentation required.

e. Resolve QC and production problems (RFI, etc.).

f. Address items that may require revising the QC Plan.

g. Review Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

h. Review environmental requirements and procedures.

i. Review Waste Management Plan.

j. Review IAQ Management Plan.

k. Review Environmental Management Plan.

l. Review the status of training completion.

1.9 THREE PHASES OF CONTROL

Adequately cover both on-site and off-site work with the Three Phases of Control and include the following for each DFOW.

1.9.1 Preparatory Phase

Notify the Contracting Officer at least two work days in advance of each preparatory phase meeting. The meeting will be conducted by the QC Manager and attended by the Project Superintendent, the Special Inspector of Record, and the foreman responsible for the DFOW. When the DFOW will be accomplished by a subcontractor, that subcontractor's foreman must attend the preparatory phase meeting. Document the results of the preparatory phase actions in the daily Contractor Quality Control Report and in the Preparatory Phase Checklist. Perform the following prior to beginning work on each DFOW:

a. Review each paragraph of the applicable specification sections.

b. Review the Contract drawings.

c. Verify that field measurements are as indicated on construction and/or shop drawings before confirming product orders, in order to minimize waste due to excessive materials.

d. Verify that appropriate shop drawings and submittals for materials and equipment have been submitted and approved. Verify receipt of approved factory test results, when required.

e. Review the testing plan and ensure that provisions have been made to provide the required QC testing.

f. Review special inspections required by Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTION, the statement of special inspections and the schedule of

special inspections.

g. Examine the work area to ensure that the required preliminary work has been completed.

h. Coordinate the schedule of product delivery to designated prepared areas in order to minimize site storage time and potential damage to stored materials.

i. Arrange for the return of shipping/packaging materials, such as wood pallets, where economically feasible.

j. Examine the required materials, equipment and sample work to ensure that they are on hand and conform to the approved shop drawings and submitted data and are properly stored.

k. Discuss specific controls used and construction methods, construction tolerances, workmanship standards, and the approach that will be used to provide quality construction by planning ahead and identifying potential problems for each DFOW.

l. Review the APP and appropriate Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) to ensure that applicable safety requirements are met, and that required Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are submitted.

1.9.2 Initial Phase

Notify the Contracting Officer at least two work days in advance of each initial phase. When construction crews are ready to start work on a DFOW, conduct the initial phase with the Project Superintendent, the Special Inspector of Record, and the foreman responsible for that DFOW. Observe the initial segment of the DFOW to ensure that the work complies with Contract requirements. Document the results of the initial phase in the daily CQC Report and in the Initial Phase Checklist. Repeat the initial phase for each new crew to work on-site, or when acceptable levels of specified quality are not being met. Perform the following for each DFOW:

a. Establish level of workmanship and verify that it meets the minimum acceptable workmanship standards. Compare with required sample panels as appropriate.

b. Resolve any workmanship issues.

c. Ensure that testing is performed by the approved laboratory.

d. Check work procedures for compliance with the APP and the appropriate AHA to ensure that applicable safety requirements are met.

e. Review project specific work plans (i.e. Cx, HAZMAT Abatement, Stormwater Management) to ensure all preparatory work items have been completed and documented.

f. Coordinate scheduled work with special inspections required by Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS, the statement of special inspections and the schedule of special inspections.

1.9.3 Follow-Up Phase

Perform the following for on-going work daily, or more frequently as

necessary, until the completion of each DFOW and document in the daily CQC Report:

a. Ensure the work is in compliance with Contract requirements.

b. Maintain the quality of workmanship required.

c. Ensure that testing is performed by the approved laboratory.

d. Ensure that rework items are being corrected.

e. Assure manufacturers representatives have performed necessary inspections if required and perform safety inspections.

f. Coordinate scheduled work with special inspections required by Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS, the statement of special inspections and the schedule of special inspections.

1.9.4 Additional Preparatory and Initial Phases

Conduct additional preparatory and initial phases on the same DFOW if the quality of on-going work is unacceptable, if there are changes in the applicable QC organization, if there are changes in the on-site production supervision or work crew, if work on a DFOW is resumed after substantial period of inactivity, or if other problems develop.

1.9.5 Notification of Three Phases of Control for Off-Site Work

Notify the Contracting Officer at least two weeks prior to the start of the preparatory and initial phases.

1.10 SUBMITTAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Procedures for submission, review and approval of submittals are described in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

1.11 TESTING

Except as stated otherwise in the specification sections, perform sampling and testing required under this Contract.

1.11.1 Accreditation Requirements

Construction materials testing laboratories must be accredited by a laboratory accreditation authority and will be required to submit a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation and Scope of Accreditation. The laboratory's scope of accreditation must include the appropriate ASTM standards (E 329, C 1077, D 3666, D 3740, E 543) listed in the technical sections of the specifications. Laboratories engaged in Hazardous Materials Testing must meet the requirements of OSHA and EPA. The policy applies to the specific laboratory performing the actual testing, not just the Corporate Office.

1.11.2 Laboratory Accreditation Authorities

Laboratory Accreditation Authorities include the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology at https://www.nist.gov/nvlap, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

(AASHTO) Accreditation Program at http://www.aashtoresource.org/aap/overview, International Accreditation Services, Inc. (IAS) at http://www.iasonline.org, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Materials Testing Center (MTC) at http://www.erdc.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/9254/Article/476661/materials-testing-center.aspx, the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) program at http://www.a2la.org/, the Washington Association of Building Officials (WABO) at http://www.wabo.org/ (Approval authority for WABO is limited to projects within Washington State), and the Washington Area Council of Engineering Laboratories (WACEL) at https://www.wacel.org/lab-accreditation-and-inspection-agency-audit-programs/laboratory-accreditation-program/(Approval authority by WACEL is limited to projects within Facilities Engineering Command (FEC) Washington geographical area).

1.11.3 Capability Check

The Contracting Officer retains the right to check laboratory equipment in the proposed laboratory and the laboratory technician's testing procedures, techniques, and other items pertinent to testing, for compliance with the standards set forth in this Contract.

1.11.4 Test Results

Cite applicable Contract requirements, tests or analytical procedures used. Provide actual results and include a statement that the item tested or analyzed conforms or fails to conform to specified requirements. If the item fails to conform, notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Conspicuously stamp the cover sheet for each report in large red letters "CONFORMS" or "DOES NOT CONFORM" to the specification requirements, whichever is applicable. Test results must be signed by a testing laboratory representative authorized to sign certified test reports. Furnish the signed reports, certifications, and other documentation to the Contracting Officer via the QC Manager. Furnish a summary report of field tests at the end of each month, in accordance with paragraph INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

1.11.5 Test Reports and Monthly Summary Report of Tests

Furnish the signed reports, certifications, and a summary report of field tests at the end of each month to the Contracting Officer. Attach a copy of the summary report to the last daily Contractor Quality Control Report of each month. Provide a copy of the signed test reports and certifications to the OMSI preparer for inclusion into the OMSI documentation, in accordance with Sections 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and 01 78 24.00 20 FACILITY ELECTRONIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INFORMATION (eOMSI).

1.12 QC CERTIFICATIONS

1.12.1 CQC Report Certification

Contain the following statement within the CQC Report: "On behalf of the Contractor, I certify that this report is complete and correct and equipment and material used and work performed during this reporting period is in compliance with the contract drawings and specifications to the best of my knowledge, except as noted in this report."

1.12.2 Invoice Certification

Furnish a certificate to the Contracting Officer with each payment request, signed by the QC Manager, attesting that as-built drawings are current, coordinated and attesting that the work for which payment is requested, including stored material, is in compliance with Contract requirements.

1.12.3 Completion Certification

Upon completion of work under this Contract, the QC Manager must furnish a certificate to the Contracting Officer attesting that "the work has been completed, inspected, tested and is in compliance with the Contract." Provide a copy of this final QC Certification for completion to the preparer of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) documentation.

1.13 COMPLETION INSPECTIONS

1.13.1 Punch-Out Inspection

Near the completion of all work or any increment thereof, established by a completion time stated in the Contract Clause entitled "Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work," or stated elsewhere in the specifications, the QC Manager must conduct an inspection of the work and develop a "punch list" of items which do not conform to the approved drawings, specifications and Contract. Include in the punch list any remaining items on the "Rework Items List", which were not corrected prior to the Punch-Out Inspection. Include within the punch list the estimated date by which the deficiencies will be corrected. Provide a copy of the punch list to the Contracting Officer. The QC Manager, or staff, must make follow-on inspections to ascertain that all deficiencies have been corrected. Once this is accomplished, notify the Government that the facility is ready for the Government "Pre-Final Inspection".

1.13.2 Pre-Final Inspection

The Government and QC Manager will perform this inspection to verify that the facility is complete and ready to be occupied. A Government "Pre-Final Punch List" will be documented by the QC Manager as a result of this inspection. The QC Manager will ensure that all items on this list are corrected prior to notifying the Government that a "Final" inspection with the Client can be scheduled. Any items noted on the "Pre-Final" inspection must be corrected in a timely manner and be accomplished before the contract completion date for the work, or any particular increment thereof, if the project is divided into increments by separate completion dates.

1.13.3 Final Acceptance Inspection

Notify the Contracting Officer at least 14 calendar days prior to the date a final acceptance inspection can be held. State within the notice that all items previously identified on the pre-final punch list will be corrected and acceptable, along with any other unfinished Contract work, by the date of the final acceptance inspection. The Contractor must be represented by the QC Manager, the Project Superintendent and others deemed necessary. Attendees for the Government will include the Contracting Officer, other FEAD/ROICC personnel, and personnel representing the Client. Failure of the Contractor to have all contract work acceptably complete for this inspection will be cause for the

Contracting Officer to bill the Contractor for the Government's additional inspection cost in accordance with the Contract Clause entitled "Inspection of Construction."

1.14 DOCUMENTATION

Maintain current and complete records of on-site and off-site QC program operations and activities.

1.14.1 Construction Documentation

Reports are required for each day that work is performed and must be attached to the Contractor Quality Control Report prepared for the same day. Maintain current and complete records of on-site and off-site QC program operations and activities. The forms identified under the paragraph "INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER" will be used. Reports are required for each day work is performed. Account for each calendar day throughout the life of the Contract. Every space on the forms must be filled in. Use N/A if nothing can be reported in one of the spaces. The Project Superintendent and the QC Manager must prepare and sign the Contractor Production and CQC Reports, respectively. The reporting of work must be identified by terminology consistent with the construction schedule. In the "remarks" sections of the reports, enter pertinent information including directions received, problems encountered during construction, work progress and delays, conflicts or errors in the drawings or specifications, field changes, safety hazards encountered, instructions given and corrective actions taken, delays encountered and a record of visitors to the work site, quality control problem areas, deviations from the QC Plan, construction deficiencies encountered, meetings held. For each entry in the report(s), identify the Schedule Activity No. that is associated with the entered remark.

1.14.2 Quality Control Validation

Establish and maintain the following in an electronic folder. Divide folder into a series of tabbed sections as shown below. Ensure folder is updated at each required progress meeting.

a. All completed Preparatory and Initial Phase Checklists, arranged by specification section.

b. All milestone inspections, arranged by Activity Number.

c. An up-to-date copy of the Testing Plan and Log with supporting field test reports, arranged by specification section.

d. Copies of all contract modifications, arranged in numerical order. Also include documentation that modified work was accomplished.

e. An up-to-date copy of the Rework Items List.

f. Maintain up-to-date copies of all punch lists issued by the QC staff to the Contractor and Sub-Contractors and all punch lists issued by the Government.

g. Special inspection reports.

1.14.3 Reports from the QC Specialist(s)

Reports are required for each day that work is performed in their area of responsibility. QC Specialist reports must include the same documentation requirements as the CQC Report for their area of responsibility. QC Specialist reports are to be prepared, signed and dated by the QC Specialists and must be attached to the CQC Report prepared for the same day.

1.14.4 Testing Plan and Log

As tests are performed, the QC Manager will record on the "Testing Plan and Log" the date the test was performed and the date the test results were forwarded to the Contracting Officer. Attach a copy of the updated "Testing Plan and Log" to the last daily CQC Report of each month, per the paragraph "INFORMATION FOR THE CONTRACTING OFFICER". Provide a copy of the final "Testing Plan and Log" to the preparer of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) documentation.

1.14.5 Rework Items List

The QC Manager must maintain a list of work that does not comply with the Contract, identifying what items need to be reworked, the date the item was originally discovered, the date the item will be corrected by, and the date the item was corrected. There is no requirement to report a rework item that is corrected the same day it is discovered. Attach a copy of the "Rework Items List" to the last daily CQC Report of each month. The Contractor is responsible for including those items identified by the Contracting Officer.

1.14.6 As-Built Drawings

The QC Manager is required to ensure the as-built drawings, required by Section 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS are kept current on a daily basis and marked to show deviations which have been made from the Contract drawings. Ensure each deviation has been identified with the appropriate modifying documentation (e.g. PC No., Modification No., Request for Information No., etc.). The QC Manager must initial each revision. Upon completion of work, the QC Manager will furnish a certificate attesting to the accuracy of the as-built drawings prior to submission to the Contracting Officer.

1.15 NOTIFICATION ON NON-COMPLIANCE

The Contracting Officer will notify the Contractor of any detected non-compliance with the Contract. Take immediate corrective action after receipt of such notice. Such notice, when delivered to the Contractor at the work site, is deemed sufficient for the purpose of notification. If the Contractor fails or refuses to comply promptly, the Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. No part of the time lost due to such stop orders will be made the subject of claim for extension of time for excess costs or damages by the Contractor.

1.16 CONSTRUCTION INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ) MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submit an IAQ Management Plan within 15 calendar days after Contract award and not less than 10 calendar days before the preconstruction meeting. Revise and resubmit Plan as required by the Contracting Officer. Make

copies of the final plan available to all workers on site. Include provisions in the Plan to meet the requirements specified below and to ensure safe, healthy air for construction workers and building occupants. Submit Final IAQ Management Plan for inclusion in the Sustainability eNotebook, in accordance with Section 01 33 29SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS AND REPORTING.

1.16.1 Requirements During Construction

Provide for evaluation of indoor Carbon Dioxide concentrations in accordance with ASTM D6245. Provide for evaluation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in indoor air in accordance with ASTM D6345. Use filters with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 8 in permanently installed air handlers during construction.

1.16.1.1 Control Measures

Meet or exceed the requirements of ANSI/SMACNA 008, Chapter 3, to help minimize contamination of the building from construction activities. The five requirements of this manual which must be adhered to are described below:

a. HVAC protection: Isolate return side of HVAC system from surrounding environment to prevent construction dust and debris from entering the duct work and spaces.

b. Source control: Use low emitting paints and other finishes, sealants, adhesives, and other materials as specified. When available, cleaning products must have a low VOC content and be non-toxic to minimize building contamination. Utilize cleaning techniques that minimize dust generation. Cycle equipment off when not needed. Prohibit idling motor vehicles where emissions could be drawn into building. Designate receiving/storage areas for incoming material that minimize IAQ impacts.

c. Pathway interruption: When pollutants are generated use strategies such as 100 percent outside air ventilation or erection of physical barriers between work and non-work areas to prevent contamination.

d. Housekeeping: Clean frequently to remove construction dust and debris. Promptly clean up spills. Remove accumulated water and keep work areas dry to discourage the growth of mold and bacteria. Take extra measures when hazardous materials are involved.

e. Scheduling: Control the sequence of construction to minimize the absorption of VOCs by other building materials.

1.16.1.2 Moisture Contamination

a. Remove accumulated water and keep work dry.

b. Use dehumidification to remove moist, humid air from a work area.

c. Do not use combustion heaters or generators inside the building.

d. Protect porous materials from exposure to moisture.

e. Remove and replace items which remain damp for more than a few hours.

1.16.2 Requirements after Construction

After construction ends and prior to occupancy, conduct a building flush-out or test the indoor air contaminant levels. Flush-out must be a minimum two-weeks with MERV-13 filtration media as determined by ASHRAE 52.2at 100 percent outside air. Air contamination testing must be consistent with EPA's current Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air. After building flush-out or testing and prior to occupancy, replace filtration media. Filtration media must have a MERV of 13 as determined by ASHRAE 52.2.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Designate receiving/storage areas for incoming material to be delivered according to installation schedule and to be placed convenient to work area in order to minimize waste due to excessive materials handling and misapplication. Store and handle materials in a manner as to prevent loss from weather and other damage. Keep materials, products, and accessories covered and off the ground, and store in a dry, secure area. Prevent contact with material that may cause corrosion, discoloration, or staining. Protect all materials and installations from damage by the activities of other trades.

3.2 PRECONSTRUCTION STAKEOUT OF EARTH COVERED MAGAZINES

Prior to construction of the earth covered magazines, submit a construction stakeout plan to the Contracting Officer ensuring location, orientation, and spacing of the earth covered magazines comply with the design drawings. Construction of the earth covered magazines will not proceed until written approval of the stakeout plan is received from the Contracting Officer.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 01 50 00

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND CONTROLS
11/20, CHG 2: 08/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C511	(2017) Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code
NFPA 241	(2022) Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA)

MUTCD	(2009; Rev 2012) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Construction Site Plan; G

Traffic Control Plan; G

Haul Road Plan; G

Contractor Computer Cybersecurity Compliance Statements; G

Contractor Temporary Network Cybersecurity Compliance Statements; G

SD-03 Product Data

Backflow Preventers; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Backflow Preventer Tests

SD-07 Certificates

Backflow Tester Certification

Backflow Preventers Certificate of Full Approval

1.3 CONSTRUCTION SITE PLAN

Prior to the start of work, submit for Government approval a site plan showing the locations and dimensions of temporary facilities (including layouts and details, equipment and material storage area (onsite and offsite), and access and haul routes, avenues of ingress/egress to the fenced area and details of the fence installation. Identify any areas which may have to be graveled to prevent the tracking of mud. Indicate if the use of a supplemental or other staging area is desired. Show locations of safety and construction fences, site trailers, construction entrances, trash dumpsters, temporary sanitary facilities, and worker parking areas.

1.4 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS CERTIFICATE

1.4.1 Backflow Tester Certificate

Prior to testing, submit to the Contracting Officer certification issued by the State or local regulatory agency attesting that the backflow tester has successfully completed a certification course sponsored by the regulatory agency. Tester must not be affiliated with a company participating in other phases of this Contract.

1.4.2 Backflow Prevention Training Certificate

Submit a certificate recognized by the State or local authority that states the Contractor has completed at least 10 hours of training in backflow preventer installations. The certificate must be current.

1.5 DOD CONDITION OF READINESS (COR)

DOD will set the Condition of Readiness (COR) based on the weather forecast for sustained winds 50 knots (58 mph) or greater. Contact the Contracting Officer for the current COR setting.

Monitor weather conditions a minimum of twice a day and take appropriate actions according to the approved Emergency Plan in the accepted Accident Prevention Plan, EM 385-1-1 Section 01 Emergency Planning and the instructions below.

Unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer, comply with:

a. Condition FOUR (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 72 hours): Normal daily jobsite cleanup and good housekeeping practices. Collect and store in piles or containers scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish for removal and disposal at the close of each work day. Maintain the construction site including storage areas, free of accumulation of debris. Stack form lumber in neat piles less than 3.3 feet high. Remove all debris, trash, or objects

that could become missile hazards. Review requirements pertaining to "Condition THREE" and continue action as necessary to attain "Condition FOUR" readiness. Contact Contracting Officer for weather and COR updates and completion of required actions.

b. Condition THREE (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 48 hours): Maintain "Condition FOUR" requirements and commence securing operations necessary for "Condition ONE" which cannot be completed within 18 hours. Cease all routine activities which might interfere with securing operations. Commence securing and stow all gear and portable equipment. Make preparations for securing buildings. Reinforce or remove formwork and scaffolding. Secure machinery, tools, equipment, materials, or remove from the jobsite. Expend every effort to clear all missile hazards and loose equipment from general base areas. Contact Contracting Officer for weather and COR updates and completion of required actions. Review requirements pertaining to "Condition TWO" and continue action as necessary to attain "Condition THREE" readiness.

c. Condition TWO (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 24 hours): Secure the jobsite, and leave Government premises.

d. Condition ONE. (Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater expected within 12 hours): Contractor access to the jobsite and Government premises is prohibited.

1.6 CYBERSECURITY DURING CONSTRUCTION

Meet the following requirements throughout the construction process.

1.6.1 Contractor Computer Equipment

Contractor owned computers may be used for construction. When used, contractor computers must meet the following requirements:

1.6.1.1 Operating System

The operating system must be an operating system currently supported by the manufacturer of the operating system. The operating system must be current on security patches and operating system manufacturer required updates.

1.6.1.2 Anti-Malware Software

The computer must run anti-malware software from a reputable software manufacturer. Anti-malware software must be a version currently supported by the software manufacturer, must be current on all patches and updates, and must use the latest definitions file. All computers used on this project must be scanned using the installed software at least once per day.

1.6.1.3 Passwords and Passphrases

The passwords and passphrases for all computers must be changed from their default values. Passwords must be a minimum of eight characters with a minimum of one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number and one special character.

1.6.1.4 Contractor Computer Cybersecurity Compliance Statements

Provide a single submittal containing completed Contractor Computer Cybersecurity Compliance Statements for each company using contractor owned computers. Contractor Computer Cybersecurity Compliance Statements must use the template published at http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/forms-graphics-tables. Each Statement must be signed by a cybersecurity representative for the relevant company.

1.6.2 Temporary IP Networks

Temporary contractor-installed IP networks may be used during construction. When used, temporary contractor-installed IP networks must meet the following requirements:

1.6.2.1 Network Boundaries and Connections

The network must not extend outside the project site and must not connect to any IP network other than IP networks provided under this project or Government furnished IP networks provided for this purpose. Any and all network access from outside the project site is prohibited.

1.6.3 Government Access to Network

Government personnel, as defined, prescribed, and identified by the Contracting Officer, must be allowed to have complete and immediate access to the network at any time in order to verify compliance with this specification. Or if there is a Government agency that's responsible, identify that agency.

1.6.4 Temporary Wireless IP Networks

In addition to the other requirements on temporary IP networks, temporary wireless IP (WiFi) networks must not interfere with existing wireless network and must use WPA2 security. Network names (SSID) for wireless networks must be changed from their default values.

1.6.5 Passwords and Passphrases

The passwords and passphrases for all network devices and network access must be changed from their default values. Passwords must be a minimum 8 characters with a minimum of one uppercase letter, one lowercase letter, one number and one special character.

1.6.6 Contractor Temporary Network Cybersecurity Compliance Statements

Provide a single submittal containing completed Contractor Temporary Network Cybersecurity Compliance Statements for each company implementing a temporary IP network. Contractor Temporary Network Cybersecurity Compliance Statements must use the template published at http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/forms-graphics-tables. Each Statement must be signed by a cybersecurity representative for the relevant company. If no temporary IP networks will be used, provide a single copy of the Statement indicating this.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 TEMPORARY SIGNAGE

2.1.1 Bulletin Board

Prior to the commencement of work activities, provide a clear weatherproof covered bulletin board not less than 36 by 48 inches in size for displaying the Equal Employment Opportunity poster, a copy of the wage decision contained in the Contract, Wage Rate Information poster, Safety and Health Information as required by EM 385-1-1 Section 01 and other information approved by the Contracting Officer. Coordinate requirements herein with 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. Locate the bulletin board at the project site in a conspicuous place easily accessible to all employees, and in location as approved by the Contracting Officer.

2.1.2 Project Identification Signs

The requirements for the signs, their content, and location are as specified in Section 01 58 00 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION. Erect signs within 15 days after receipt of the notice to proceed. Correct the data required by the safety sign daily, with light colored metallic or non-metallic numerals.

2.1.3 Warning Signs

Post temporary signs, tags, and labels to give workers and the public adequate warning and caution of construction hazards according to the EM 385-1-1 Section 04. Attach signs to the perimeter fencing every 150 feet warning the public of the presence of construction hazards. Signs must require unauthorized persons to keep out of the construction site. Correct the data required by safety signs daily. Post signs at all points of entry designating the construction site as a hard hat area.

2.2 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL

2.2.1 Haul Roads

Construct access and haul roads necessary for proper prosecution of the work under this Contract in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 04. Construct with suitable grades and widths; avoid sharp curves, blind corners, and dangerous cross traffic. Submit haul road plan for approval. Provide necessary lighting, signs, barricades, and distinctive markings for the safe movement of traffic. The method of dust control, although optional, must be adequate to ensure safe operation at all times. Location, grade, width, and alignment of construction and haul roads are subject to approval by the Contracting Officer. Lighting must be adequate to assure full and clear visibility for full width of haul road and work areas during any night work operations.

2.2.2 Barricades

Erect and maintain temporary barricades to limit public access to hazardous areas. Barricades are required whenever safe public access to paved areas such as roads, parking areas or sidewalks is prevented by construction activities or as otherwise necessary to ensure the safety of both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Securely place barricades clearly visible with adequate illumination to provide sufficient visual warning of

the hazard during both day and night.

2.3 FENCING

Provide fencing along the construction site and at all open excavations and tunnels to control access by unauthorized personnel. Safety fencing must be highly visible to be seen by pedestrians and vehicular traffic. All fencing must meet the requirements of EM 385-1-1. Remove the fence upon completion and acceptance of the work.

To block public view of the construction, enclose the project work area and Contractor lay-down area with a 8 ft high chain link fence and gates with brown, UV light resistant, plastic fabric mesh netting (similar to tennis court or other screening).

2.3.1 Polyethylene Mesh Safety Fencing

Temporary safety fencing must be a high visibility orange colored, high density polyethylene grid, a minimum of 48 inches high and maximum mesh size of 2 inches. Fencing must extend from the grade to a minimum of 48 inches above the grade and be tightly secured to T-posts spaced as necessary to maintain a rigid and taut fence. Fencing must remain rigid and taut with a minimum of 200 pounds of force exerted on it from any direction with less than 4 inches of deflection.

2.3.2 Chain Link Panel Fencing

Temporary panel fencing must be galvanized steel chain link panels 8 feet high. Multiple fencing panels may be linked together at the bases to form long spans as needed. Each panel base must be weighted down using sand bags or other suitable materials in order for the fencing to withstand anticipated winds while remaining upright. Fencing must remain rigid and taut with a minimum of 200 pounds of force exerted on it from any direction with less than 4 inches of deflection.

2.3.3 Post-Driven Chain Link Fencing

Temporary post-driven fencing must be galvanized chain link fencing 8 feet high supported by an tightly secured to galvanized steel posts driven below grade. Fence posts must be located on minimum 10 foot centers. Posts may be set in various surfaces such as sand, soil, asphalt or concrete as necessary. Chain link fencing must remain rigid and taut with a minimum of 200 pounds of force exerted on it from any direction with less than 4 inches of deflection. Completely remove fencing and posts at the completion of construction and restore surfaces disturbed or damaged to its original condition. Locate and identify underground utilities prior to setting fence posts. Equip fence with a lockable gate. Gate must remain locked when construction personnel are not present.

2.4 TEMPORARY WIRING

Provide temporary wiring in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 11, NFPA 241 and NFPA 70. Include monthly inspection and testing of all equipment and apparatus.

2.5 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Certificate of Full Approval from FCCCHR List, University of Southern California, attesting that the design, size and make of each backflow

preventer has satisfactorily passed the complete sequence of performance testing and evaluation for the respective level of approval. Certificate of Provisional Approval is not acceptable.

Reduced pressure principle type conforming to the applicable requirements AWWA C511. Provide backflow preventers complete with 150 pound flanged cast iron mounted gate valve and strainer, 304 stainless steel or bronze, internal parts.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EMPLOYEE PARKING

Construction Contract employees must park privately owned vehicles in an area designated by the Contracting Officer. Employee parking must not interfere with existing and established parking requirements of the Government installation.

3.2 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF UTILITY SERVICES

3.2.1 Temporary Utilities

Provide temporary utilities required for construction. Materials may be new or used, must be adequate for the required usage, not create unsafe conditions, and not violate applicable codes and standards.

3.2.2 Payment for Utility Services

a. The Government will make all reasonably required utilities available from existing outlets and supplies, as specified in the Contract. Unless otherwise provided in the Contract, the amount of each utility service consumed will be charged to or paid at prevailing rates charged to the Government or, where the utility is produced by the Government, at reasonable rates determined by the Contracting Officer. Carefully conserve utilities furnished without charge.

b. Reasonable amounts of the following utilities will be made available at the prevailing rates.

c. The point at which the Government will deliver such utilities or services and the quantity available must be coordinated with the Contracting Officer. Pay all costs incurred in connecting, converting, and transferring the utilities to the work. Make connections, including providing backflow-preventing devices on connections to domestic water lines; providing meters; and providing transformers; and make disconnections. Under no circumstances will taps to base fire hydrants be allowed for obtaining domestic water.

d. The Contractor must provide their own utilities.

3.2.3 Meters and Temporary Connections

Provide and maintain necessary temporary connections, distribution lines, and meter bases (Government will provide meters) required to measure the amount of each utility used for the purpose of determining charges. Notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, 5 working days before final electrical connection is desired so that a utilities contract can be established. The Government will provide a meter and make the final hot connection after inspection and approval of the Contractor's temporary

wiring installation. Do not make the final electrical connection.

3.2.4 Advance Deposit

An advance deposit for utilities consisting of an estimated month's usage or a minimum of $50.00 will be required. The last monthly bills for the fiscal year will normally be offset by the deposit and adjustments will be billed or returned as appropriate. Services to be rendered for the next fiscal year, beginning 1 October, will require a new deposit. Notification of the due date for this deposit will be mailed prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

3.2.5 Final Meter Reading

Before completion of the work and final acceptance of the work by the Government, notify the Contracting Officer, in writing, 5 working days before termination is desired. The Government will take a final meter reading, disconnect service, and remove the meters. Then remove all the temporary distribution lines, meter bases, and associated appurtenances. Pay all outstanding utility bills before final acceptance of the work by the Government.

3.2.6 Sanitation

Provide and maintain within the construction area minimum field-type sanitary facilities in accordance with EM 385-1-1 Section 02. Locate the facilities behind the construction fence or out of the public view. Clean units and empty wastes at least once a week or more frequently into a municipal, district, or station sanitary sewage system, or remove waste to a commercial facility. Obtain approval from the system owner prior to discharge into a municipal, district, or commercial sanitary sewer system. Penalties or fines associated with improper discharge will be the responsibility of the Contractor. Coordinate with the Contracting Officer and follow station regulations and procedures when discharging into the station sanitary sewer system. Maintain these conveniences at all times. Include provisions for pest control and elimination of odors. Government toilet facilities will not be available to Contractor's personnel.

3.2.7 Telephone

Make arrangements and pay all costs for telephone facilities desired.

3.2.8 Fire Protection

Provide temporary fire protection equipment for the protection of personnel and property during construction. Remove debris and flammable materials daily to minimize potential hazards.

3.3 STATION OPERATION AFFECT ON CONTRACTOR OPERATIONS

The Government access to active magazines during construction. The contractor will ensure that the Government access to active magazines is maintained independent of construction access to the construction site..

3.3.1 Restricted Access Areas

The Government will monitor work in areas listed below. Notify Contracting Officer at least 14 calendar days prior to starting work in these areas.

Weapons and Magazine Compound.

3.4 TRAFFIC PROVISIONS

3.4.1 Maintenance of Traffic

a. Conduct operations in a manner that will not close a thoroughfare or interfere with traffic on railways or highways except with written permission of the Contracting Officer at least 15 calendar days prior to the proposed modification date, and provide a Traffic Control Plan for Government approval detailing the proposed controls to traffic movement for approval. The plan must be in accordance with State and local regulations and the MUTCD, Part VI. Make all notifications and obtain all permits required for modification to traffic movements outside Station's jurisdiction. Contractor may move oversized and slow-moving vehicles to the worksite provided requirements of the highway authority have been met.

b. Conduct work so as to minimize obstruction of traffic, and maintain traffic on at least half of the roadway width at all times. Obtain approval from the Contracting Officer prior to starting any activity that will obstruct traffic.

c. Provide, erect, and maintain, at Contractor's expense, lights, barriers, signals, passageways, detours, and other items, that may be required by the Life Safety Signage, overhead protection authority having jurisdiction.

d. Provide cones, signs, barricades, lights, or other traffic control devices and personnel required to control traffic. Do not use foil-backed material for temporary pavement marking because of its potential to conduct electricity during accidents involving downed power lines.

3.4.2 Protection of Traffic

Maintain and protect traffic on all affected roads during the construction period except as otherwise specifically directed by the Contracting Officer. Measures for the protection and diversion of traffic, including the provision of watchmen and flagmen, erection of barricades, placing of lights around and in front of equipment the work, and the erection and maintenance of adequate warning, danger, and direction signs, will be as required by the State and local authorities having jurisdiction. Provide self-illuminated (lighted) barricades during hours of darkness. Brightly-colored (orange) vests are required for all personnel working in roadways. Protect the traveling public from damage to person and property. Minimize the interference with public traffic on roads selected for hauling material to and from the site. Investigate the adequacy of existing roads and their allowable load limit. Contractor is responsible for the repair of damage to roads caused by construction operations.

3.4.3 Rush Hour Restrictions

Do not interfere with the peak traffic flows preceding and during normal operations without notification to and approval by the Contracting Officer.

3.4.4 Dust Control

Dust control methods and procedures must be approved by the Contracting Officer. Coordinate dust control methods with 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

3.5 REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Provide an approved reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly at each location where the Contractor taps into the Government potable water supply.

Perform backflow preventer tests using test equipment, procedures, and certification forms conforming to those outlined in the latest edition of the Manual of Cross-Connection Control published by the FCCCHR Manual. Test and tag each reduced pressure backflow preventer upon initial installation (prior to continued water use) and monthly thereafter. Tag must contain the following information: make, model, serial number, dates of tests, results, maintenance performed, and signature of tester. Record test results on certification forms conforming to requirements cited earlier in this paragraph.

3.6 CONTRACTOR'S TEMPORARY FACILITIES

Contractor-owned or -leased trailers must be identified by Government assigned numbers. Size and location of the number will comply with the Installation Appearance Plan. Apply the number to the trailer within 14 calendar days of notification, or sooner, if directed by the Government. Temporary facilities must meet requirements as identified in EM 385-1-1 Section 04.

Contractor is responsible for security of their property. Provide adequate outside security lighting at the temporary facilities. Trailers must be anchored to resist high winds and meet applicable state or local standards for anchoring mobile trailers. Coordinate anchoring with EM 385-1-1 Section 04. The Contract Clause entitled "FAR 52.236-10, Operations and Storage Areas" and the following apply:

3.6.1 Administrative Field Offices

Provide and maintain administrative field office facilities within the construction area at the designated site. Government office and warehouse facilities will not be available to the Contractor's personnel.

In the event a new building is constructed for the temporary project field office, it must be a minimum 12 feet in width, 16 feet in length and have a minimum of 7 feet headroom. Equip the building with approved electrical wiring, at least one double convenience outlet and the required switches and fuses to provide 110-120 volt power. Provide a work table with stool, desk with chair, two additional chairs, and one legal size file cabinet that can be locked. The building must be waterproof, supplied with a heater, have a minimum of two doors, electric lights, a telephone, a battery-operated smoke detector alarm, a sufficient number of adjustable windows for adequate light and ventilation, and a supply of approved drinking water. Provide approved sanitary facilities. Screen the windows and doors and provide the doors with deadbolt type locking devices or a padlock and heavy-duty hasp bolted to the door. Door hinge pins must be non-removable. Arrange the windows to open and to be securely fastened from the inside. Protect glass panels in windows by bars or heavy mesh

screens to prevent easy access. In warm weather, provide air conditioning capable of maintaining the office at 50 percent relative humidity and a room temperature 20 degrees F below the outside temperature when the outside temperature is 95 degrees F. Unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer, remove the building from the site upon completion and acceptance of the work.

3.6.2 Quality Control Manager Records and Field Office

Provide on the jobsite an office with approximately 100 square feet of useful floor area for the exclusive use of the QC Manager. Provide a weathertight structure with adequate heating and cooling, toilet facilities, lighting, ventilation, a 4 by 8 foot plan table, a standard size office desk and chair, computer station, and working communications facilities. Provide a door with a cylinder lock and windows with locking hardware. Make utility connections. Locate as directed. File quality control records in the office and make available at all times to the Government. After completion of the work, remove the entire structure from the site.

3.6.3 Storage Area

Construct a temporary 6 foot high chain link fence around trailers and materials. Include plastic strip inserts, colored green, so that visibility through the fence is obstructed. Fence posts may be driven, in lieu of concrete bases, where soil conditions permit. Do not place or store trailers, materials, or equipment outside the fenced area unless such trailers, materials, or equipment are assigned a separate and distinct storage area by the Contracting Officer away from the vicinity of the construction site but within the installation boundaries. Trailers, equipment, or materials must not be open to public view with the exception of those items which are in support of ongoing work on the current day. Do not stockpile materials outside the fence in preparation for the next day's work. Park mobile equipment, such as tractors, wheeled lifting equipment, cranes, trucks, and like equipment within the fenced area at the end of each work day.

Keep fencing in a state of good repair and proper alignment. If the Contractor elects to traverse grassed or unpaved areas which are not established roadways with construction equipment or other vehicles, cover the grassed or unpaved areas with a layer of gravel as necessary to prevent rutting and the tracking of mud onto paved or established roadways; gravel gradation must be at the Contractor's discretion.. Mow and maintain grass located within the boundaries of the construction site for the duration of the project. Grass and vegetation along fences, structures, under trailers, and in areas not accessible to mowers must be edged or trimmed neatly.

3.6.4 Supplemental Storage Area

Upon request, and pending availability, the Contracting Officer will designate another or supplemental area for the use and storage of trailers, equipment, and materials. This area may not be in close proximity of the construction site but will be within the installation boundaries. Maintain the area in a clean and orderly fashion and secured if needed to protect supplies and equipment. Utilities will not be provided to this area by the Government.

3.6.5 Appearance of Trailers

a. Trailers must be roadworthy and comply with all appropriate state and local vehicle requirements. Trailers which are rusted, have peeling paint or are otherwise in need of repair will not be allowed on Installation property. Trailers must present a clean and neat exterior appearance and be in a state of good repair.

b. Maintain the temporary facilities. Failure to do so will be sufficient reason to require their removal at the Contractor's expense.

3.6.6 Trailers or Storage Buildings

a. Trailers or storage buildings will be permitted, where space is available, subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer.

b. Mount a sign not smaller than 24 by 24 inches on the trailer or building that shows the company name, business phone number, emergency phone number and conforms to the following requirements and sketch:

Graphic panel	Aluminum, painted blue
Copy	Screen painted or vinyl die-cut, white
Typeface	Univers 65 u/lc
See Sketch No. 01500 (graphic).	

3.6.7 Safety Systems

Protect the integrity of all installed safety systems or personnel safety devices. Obtain prior approval from the Contracting Officer if entrance into systems serving safety devices is required. If it is temporarily necessary to remove or disable personnel safety devices in order to accomplish Contract requirements, provide alternative means of protection prior to removing or disabling any permanently installed safety devices or equipment and obtain approval from the Contracting Officer.

3.6.8 Weather Protection of Temporary Facilities and Stored Materials

Take necessary precautions to ensure that roof openings and other critical openings in the building are monitored carefully. Take immediate actions required to seal off such openings when rain or other detrimental weather is imminent, and at the end of each workday. Ensure that the openings are completely sealed off to protect materials and equipment in the building from damage.

3.6.8.1 Building and Site Storm Protection

When a warning of gale force winds is issued, take precautions to minimize danger to persons, and protect the work and nearby Government property. Precautions must include, but are not limited to, closing openings; removing loose materials, tools and equipment from exposed locations; and removing or securing scaffolding and other temporary work. Close openings in the work when storms of lesser intensity pose a threat to the work or any nearby Government property.

3.7 PLANT COMMUNICATIONS

Whenever the individual elements of the plant are located so that operation by normal voice between these elements is not satisfactory, install a satisfactory means of communication, such as telephone or other suitable devices and make available for use by Government personnel.

3.8 TEMPORARY PROJECT SAFETY FENCING

As soon as practicable, but not later than 15 days after the date established for commencement of work, furnish and erect temporary project safety fencing at the work site. Maintain the safety fencing during the life of the Contract and, upon completion and acceptance of the work, remove from the work site.

3.9 DUMPSTERS

Equip dumpsters with a secure cover and paint the standard installation color. Keep dumpster closed, except when being loaded with trash and debris. Locate dumpsters behind the construction fence and out of the public view. Empty site dumpsters at least once a week, or as needed to keep the site free of debris and trash. If necessary, provide 55 gallon trash containers painted the darker installation color to collect debris in the construction site area. For large demolitions, large dumpsters without lids are acceptable, but must not have debris higher than the sides before emptying.

3.10 CLEANUP

Remove construction debris, waste materials, packaging material and the like from the work site daily. Any dirt or mud which is tracked onto paved or surfaced roadways must be cleaned away. Store all salvageable materials resulting from demolition activities within the fenced area described above or at the supplemental storage area. Neatly stack stored materials not in trailers, whether new or salvaged.

3.11 RESTORATION OF STORAGE AREA

Upon completion of the project remove the bulletin board, signs, barricades, haul roads, and all other temporary products from the site. After removal of trailers, materials, and equipment from within the fenced area, remove the fence. Restore areas used during the performance of the Contract to the original or better condition. Remove gravel used to traverse grassed areas and restore the area to its original condition, including top soil and seeding as necessary.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 01 57 19

TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS
08/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910.1053	Respirable Crystalline Silica
29 CFR 1910.1200	Hazard Communication
29 CFR 1926.1153	Respirable Crystalline Silica
40 CFR 50	National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards
40 CFR 60	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources
40 CFR 63	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories
40 CFR 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
40 CFR 82	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone
40 CFR 112	Oil Pollution Prevention
40 CFR 122.26	Storm Water Discharges (Applicable to State NPDES Programs, see section 123.25)
40 CFR 241	Guidelines for Disposal of Solid Waste
40 CFR 243	Guidelines for the Storage and Collection of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Solid Waste
40 CFR 258	Subtitle D Landfill Requirements
40 CFR 260	Hazardous Waste Management System: General
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 261.7	Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers
40 CFR 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste

40 CFR 262.11	Hazardous Waste Determination and Recordkeeping
40 CFR 263	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 266	Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
40 CFR 268	Land Disposal Restrictions
40 CFR 273	Standards for Universal Waste Management
40 CFR 273.2	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Batteries
40 CFR 273.4	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Mercury Containing Equipment
40 CFR 273.5	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Lamps
40 CFR 273.6	Applicability - Aerosol Cans
40 CFR 279	Standards for the Management of Used Oil
40 CFR 300	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
40 CFR 300.125	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan - Notification and Communications
40 CFR 355	Emergency Planning and Notification
40 CFR 403	General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution
40 CFR 745	Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures
40 CFR 761	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions
49 CFR 171	General Information, Regulations, and Definitions
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials

	Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
49 CFR 173	Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings
49 CFR 178	Specifications for Packagings

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Class I and II Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Class I ODS is defined in Section 602(a) of The Clean Air Act. A list of Class I ODS can be found on the EPA website at the following weblink. https://www.epa.gov/ozone-layer-protection/ozone-depleting-substances.

Class II ODS is defined in Section 602(s) of The Clean Air Act. A list of Class II ODS can be found on the EPA website at the following weblink. https://www.epa.gov/ozone-layer-protection/ozone-depleting-substances.

1.2.2 Contractor Generated Hazardous Waste

Contractor generated hazardous waste is materials that, if abandoned or disposed of, may meet the definition of a hazardous waste. These waste streams would typically consist of material brought on site by the Contractor to execute work but are not fully consumed during the course of construction. Examples include, but are not limited to, excess paint thinners (i.e., methyl ethyl ketone, toluene), waste thinners, excess paints, excess solvents, waste solvents, excess pesticides, and contaminated pesticide equipment rinse water.

1.2.3 Electronics Waste

Electronics waste is discarded electronic devices intended for salvage, recycling, or disposal.

1.2.4 Environmental Pollution and Damage

Environmental pollution and damage is the presence of chemical, physical, or biological elements or agents which adversely affect human health or welfare; unfavorably alter ecological balances of importance to human life; affect other species of importance to humankind; or degrade the environment aesthetically, culturally or historically.

1.2.5 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction. The control of environmental pollution and damage requires consideration of land, water, and air; biological and cultural resources; and includes management of visual aesthetics; noise; solid, chemical, gaseous, and liquid waste; radiant energy and radioactive material as well as other pollutants.

1.2.6 Hazardous Debris

As defined in paragraph SOLID WASTE, debris that contains listed hazardous waste (either on the debris surface, or in its interstices, such as pore structure) in accordance with 40 CFR 261. Hazardous debris also includes

debris that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 261.

1.2.7 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous material is any material that: Is defined in 49 CFR 171, listed in 49 CFR 172, regulated as a hazardous material in accordance with 49 CFR 173; or requires a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200; or during end use, treatment, handling, packaging, storage, transportation, or disposal meets or has components that meet or have potential to meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by 40 CFR 261 Subparts A, B, C, or D. Designation of a material by this definition, when separately regulated or controlled by other sections or directives, does not eliminate the need for adherence to that hazard-specific guidance which takes precedence over this section for "control" purposes. Such material includes ammunition, weapons, explosive actuated devices, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological warfare materials, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, medical waste and infectious materials, bulk fuels, radioactive materials, and other materials such as asbestos, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

1.2.8 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste is any material that meets the definition of a solid waste and exhibits a hazardous characteristic (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) as specified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C, or contains a listed hazardous waste as identified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, or meets a state, local, or host nation definition of a hazardous waste.

1.2.9 Land Application

Land Application means spreading or spraying discharge water at a rate that allows the water to percolate into the soil. No sheeting action, soil erosion, discharge into storm sewers, discharge into defined drainage areas, or discharge into the "waters of the United States" must occur. Comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

1.2.10 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit

MS4 permits are those held by municipalities or installations to obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges.

1.2.11 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.

1.2.12 Oily Waste

Oily waste are those materials that are, or were, mixed with Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POLs) and have become separated from that POLs. Oily wastes also means materials, including wastewaters, centrifuge solids, filter residues or sludges, bottom sediments, tank bottoms, and sorbents which have come into contact with and have been contaminated by, POLs and may be appropriately tested and discarded in a manner which is in compliance with other state and local requirements.

This definition includes materials such as oily rags, "kitty litter" sorbent clay and organic sorbent material. These materials may be land

filled provided that: It is not prohibited in other state regulations or local ordinances; the amount generated is "de minimus" (a small amount); it is the result of minor leaks or spills resulting from normal process operations; and free-flowing oil has been removed to the practicable extent possible. Large quantities of this material, generated as a result of a major spill or in lieu of proper maintenance of the processing equipment, are a solid waste. As a solid waste, perform a hazardous waste determination prior to disposal. As this can be an expensive process, it is recommended that this type of waste be minimized through good housekeeping practices and employee education.

1.2.13 Regulated Waste

Regulated waste are solid wastes that have specific additional federal, state, or local controls for handling, storage, or disposal.

1.2.14 Sediment

Sediment is soil and other debris that have eroded and have been transported by runoff water or wind.

1.2.15 Solid Waste

Solid waste is a solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous waste. A solid waste can be a hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste, or non-Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated waste. Types of solid waste typically generated at construction sites may include, but not limited to, surplus soil, soil aggregate, contaminant impacted concrete, contaminant impacted materials, concrete, utility debris, and dewatering treatment system media.

1.2.15.1 Debris

Debris is non-hazardous solid material generated during the construction, demolition, or renovation of a structure that exceeds 2.5-inch particle size that is: a manufactured object; plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material (for example, cobbles and boulders), broken or removed concrete, masonry, and rock asphalt paving; ceramics; roofing paper and shingles. Inert materials may not be reinforced with or contain ferrous wire, rods, accessories and weldments. A mixture of debris and other material such as soil or sludge is also subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris by volume, based on visual inspection.

1.2.15.2 Green Waste

Green waste is the vegetative matter from landscaping, land clearing and grubbing, including, but not limited to, grass, bushes, scrubs, small trees and saplings, tree stumps and plant roots. Marketable trees, grasses and plants that are indicated to remain, be re-located, or be re-used are not included.

1.2.15.3 Material Not Regulated As Solid Waste

Material not regulated as solid waste is nuclear source or byproduct materials regulated under the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended; suspended or dissolved materials in domestic sewage effluent or irrigation return flows, or other regulated point source discharges; regulated air emissions; and fluids or wastes associated with natural gas

or crude oil exploration or production.

1.2.15.4 Non-Hazardous Waste

Non-hazardous waste is waste that is excluded from, or does not meet, hazardous waste criteria in accordance with 40 CFR 261.

1.2.15.5 Recyclables

Recyclables are materials, equipment and assemblies such as doors, windows, door and window frames, plumbing fixtures, glazing and mirrors that are recovered and sold as recyclable, wiring, insulated/non-insulated copper wire cable, wire rope, and structural components. It also includes commercial-grade refrigeration equipment with Freon removed, household appliances where the basic material content is metal, clean polyethylene terephthalate bottles, cooking oil, used fuel oil, textiles, high-grade paper products and corrugated cardboard, stackable pallets in good condition, clean crating material, and clean rubber/vehicle tires. Metal meeting the definition of lead contaminated or lead based paint contaminated may not be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company. Paint cans that meet the definition of empty containers in accordance with 40 CFR 261.7 may be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company.

1.2.15.6 Surplus Soil

Surplus soil is existing soil that is in excess of what is required for this work, including aggregates intended, but not used, for on-site mixing of concrete, mortars, and paving. Surplus soil is not a salvageable material. Contaminated soil meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included and must be managed in accordance with paragraph HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT.

1.2.15.7 Scrap Metal

This includes scrap and excess ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as reinforcing steel, structural shapes, pipe, and wire that are recovered or collected and disposed of as scrap. Scrap metal meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included.

1.2.15.8 Wood

Wood is dimension and non-dimension lumber, plywood, chipboard, hardboard. Treated or painted wood that meets the definition of lead contaminated or lead based contaminated paint is not included. Treated wood includes, but is not limited to, lumber, utility poles, crossties, and other wood products with chemical treatment.

1.2.16 Surface Discharge

Surface discharge means discharge of water into drainage ditches, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, vegetated surfaces, or creeks meeting the definition of "waters of the United States". Surface discharges from construction sites are discrete, identifiable sources and require a permit from the governing agency. Comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

1.2.17 Wastewater

Wastewater is the used water and solids that flow through a sanitary sewer to a treatment plant or generated by construction activities. Any wastewater generated by construction activities must be containerized, characterized, and taken offsite site to a permitted facility.

1.2.17.1 Stormwater

Stormwater is any precipitation in an urban or suburban area that does not evaporate or soak into the ground, but instead collects and flows into storm drains, rivers, and streams.

1.2.18 Waters of the United States

Waters of the United States means Federally jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, that are subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or navigable waters, as defined under the Rivers and Harbors Act.

1.2.19 Wetlands

Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

1.2.20 Universal Waste

The universal waste regulations streamline collection requirements for certain hazardous wastes in the following categories: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment (for example, thermostats), and lamps (for example, fluorescent bulbs). The rule is designed to reduce hazardous waste in the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream by making it easier for universal waste handlers to collect these items and send them for recycling or proper disposal. These regulations can be found at 40 CFR 273.

1.2.21 Location Specific Universal Waste

Any of the following dangerous waste that are subject to the universal waste requirements of Connecticut State Code; Universal waste and/or special waste may inclue, but not limited to, Batteries ; Lamps ; PFAS impacted materials, and Mercury-containing equipment .

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control and/or closeout approval. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives and Government Environmental Design Specialist within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for the Environmental related submittals listed within this Specification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Preconstruction Survey

Regulatory Notifications; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Environmental Manager Qualifications; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Employee Training Records; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Environmental Protection Plan; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Dirt and Dust Control Plan; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Solid Waste Management Permit; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP); G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Stormwater Notice of Intent (for NPDES coverage under the general permit for construction activities); G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Spill Prevention Control And Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Post-construction Stormwater Management General Permit; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Wastewater Collection System; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Inland Wetlands and Watercourse; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Water Quality; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Water Distribution System; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, Disposal, and Handling; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental

Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Clearing; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Endangered Species/Critical Habitat - Habitat Protection Plan related to the Eastern Ribbon Snake; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal. Refer to the Eastern Ribbon Snake Construction Impact Protection Plan included as an attachment to 01 14 00 WORK RESTRICTIONS.

Payment of Standing Timber Removal to Real Property; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Pollution Generating Equipment; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Stationary Internal Combustion Engines; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Soil Management Plan; G

Imported Fill Management Plan; G

Imported Fill Summary Report; G

Dewatering Plan for OU 2 and 3; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Monthly Solid Waste Disposal Report; G
Submit copies for review and approval to the Government

Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Inspection Reports

Laboratory Analysis Results

Submit copies of groundwater sampling PFAS testing results to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

SD-07 Certificates

ECATTS Certificate Of Completion; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Employee Training Records; G

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector Qualifications

Laboratory Certifications and Accreditations

Submit copies of groundwater sampling PFAS testing laboratory certifications and accreditations to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Regulatory Notifications; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Assembled Employee Training Records; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation

Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Solid Waste Management Permit; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Stormwater Pollution Control Plan Compliance Notebook; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Stormwater Notice of Termination (for NPDES coverage under the general permit for construction activities); G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Eastern Ribbon Snake Protection Plan Report; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal. Refer to the Eastern Ribbon Snake Construction Impact Protection Plan included as an attachment to Section 01 14 00 WORK RESTRICTIONS.

As-Built Topographic Survey

Waste Determination Documentation; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Project Solid Waste Disposal Documentation Report; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Sales Documentation; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government

Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Hazardous Waste/Debris Management; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log; G

Submit copies for review and approval to the Government Environmental Design Specialist and the Installation Environmental Department. The Contracting Officer must assign the Installation Environmental Department representatives within eCMS as Step 1 reviewers for this submittal.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Provide and maintain, during the life of the contract, environmental protection as defined. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures to control pollution that develops during construction practice. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures required to correct conditions that develop during the construction of permanent or temporary environmental features associated with the project. Protect the environmental resources within the project boundaries and those affected outside the limits of permanent work during the entire duration of this Contract. Comply with federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to the environment, including water, air, solid waste, hazardous waste and substances, oily substances, and noise pollution.

Tests and procedures assessing whether construction operations comply with Applicable Environmental Laws may be required. Analytical work must be performed by qualified laboratories; and where required by law, the laboratories must be certified.

1.4.1 Training in Environmental Compliance Assessment Training and Tracking System (ECATTS)

1.4.1.1 Personnel Requirements

The Environmental Manager is responsible for environmental compliance on projects. The Environmental Manager and other staff, must complete applicable ECATTS training modules (installation specific or general) prior to starting respective portions of on-site work under this Contract. If personnel changes occur for any of these positions after starting work, replacement personnel must complete applicable ECATTS

training within 14 days of assignment to the project.

1.4.1.2 Certification

Submit an ECATTS certificate of completion for personnel who have completed the required ECATTS training. This training is web-based and can be accessed from any computer with Internet access using the following instructions.

Register for NAVFAC Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training, and Tracking System, by logging on to https://environmentaltraining.ecatts.com/. Obtain the password for registration from the Contracting Officer.

1.4.1.3 Refresher Training

This training has been structured to allow contractor personnel to receive credit under this contract and to carry forward credit to future contracts. Ensure the Environmental Manager review their training plans for new modules or updated training requirements prior to beginning work. Some training modules are tailored for specific state regulatory requirements; therefore, Contractors working in multiple states will be required to retake modules tailored to the state where the contract work is being performed.

1.4.2 Conformance with the Environmental Management System

Perform work under this contract consistent with the policy and objectives identified in the installation's Environmental Management System (EMS). Perform work in a manner that conforms to objectives and targets of the environmental programs and operational controls identified by the EMS. Support Government personnel when environmental compliance and EMS audits are conducted by escorting auditors at the Project site, answering questions, and providing proof of records being maintained. Provide monitoring and measurement information as necessary to address environmental performance relative to environmental, energy, and transportation management goals. In the event an EMS nonconformance or environmental noncompliance associated with the contracted services, tasks, or actions occurs, take corrective and preventative actions. In addition, employees must be aware of their roles and responsibilities under the installation EMS and of how these EMS roles and responsibilities affect work performed under the contract.

Coordinate with the installation's EMS coordinator to identify training needs associated with environmental aspects and the EMS and arrange training or take other action to meet these needs. Provide training documentation to the Contracting Officer. The Installation Environmental Office will retain associated environmental compliance records. Make EMS Awareness training completion certificates available to Government auditors during EMS audits and include the certificates in the Employee Training Records. See paragraph EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORDS.

1.5 SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Comply with the special environmental requirements listed within project permits (Stormwater management permit, general construction permit, utility permits, Installation specific Management Plans, Construction Worker Authorization, project specific NEPA documentation (signed Environmental Checklist and Site approval documentation), project specific wetland permit, and demolition permits) and standards of care. See the

Permit Record of Decision Form attached to this Specification for additional information.

Due to the presence of known residual contamination within soil and groundwater at the site, all site workers who come in contact with contaminated soil and groundwater must be 29 CFR 1910.120 HAZWOPER certified personnel with current 8-hr HAZWOPER refreser certificates. All certificates of site workers must be kept onsite within the Environmental Manager documentation and submitted as an Appendix within the Environmental Protection Plan.

The publicly accessible DENIX database should be used as a starting point when selecting a laboratory for a project. It does not provide all information needed (e.g., version of method or requirements and list of analyte lists under accreditation). To ensure the laboratory you select is accredited for your project analytes, the project manager/chemist must review the laboratory’s scope of accreditation, which is found on their accreditation body’s website.

To find a DoD-ELAP accredited laboratory, use the following link under the heading “Search Accredited Labs” on the EDQW page on the DENIX website:https://www.denix.osd.mil/edqw/accreditation/accreditedlabs/index.html

To determine the version of EPA Method the laboratory is accredited for, the laboratory’s DoD-ELAP Scope of Accreditation Certificate must be reviewed and approved by Installation Environmental Department through the Contracting Officer.

All site environmental monitoring wells must be protected throughout construction. Any damage to the site environmental monitoring wells is the sole responsibility of the construction contractor. Any repairs, replacement, and/or abandonment must meet all State of Connecticut and Environmental Restoration Program requirements.

1.5.1 Mid-Atlantic

Comply with the following state, regional, and local requirements.

1.5.1.1 Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut

Comply with all Installation specific and applicable State and Local Requirements.

1.5.1.1.1 Dig Permit

A “Request for Permit to Excavate” form, also known as a dig permit, is required to be submitted to and approved by the Public Works Department (PWD) prior to initiating any ground-disturbing activities. Excavation work shall be performed in accordance with the site excavation procedures identified in the dig permit and shall be recorded on the soil tracking form (Attachment 1).

1.5.1.1.2 Excavation

Discrete soil samples for the project site were collected and the analytical test results and a sampling location plan are provided as Attachments to this specification.

The contractor must develop and submit a Soil Management Plan for review

and approval by the Installation Environmental Department and the NAVFAC Environmental Design Specialist. This plan must specify any pre-characterization/in-situ sample analysis, identifying the sample locations, depths, analysis, accredited laboratory (please note, the contracted laboratories must be accredited for every analyte/test method listed below), evaluation of representative of soils to be excavated in accordance with RCRA, worker safety requirements, stockpile and storage areas, appropriate containment, etc.

The contractor must expect that all excavated soils at the site are assumed to be impacted by contaminants within the **Sites 2A, 2B, and 3** areas (including but not limited to petroleum, VOCs, PFAS, and metals) and considered characteristic non-hazardous solid waste. All excavated soils must be disposed of at a permitted, lined landfill with an active leachate and gas collection system that accepts co-mingled (including metals, VOCs, petroleum, and PFAS) impacted materials. Due to the presence of petroleum, TPH (GRO and DRO) samples must be collected every 250 cubic yards for offsite disposal. All other waste characterization samples must be collected for every 1,000 cubic yards; the actual frequency of disposal will depend on the offsite receiving facility. Typical analysis includes ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity based on TCLP (metals, VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides and herbicides) results, PCBs, BTEX, TOX, PFAS, and paint filter per validated EPA methods and in accordance with the most recent version of the Department of Defense Quality Systems Manual. All analysis must be completed by a ELAP accredited laboratory for each analysis conducted by that lab and all laboratory certifications and accreditations must be current and submitted to the government for review and approval. All laboratory analysis results must be submitted to the Government for review and approval. The only authorized department who may sign the waste manifest is a representative from the New London Environmental Department. The only allowable PFAS analytical method for sampling is EPA Method 1633 by a ELAP laboratory accredited for that method.

Soils outside of **the Site 2A, 2B, and 3** boundaries must be sampled to determine if reuse is an option. If results for all analytes are below current Connecticut Remediation Standard Regulations (RSRs) direct exposure criteria for residential soil and GA pollutant mobility criteria (RCSA §§22a-133k-1—22a-133k-3), the excess soil meets the State requirements for reuse. Soil eligible for reuse may be placed at a location within the SUBASE main installation, pending submission to the EV IR Program Manager of the analytical results, a map denoting the project location and the proposed location for reuse, and an estimate of the volume of soil to be relocated. All this information must be included within the Imported Fill Management Plan and Summary Report. Excess soil must be reused within 60 days of the excavation date.

Excavated soil must be stored in a manner that prevents rain from infiltrating the soil matrix and preventing any runoff into the surrounding soil or pavement or in lined, covered dumpsters. A single contaminated soil stockpile should not contain more than 250 cubic yards. Excavated soil may not be stored on-site for more than 60 days.

1.5.1.1.3 Imported Fill

An Imported Fill Management Plan must be reviewed and approved by Installation Environmental through the contracting office; in addition to requirements listed within the Earthwork specification and applicable CIVIL and LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE specifications for this project. The

Imported Fill Management Plan must include the following information:

- Fill source location/history (Phase I if available, current aerials, etc.)
- Sampling and Analysis plan
- Analytical lab certifications (lab must be ELAP accredited for each analysis)
- Sample frequency for each analysis
- Resumes of field sampling team
- A table designating screening criteria (Current CT Clean Fill Requirements; all PFAS constituent goals are the detection limit of the laboratory selected for EPA Method 1633)

Soil Import Sampling Requirements:
At least one REPRESENTATIVE 3-point composite sample from EACH area of planned import must be provided to Installation Environmental for review and approval through the Contracting Officer. If the area of planned import changes, another sample must be collected and provided to Installation Environmental for review and approval. Clean fill borrow source samples must be collected within 3 month of borrow source use.

Sample Analysis required by the State of Connecticut for clean fill as defined in the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) §§ 22a-209-1; screening criteria are the GA pollutant mobility criteria and direct exposure criteria for residential soil established in the RSRs:

Target Analyte List (TAL) Inorganics (total metals)
Target Compound List (TCL) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene
TCL Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)
TCL Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs)
TCL Pesticides
Chlorinated Dioxins
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
Total Organic Halogen/Halide (TOX)
Per and Polyfluoroakyl Substances (PFAS)

*** Additional analysis and reporting is required by the project specific wetland permit. It is the sole responsibility of the contractor to ensure the fill material used to fill in permitted wetland areas meets the criteria listed within the wetland permit ***

All analysis, methods, and sample collection must be conducted in accordance with EPA SW-846 test methods for evaluating Physical/Chemical methods. PFAS must be analyzed and collected via EPA Method 1633 standard operating procedures and in accordance with the DoD QSM. Analytical laboratories must be ELAP certified/accredited and provided to the Installation Environmental Hazardous Waste program manager for approval prior to sample collection.

PFAS sampling protocols have stringent requirements, very low detection levels, and cross contamination is a concern. PFAS samples must be collected by experienced professional with at least 5 years of experience collecting samples for this extremely sensitive analysis. The resumes of the sampling technicians that collect these samples must be provided within the Imported Fill Management Plan will be reviewed in detail by the Navy.

Imported Fill Summary Report must be reviewed and approved by Installation

Environmental through the contracting officer prior to any imported material onto the Installation. A minimum of 14 days is required to review and approve results. If imported fill results do not achieve the approved screening criteria provided within the Imported Fill Management Plan, another borrow source must be identified, sampled, and submitted for review. This process will continue until a borrow source that meets the clean fill criteria is met.

The Imported Fill Summary Report must include, but not limited to, the following information:

- Fill source location/history (Phase I if available, current aerials, etc.)
- Field Sampling summary (including sample location plan, observations when in the field, COCs, etc)
- Analytical lab report
- Sample frequency for each analysis
- Confirmation of approved sampling team members
- A table screening fill results to approved screening criteria
- Schedule of delivery
- Estimated volume of fill material
- Management of material (including best management of practices to PREVENT cross contamination, on Installation laydown/stockpile area, etc)
- A PE/PG recommendation of import

NO MATERIAL is permitted to come onto Installation property without Installation Environmental approval through the Contracting officer.

1.5.1.1.4 Construction Site Stormwater

Construction site stormwater runoff must be treated using proper erosion control measures or stormwater management practices prior to release from the construction site. Pollutants, including but not limited to chemicals, fuels, lubricants, sewage, paints, sedimentation, and other harmful materials must not be discharged into or alongside any river, stream, or impoundment, or into any channels leading to them. Implement appropriate erosion and sediment control measures to all disturbed areas or bare soils to prevent unauthorized offsite sedimentation. Apply stabilization measures to denuded portions of a project that are at final grade or where work has temporarily ceased within 7 days.

1.5.1.1.5 Construction Dewatering

The dewatering requirements reflected in the project General Construction Permit do not apply to work within **Sites 2A, 2B, and 3 as indicated on Drawings H-101 and H-102** due to the presence of contaminant impacts in shallow groundwater (including, but not limited to, petroleum, VOCs, metals, and PFAS). The contractor must implement all necessary means and methods to limit the inflow of groundwater and stormwater into the excavation cavity when working within **Sites 2A, 2B, and 3**. This includes physical or engineered controls such as well points, cutoff walls, sump management, perimeter sealing, and efficient sequencing, as well as secondary containments, dikes, curbs, and other barriers to prevent water from entering the excavation cavity.

The contractor must submit a Dewatering Plan for **Sites 2A, 2B, and 3** specific to work in **those areas** that addresses the management of contaminated groundwater pursuant to the requirements in this section.

The contractor must profile the groundwater based on laboratory analysis, documented it within a waste characterization form, and manifest as part of the waste determination documentation. All analysis must be completed by a ELAP accredited laboratory for each analysis conducted by that lab and all laboratory certifications and accreditations must be current and submitted to the government for review and approval. All laboratory analysis results must be submitted to the Government for review and approval. The only authorized department who may sign the waste manifest is a representative from the New London Environmental Department. The only allowable PFAS analytical method for sampling is EPA Method 1633 by a ELAP laboratory accredited for that method.

If the laboratory analysis results indicate the presence of PFAS in the groundwater sample, all groundwater removed through dewatering must be considered contaminated with PFAS and containerized for off-site disposal. All PFAS data must be collected per EPA standard operating procedures, analyzed by an ELAP certified lab for that method, and in accordance with the latest version of the DoD QSM. Only EPA Method 1633 is permitted for this type of sampling. Discussion and approval of appropriate sample methods, sampling staff, analytical laboratory, and distribution of data must be clearly documented within the Environmental Protection Plan and Dewatering Plans for approval by the Installation Environmental Staff and Environmental Design Specialist.

All containerized groundwater must be documented within a waste characterization form and manifest as part of the waste determination documentation. The waste characterization analysis is dependent on receiving facility requirements and must meet the minimal sampling required by SUBBASE New London; in accordance with the most recent version of the Department of Defense Quality Systems Manual and in accordance with SUBASENLONINST 5090.27A Hazardous Waste Management Plan
Transport and dispose of contaminant impacted groundwater at a licensed off-site PFAS-accepting treatment or disposal facility.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Preconstruction Survey and Protection of Features

This paragraph supplements the Contract Clause PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION, STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, UTILITIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS. Prior to start of any onsite construction activities, perform a Preconstruction Survey of the project site with the Contracting Officer, and take photographs showing existing environmental conditions in and adjacent to the site. Submit a report for the record. Include in the report a plan describing the features requiring protection under the provisions of the Contract Clauses, which are not specifically identified on the drawings as environmental features requiring protection along with the condition of trees, shrubs, and grassed areas immediately adjacent to the site of work and adjacent to the Contractor's assigned storage area and access route(s), as applicable. The Contractor and the Contracting Officer will sign this survey report upon mutual agreement regarding its accuracy and completeness. Protect those environmental features included in the survey report and any indicated on the drawings, regardless of interference that their preservation may cause to the work under the Contract.

1.6.2 Regulatory Notifications

Provide regulatory notification requirements in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations. In cases where the Government will also

provide public notification (such as stormwater permitting), coordinate with the Contracting Officer. Submit copies of regulatory notifications to the Contracting Officer at least 30 days prior to commencement of work activities. Typically, regulatory notifications must be provided for the following (this listing is not all-inclusive): demolition, renovation, NPDES defined site work, construction, removal or use of a permitted air emissions source, and remediation of controlled substances (asbestos, hazardous waste, lead paint).

1.6.3 Environmental Brief

Attend an environmental brief to be included in the preconstruction meeting. Provide the following information: types, quantities, and use of hazardous materials that will be brought onto the installation; and types and quantities of wastes/wastewater that may be generated during the Contract. Discuss the results of the Preconstruction Survey at this time.

Prior to initiating any work on site, meet with the Contracting Officer and installation Environmental Office to discuss the proposed Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) or equipment local requirement. Develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection, including measures for protecting natural and cultural resources, required reports, required permits, permit requirements (such as mitigation measures), and other measures to be taken.

1.6.4 Environmental Manager

Appoint in writing an Environmental Manager for the project site. The Environmental Manager is directly responsible for coordinating contractor compliance with federal, state, local, and installation requirements. The Environmental Manager must ensure compliance with Hazardous Waste Program requirements (including hazardous waste handling, storage, manifesting, and disposal); implement the EPP; ensure environmental permits are obtained, maintained, and closed out; ensure compliance with Stormwater Program requirements; ensure compliance with Hazardous Materials (storage, handling, and reporting) requirements; and coordinate any remediation of regulated substances (lead, asbestos, PCB transformers). This can be a collateral position; however, the person in this position must be trained to adequately accomplish the following duties: ensure waste segregation and storage compatibility requirements are met; inspect and manage Satellite Accumulation areas; ensure only authorized personnel add wastes to containers; ensure Contractor personnel are trained in 40 CFR requirements in accordance with their position requirements; coordinate removal of waste containers; and maintain the Environmental Records binder and required documentation, including environmental permits compliance and close-out. Submit Environmental Manager Qualifications to the Contracting Officer.

1.6.5 Employee Training Records

Prepare and maintain Employee Training Records throughout the term of the contract meeting applicable 40 CFR requirements. Provide Employee Training Records in the Environmental Records Binder. Submit these Assembled Employee Training Records to the Contracting Officer at the conclusion of the project, unless otherwise directed.

Train personnel to meet Connecticut requirements. Conduct environmental protection/pollution control meetings for personnel prior to commencing construction activities. Conduct additional meetings for new personnel

and when site conditions change. Include in the training and meeting agenda: methods of detecting and avoiding pollution; familiarization with statutory and contractual pollution standards; installation and care of devices, vegetative covers, and instruments required for monitoring purposes to ensure adequate and continuous environmental protection/pollution control; anticipated hazardous or toxic chemicals or wastes, and other regulated contaminants; recognition and protection of archaeological sites, artifacts, waters of the United States, and endangered species and their habitat that are known to be in the area. Provide copy of the Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector Certification as required by Connecticut.

1.6.6 Non-Compliance Notifications

The Contracting Officer will notify the Contractor in writing of any observed noncompliance with federal, state or local environmental laws or regulations, permits, and other elements of the Contractor's EPP. After receipt of such notice, inform the Contracting Officer of the proposed corrective action and take such action when approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. FAR 52.242-14 Suspension of Work provides that a suspension, delay, or interruption of work due to the fault or negligence of the Contractor allows for no adjustments to the contract for time extensions or equitable adjustments. In addition to a suspension of work, the Contracting Officer may use additional authorities under the contract or law.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

The purpose of the EPP is to present an overview of known or potential environmental issues that must be considered and addressed during construction. Incorporate construction related objectives and targets from the installation's EMS into the EPP. Include in the EPP measures for protecting natural and cultural resources, required reports, and other measures to be taken. Meet with the Installation Environmental Department, Environmental Design Specialist, Construction manager, engineering technician, andContracting Officer or Contracting Officer Representative to discuss the EPP and develop a mutual understanding relative to the details for environmental protection including measures for protecting natural resources, required reports, and other measures to be taken. Submit the EPP within 15 days after Contractor award and not less than 10 days before the preconstruction meeting. Revise the EPP throughout the project to include any reporting requirements, changes in site conditions, or contract modifications that change the project scope of work in a way that could have an environmental impact. No requirement in this section will relieve the Contractor of any applicable federal, state, and local environmental protection laws and regulations. During Construction, identify, implement, and submit for review and approval any additional requirements to be included in the EPP. Maintain the current version onsite.

The EPP includes, but is not limited to, the following elements:

1.7.1 General Overview and Purpose

1.7.1.1 Descriptions

A brief description of each specific plan required by environmental permit or elsewhere in this Contract such as stormwater pollution control plan,

spill control plan, solid waste management plan, wastewater management plan, air pollution control plan, contaminant prevention plan, a historical, archaeological, cultural resources, biological resources, and wetlands plan, Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Plan Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal Plan and borrowing material plan, Dewatering Plan, Imported Fill Management Plan, Imported Fill Summary Report, Waste management Plan, Dewatering Plan, and Eastern Ribbon Snake Construction Impact Protection Plan.

1.7.1.2 Duties

The duties and level of authority assigned to the person(s) on the job site who oversee environmental compliance, such as who is responsible for adherence to the EPP, who is responsible for spill cleanup and training personnel on spill response procedures, who is responsible for manifesting hazardous waste to be removed from the site (if applicable), and who is responsible for training the Contractor's environmental protection personnel.

1.7.1.3 Procedures

A copy of any standard or project-specific operating procedures that will be used to effectively manage and protect the environment on the project site.

1.7.1.4 Communications

Communication and training procedures that will be used to convey environmental management requirements to Contractor employees and subcontractors.

1.7.1.5 Contact Information

Emergency contact information contact information (office phone number, cell phone number, and e-mail address).

1.7.2 General Site Information

1.7.2.1 Drawings

Drawings showing locations of proposed temporary excavations or embankments for haul roads, jurisdictional wetlands, material storage areas, structures, sanitary facilities, known areas of residual contamination and/or former spill locations, storm drains and conveyances, and stockpiles of excess soil.

1.7.2.2 Work Area

Work area plan showing the proposed activity in each portion of the area and identify the areas of limited use or nonuse. Include measures for marking the limits of use areas, including methods for protection of features to be preserved within authorized work areas and methods to control runoff and to contain materials on site, and a traffic control plan.

Show where any fuels, hazardous substances, solvents, or lubricants will be stored. Provide a spill plan to address any releases of those materials.

1.7.2.3 Documentation

A letter signed by an officer of the firm appointing the Environmental Manager and stating that person is responsible for managing and implementing the Environmental Program as described in this contract. Include in this letter the Environmental Manager's authority to direct the removal and replacement of non-conforming work.

1.7.3 Management of Natural Resources

a. Land resources

b. Tree protection

Submit Clearing Plan. The trees surrounding the main site of construction are protected habitat for federally listed endangered and threatened species. Protective measures to only take trees required to complete the project are permitted. As the trees are considered a beneficial habitat to these protected species, trees may NOT be felled, cut, and/or prunned between APRIL 1-OCTOBER 31 of any given year.

Submit Payment of Standing Timber Removal to Real Property plan.All timber removed from the project site shall become the property of the Contractor. The Contractor shall reimburse the Government for the value of the timber. The Contractor shall submit payment to the Contracting Officer by cashier's or certified check in the amount of $760.00 made payable to the U.S. Treasury. Payment shall be made no less than five (5) days prior to the start of land clearing operations.

c. Replacement of damaged landscape features

d. Temporary construction

e. Fish and wildlife resources

Endangered and treatened species are documented to be present within and in the vicinity of the project site. All requirements from the Endangered Species consultation listed within the NEPA Categorical Exclusion must be followed in addition to the Endangered Species/Critical Habitat - Habitat Protection Plan related to the Eastern Ribbon Snake developed with the Stormwater Permit Application.

f. Wetland areas

Perform all required construction activities within wetlands and upland areas in accordance with the wetland permit requirements.

The contractor must sign onto the wetland permit as a co-permitee and assumes all liability for the permit. All required reporting, fees, and any natural resource damage claims are the sole responsibility of the contractor.

1.7.4 Protection of Historical and Archaeological Resources

a. Objectives

b. Methods

1.7.5 Stormwater Management and Control

a. Ground cover

b. Erodible soils

c. Temporary measures

(1) Structural Practices

(2) Temporary and permanent stabilization

d. Effective selection, implementation, and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

e. Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP).

1.7.6 Protection of the Environment from Waste Derived from Contractor Operations

Control and disposal of solid and sanitary waste.

Control and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous waste.

This item consists of the management procedures for hazardous waste to be generated. The elements of those procedures will coincide with the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan when within an installation. The Contracting Officer will provide a copy of the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan as applicable.

As a minimum, include the following:

a. List of the types of hazardous wastes expected to be generated

b. Procedures to ensure a written waste determination is made for appropriate wastes that are to be generated

c. Sampling/analysis plan, including laboratory method(s) that will be used for waste determinations and copies of relevant laboratory certifications

d. Methods and proposed locations for hazardous waste accumulation/storage (that is, in tanks or containers)

e. Management procedures for storage, labeling, transportation, and disposal of waste (treatment of waste is not allowed unless specifically noted)

f. Management procedures and regulatory documentation ensuring disposal of hazardous waste complies with Land Disposal Restrictions (40 CFR 268) and Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, Disposal, and Handling plan.

g. Management procedures for recyclable hazardous materials such as lead-acid batteries, used oil, and similar

h. Used oil management procedures in accordance with 40 CFR 279; Hazardous waste minimization procedures

i. Plans for the disposal of hazardous waste by permitted facilities; and

Procedures to be employed to ensure required employee training records are maintained.

1.7.7 Prevention of Releases to the Environment

Procedures to prevent releases to the environment including Wastewater Collection System and Water Distribution System.

Notifications in the event of a release to the environment.

1.7.8 Regulatory Notification and Permits

List what notifications and permit applications must be made. Some permits require up to 180 days to obtain. Demonstrate that those permits have been obtained or applied for by including copies of applicable environmental permits. The EPP will not be approved until the permits have been obtained.

1.7.9 Clean Air Act Compliance

1.7.9.1 Haul Route and Rock Crushing/Processing

Submit truck and material haul routes along with a Dirt and Dust Control Plan for controlling dirt, debris, and dust on Installation roadways and from on-site rock crushing and processing activities. As a minimum, identify in the plan the subcontractor and equipment for cleaning along the haul route and measures to reduce dirt, dust, and debris from roadways, and for controlling and limiting dust and debris from on-site rock crushing and processing operations.

1.7.9.2 Pollution Generating Equipment

Identify air pollution generating equipment or processes that may require federal, state, or local permits under the Clean Air Act. Determine requirements based on any current installation permits in coordination with the Installation Air Permit Manager and the impacts of the project. Provide a list of all fixed or mobile equipment, machinery or operations that could generate air emissions during the project to the Installation Environmental Office (Air Program Manager). Ensure required permits are obtained prior to installing and operating applicable equipment/processes.

1.7.9.3 Stationary Internal Combustion Engines

Identify portable and stationary internal combustion engines that will be supplied, used, or serviced. Comply with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, and local regulations as applicable. At minimum, include the make, model, serial number, manufacture date, size (engine brake horsepower), and EPA emission certification status of each engine for review and approval prior to delivery of emission equipment to the Installation. Approval is expected to take a MINIMUM of 12 months to appropriately permit through CT DEEP. Maintain applicable records and log hours of operation and fuel use. Logs must include reasons for operation and delineate between maintenance/testing, emergency, and non-emergency operation.

1.7.9.4 Refrigerants

Identify management practices to ensure that heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) work involving refrigerants complies with 40 CFR 82

requirements. Technicians must be certified, maintain copies of certification on site, use certified equipment and log work that requires the addition or removal of refrigerant. Any refrigerant reclaimed is the property of the Government, coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office to determine the appropriate turn in location.

1.7.9.5 Air Pollution-engineering Processes

Identify planned air pollution-generating processes and management control measures (including, but not limited to, spray painting, abrasive blasting, demolition, rock crushing and processing, material handling, fugitive dust, and fugitive emissions). Log hours of operations and track quantities of materials used.

1.7.9.6 Compliant Materials

Provide the Government a list of SDSs for all hazardous materials proposed for use on site. Materials must be compliant with all Clean Air Act regulations for emissions including solvent and volatile organic compound contents, and applicable National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants requirements. The Government may alter, or limit use of specific materials as needed to meet installation permit requirements for emissions.

1.8 LICENSES AND PERMITS

Obtain licenses and permits required for the construction of the project and in accordance with FAR 52.236-7 Permits and Responsibilities. Notify the Government of all equipment that may require permits or special approvals that the Contractor plans to use on site. This paragraph supplements the Contractor's responsibility under FAR 52.236-7 Permits and Responsibilities.

a. The following permits have been obtained by the Government:

(1) General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities

(2) Post-Construction Stormwater Management General Permit

(3) Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Municipal Permit

(4) Authorization Application for Disposal of Special Waste (Including Asbestos

1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS BINDER

Maintain on-site a separate three-ring Environmental Records Binder and submit at the completion of the project. Make separate parts within the binder that correspond to each submittal listed under paragraph CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS in this section.

1.10 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT

Provide the Contracting Officer with written notification of the quantity of anticipated solid waste or debris that is anticipated or estimated to be generated by construction. Include in the report the locations where various types of waste will be disposed or recycled. Include letters of acceptance from the receiving location or as applicable; submit one copy

of the receiving location state and local Solid Waste Management Permit or license showing such agency's approval of the disposal plan before transporting wastes off Government property.

1.10.1 Monthly Solid Waste Disposal Report

Monthly, submit a solid waste disposal report to the Contracting Officer. For each waste, the report will state the classification (using the definitions provided in this section), amount, location, and name of the business receiving the solid waste.

1.11 FACILITY HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR STATUS

Naval Submarine Base New London is designated as a Large Quantity Generator. Meet the regulatory requirements of this generator designation for any work conducted within the boundaries of this Installation. Comply with provisions of federal, state, and local regulatory requirements applicable to this generator status regarding training and storage, handling, and disposal of construction derived wastes.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Minimize interference with, disturbance to, and damage to fish, wildlife, and plants, including their habitats. Prior to the commencement of activities, consult with the Installation Environmental Office as applicable, regarding rare species or sensitive habitats that need to be protected, and tree clearing and rock blasting restrictions that may be in effect. The protection of rare, threatened, and endangered animal and plant species identified, including their habitats, is the Contractor's responsibility. The following species are known and could be affected within the construction area: Eastern ribbon snake, tricolored bat, and northern long-eared bat.

The project lies in or adjacent to the CT DEEP Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB) area. Section 3(b) of the General Permit requires that the "…activity must not threaten the continued existence of any species listed pursuant to section 26-306 of the Connecticut General Statutes as endangered or threatened and must not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat designated as essential to such species."

Appendix A of the General Permit addresses methods for achieving compliance with endangered species. Appendix A states "If the site is entirely or partially within a shaded area for a listed species a registrant can only achieve compliance with section 3(b)(2) of the General Permit by obtaining a limited two-year determination under Section 2, a safe harbor determination under Section 3, or an approved mitigation plan under Section 5 of this Appendix from the Department's Wildlife Division".

A letter from the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection dated **January 16, 2026**, outlines the requirements for protecting the habitat of the Eastern ribbon snake. Land disturbance activities must consider local habitat features and apply fencing and/or time of year restrictions as appropriate.

As part of the habitat protection, provide a protection plan detailing the application of methods described in the Eastern Ribbon Snake Construction Impact Protection Plan within the project area. The Eastern Ribbon Snake Construction Impact Protection Plan is included as an attachment to Section 01 14 00 WORK RESTRICTIONS. Following the completion of construction activities, provide Eastern Ribbon Snake Protection Plan Report documenting the monitoring and maintenance of exclusionary barriers and other aspects of the protection plan.

Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work. Restore to an equivalent or improved condition upon completion of work that is consistent with the requirements of the Installation Environmental Office or as otherwise specified. Confine construction activities to within the limits of the work indicated or specified.

3.1.1 Flow Ways

Do not alter water flows or otherwise significantly disturb the native habitat adjacent to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife, except as specified and permitted.

3.1.2 Vegetation

Except in areas to be cleared, do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs without the Contracting Officer's permission. Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guys to existing nearby trees for anchorages unless authorized by the Contracting Officer. Where such use of attached ropes, cables, or guys is authorized, the Contractor is responsible for any resultant damage.

Protect existing trees that are to remain to ensure they are not injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations. Remove displaced rocks from uncleared areas. Coordinate with the Contracting Officer and Installation Environmental Office to determine appropriate action for trees and other landscape features scarred or damaged by equipment operations.

3.2 STORMWATER

Do not discharge stormwater from construction sites to the sanitary sewer. Stormwater that has collected in excavation and comingled with groundwater in **Site 2A, 2B, and 3** is considered to be contaminated and must be containerized and transported off-site for disposal as described in 1.5.1.1.5. If the water from areas other than OU 2 and 3 is noted or suspected of being contaminated, it may only be released to the storm drain system if the discharge is specifically permitted. Obtain authorization in advance from the Installation Environmental Office for any release of contaminated water.

3.2.1 Construction General Permit

Provide an updated Construction General Permit as required by 40 CFR 122.26 or the State of Connecticut General Permit. Under the terms and conditions of the permit, install, inspect, maintain BMPs, prepare stormwater erosion and sediment control inspection reports, and submit SWPCP inspection reports. Maintain construction operations and management in compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit for

stormwater discharges from construction activities.

3.2.1.1 Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

Submit an updated project-specific Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) to the Contracting Officer for approval, within 30 days of Contract Award and prior to the commencement of work. The SWPCP must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 122.26 and the Connecticut State General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities.

Include the following:

a. Comply with terms of the Connecticut State General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities. Prepare SWPCP in accordance with Connecticut requirements.

b. Select applicable BMPs from EPA Fact Sheets located at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#constr or in accordance with applicable state or local requirements.

c. Include a completed copy of the Notice of Intent, BMP Inspection Report Template, and Stormwater Notice of Termination, except for the effective date.

3.2.1.2 Stormwater Notice of Intent for Construction Activities

Prepare and submit an updated the Notice of Intent for NPDES coverage under the general permit for construction activities to the Contracting Officer for review.

Submit the updated approved NOI and appropriate permit fees onto the appropriate federal or state agency for approval. No land disturbing activities may commence without permit coverage. Maintain an approved copy of the SWPCP at the onsite construction office, and continually update as regulations require, reflecting current site conditions.

Comply with additional state and local requirements.

3.2.1.3 Inspection Reports

Submit "Inspection Reports" to the Contracting Officer in accordance with the State of Connecticut Construction General Permit.

3.2.1.4 Stormwater Pollution Control Plan Compliance Notebook

Create and maintain a three-ring binder of documents that demonstrate compliance with the Construction General Permit. Include a copy of the permit Notice of Intent, proof of permit fee payment, SWPCP and SWPCP update amendments, inspection reports and related corrective action records, copies of correspondence with the Connecticut State Permitting Agency, and a copy of the permit Notice of Termination in the binder. At project completion, the notebook becomes property of the Government. Provide the compliance notebook to the Contracting Officer.

3.2.1.5 Stormwater Notice of Termination for Construction Activities

Submit a Notice of Termination to the Contracting Officer for approval once construction is complete and final stabilization has been achieved on

all portions of the site for which the permittee is responsible. Once approved, submit the Notice of Termination to the appropriate state or federal agency. Prepare as-built topographic survey information required by the permitting agency for certification of the stormwater management system and provide to the Contracting Officer.

3.2.2 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Provide erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with state and local laws and regulations. Preserve vegetation to the maximum extent practicable.

Erosion control inspection reports may be compiled as part of a stormwater pollution prevention plan inspection reports.

3.2.2.1 Erosion Control

Prevent erosion by mulching, erosion control blankets, Geotextiles, temporary slope drains, fiber rolls, and construction entrances as indicated on Drawings. Stabilize slopes by chemical stabilization, seeding, erosion control blankets, or such combination of these methods necessary for effective erosion control. Use of hay bales is prohibited.

Provide seeding in accordance with Section 32 92 19 SEEDING.

3.2.2.2 Sediment Control Practices

Implement sediment control practices to divert flows from exposed soils, temporarily store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Implement sediment control practices prior to soil disturbance and prior to creating areas with concentrated flow, during the construction process to minimize erosion and sediment laden runoff. Include the following devices: silt fence, temporary diversion dikes, storm drain inlet protection, and check dams. Location and details of installation and construction are indicated on the drawings.

3.2.3 Work Area Limits

Mark the areas that need not be disturbed under this Contract prior to commencing construction activities. Mark or fence isolated areas within the general work area that are not to be disturbed. Protect monuments and markers before construction operations commence. Where construction operations are to be conducted during darkness, all markers must be visible in the dark. Personnel must be knowledgeable of the purpose for marking and protecting particular objects.

3.2.4 Contractor Facilities and Work Areas

Place field offices, staging areas, stockpile storage, and temporary buildings in areas designated on the drawings or as directed by the Contracting Officer. Move or relocate the Contractor facilities only when approved by the Government. Provide erosion and sediment controls for onsite borrow and spoil areas to prevent sediment from entering nearby waters. Control temporary excavation and embankments for plant or work areas to protect adjacent areas.

3.2.5 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Management

Comply with the Installation's MS4 permit requirements. Comply with local and Connecticut requirements.

3.3 SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

3.3.1 Cofferdams, Diversions, and Dewatering

Construction operations for dewatering must be constantly controlled to maintain compliance with existing state water quality standards and designated uses of the surface water body. Comply with the State of Connecticut water quality standards and anti-degradation provisions. Do not discharge excavation ground water to the sanitary sewer, storm drains, or to surface waters without prior specific authorization in writing from the Installation Environmental Office or Contracting Officer and CT DEEP. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances. Use sediment control BMPs to prevent construction site runoff from directly entering any storm drain or surface waters.

If the construction dewatering is noted or suspected of being contaminated, it may only be released to the storm drain system if the discharge is specifically permitted. Obtain authorization for any contaminated groundwater release in advance from the Installation Environmental Officer and the federal or state authority, as applicable. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Construction dewatering in Operable Units 2 and 3 must be containerized for off-site disposal. See additional requirements listed within Section 1.5.1.1.5 of this Specification.

3.3.2 Waters of the United States

Do not enter, disturb, destroy, or allow discharge of contaminants into waters of the United States except as authorized herein. The protection of waters of the United States shown on the drawings in accordance with paragraph LICENSES AND PERMITS is the Contractor's responsibility. Authorization to enter specific waters of the United States identified does not relieve the Contractor from any obligation to protect other waters of the United States within, adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the construction site and associated boundaries.

3.4 PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Archaeological Resources

If, during excavation or other construction activities, any previously unidentified or unanticipated historical, archaeological, and cultural resources are discovered or found, activities that may damage or alter such resources will be suspended. Resources covered by this paragraph include but are not limited to any human skeletal remains or burials; artifacts; shell, midden, bone, charcoal, or other deposits; rock or coral alignments, pavings, wall, or other constructed features; and any indication of agricultural or other human activities. Upon such discovery or find, immediately notify the Contracting Officer so that the appropriate authorities may be notified, and a determination made as to their significance and what, if any, special disposition of the finds should be made. Cease all activities that may result in impact to or the

destruction of these resources. Secure the area and prevent employees or other persons from trespassing on, removing, or otherwise disturbing such resources. The Government retains ownership and control over archaeological resources.

3.5 AIR RESOURCES

Equipment operation, activities, or processes will be in accordance with 40 CFR 64 and state air emission and performance laws and standards.

3.5.1 Preconstruction Air Permits

Notify the Air Program Manager, through the Contracting Officer, at least 6 months prior to bringing equipment, assembled or unassembled, onto the Installation, so that air permits can be secured. Necessary permitting time must be considered in regard to construction activities. Clean Air Act (CAA) permits must be obtained prior to bringing equipment, assembled or unassembled, onto the Installation.

Confirm that these permits have been obtained.

3.5.2 Oil or Dual-fuel Boilers and Furnaces

Provide product data and details for new, replacement, or relocated fuel fired boilers, heaters, or furnaces to the Installation Environmental Office (Air Program Manager) through the Contracting Officer. Data to be reported include equipment purpose (water heater, building heat, process), manufacturer, model number, serial number, fuel type (oil type, gas type) size (MMBTU heat input). Provide in accordance with paragraph PRECONSTRUCTION AIR PERMITS.

3.5.3 Burning

Burning is prohibited on the Government premises.

3.5.4 Class I and II ODS Prohibition

Class I and II ODS are Government property and must be returned to the Government for appropriate management. Coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office to determine the appropriate location for turn in of all reclaimed refrigerant.

3.5.5 Venting of Refrigerant

Accidental venting of a refrigerant is a release and must be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer. Intentional venting of refrigerants (including most Non-ODS substitute refrigerants) is prohibited per 40 CFR 82.

3.5.6 EPA Certification Requirements

Heating and air conditioning technicians must be certified through an EPA-approved program. Maintain copies of certifications at the employees' places of business; technicians must carry certification wallet cards, as provided by environmental law.

3.5.7 Dust Control

Keep dust down at all times, including during nonworking periods.

Sprinkle or treat, with dust suppressants, the soil at the site, haul roads, and other areas disturbed by operations. Dry power brooming will not be permitted. Instead, use vacuuming, wet mopping, wet sweeping, or wet power brooming. Air blowing will be permitted only for cleaning nonparticulate debris such as steel reinforcing bars. Only wet cutting will be permitted for cutting concrete blocks, concrete, and bituminous concrete. Do not unnecessarily shake bags of cement, concrete mortar, or plaster. Since these products contain Crystalline Silica, comply with the applicable OSHA standard, 29 CFR 1910.1053 or 29 CFR 1926.1153 for controlling exposure to Crystalline Silica Dust.

3.5.7.1 Particulates

Dust particles, aerosols and gaseous by-products from construction activities, and processing and preparation of materials (such as from asphaltic batch plants) must be controlled at all times, including weekends, holidays, and hours when work is not in progress. Maintain excavations, stockpiles, haul roads, permanent and temporary access roads, plant sites, spoil areas, borrow areas, and other work areas within or outside the project boundaries free from particulates that would exceed 40 CFR 50, state, and local air pollution standards or that would cause a hazard or a nuisance. Sprinkling, chemical treatment of an approved type, baghouse, scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators, or other methods will be permitted to control particulates in the work area. Sprinkling, to be efficient, must be repeated to keep the disturbed area damp. Provide sufficient, competent equipment available to accomplish these tasks. Perform particulate control as the work proceeds and whenever a particulate nuisance or hazard occurs. Comply with state and local visibility regulations.

3.5.7.2 Abrasive Blasting

Blasting operations cannot be performed without prior approval of the Installation Air Program Manager. The use of silica sand is prohibited in sandblasting.

Provide tarpaulin drop cloths and windscreens to enclose abrasive blasting operations to confine and collect dust, abrasive agent, paint chips, and other debris. Perform work involving removal of hazardous material in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.

3.5.8 Odors

Control odors from construction activities. The odors must be in compliance with state regulations and local ordinances and may not constitute a health hazard.

3.6 WASTE MINIMIZATION

Minimize the use of hazardous materials and the generation of waste. Include procedures for pollution prevention/ hazardous waste minimization in the Hazardous Waste Management Section of the EPP. Obtain a copy of the installation's Pollution Prevention/Hazardous Waste Minimization Plan for reference material when preparing this part of the EPP. If no written plan exists, obtain information by contacting the Contracting Officer. Describe the anticipated types of the hazardous materials to be used in the construction when requesting information.

3.6.1 Salvage, Reuse and Recycle

Identify anticipated materials and waste for salvage, reuse, and recycling. Describe actions to promote material reuse, resale or recycling. To the extent practicable, all scrap metal must be sent for reuse or recycling and will not be disposed of in a landfill.

Include the name, physical address, and telephone number of the hauler, if transported by a franchised solid waste hauler. Include the destination and, unless exempted, provide a copy of the state or local permit (cover) or license for recycling.

3.6.2 Nonhazardous Solid Waste Diversion Report

Maintain an inventory of nonhazardous solid waste diversion and disposal of construction and demolition debris. Submit a report to the Installation Environmental HW Program Manager through the Contracting Officer on the first working day after each month, starting the first month that nonhazardous solid waste has been generated. Include the following in the report:

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Disposed	Disposal location	cubic yards or tons as appropriate
C&D Debris Recycled	Disposal location	cubic yards or tons as appropriate
C&D Debris Composted	Disposal location	cubic yards or tons as appropriate
Total C&D Debris Generated		cubic yards or tons as appropriate
Surplus Soils used as daily cover at RCRA D Landill	Disposal location	cubic yards or tons as appropriate
Waste Sent to Waste-To-Energy Incineration Plant (This amount should not be included in the recycled amount)	Disposal location	cubic yards or tons as appropriate
Surplus Soil disposed within landfill liner	Disposal location	cubic yards or tons as appropriate

3.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

3.7.1 Waste Determination Documentation

Complete a Waste Determination form (provided at the pre-construction conference) for Contractor-derived wastes to be generated. All potentially hazardous solid waste streams that are not subject to a specific exclusion or exemption from the hazardous waste regulations (e.g., scrap metal, domestic sewage) or subject to special rules, (lead-acid batteries and precious metals) must be characterized in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 262.11 or corresponding applicable state or local regulations. Base waste determination on user knowledge of the processes and materials used, and analytical data when necessary. Consult with the Installation environmental staff for guidance on specific requirements. Attach support documentation (waste characterization form, analytical lab reports, detection summary table) to

the Waste Determination form. As a minimum, provide a Waste Determination form for the following waste (this listing is not inclusive): oil- and latex -based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosols, petroleum products, surplus soils, spent treatment media, and containers of the original materials.

3.7.2 Solid Waste Management

3.7.2.1 Project Solid Waste Disposal Documentation Report

Provide copies of the waste handling facilities' weight tickets, receipts, bills of sale, and other sales documentation. In lieu of sales documentation, a statement indicating the disposal location for the solid waste that is signed by an employee authorized to legally obligate or bind the firm may be submitted. The sales documentation must include the receiver's tax identification number and business, EPA or state registration number, along with the receiver's delivery and business addresses and telephone numbers. For each solid waste retained for the Contractor's own use, submit the information previously described in this paragraph on the solid waste disposal report. Prices paid or received do not have to be reported to the Contracting Officer unless required by other provisions or specifications of this Contract or public law.

3.7.2.2 Control and Management of Solid Wastes

Pick up solid wastes, and place in covered containers that are regularly emptied. Do not prepare or cook food on the project site. Prevent contamination of the site or other areas when handling and disposing of wastes. At project completion, leave the areas clean. Employ segregation measures so that no hazardous or toxic waste will become co-mingled with non-hazardous solid waste. Transport solid waste off Government property and dispose of it in compliance with 40 CFR 260, state, and local requirements for solid waste disposal. A Subtitle D RCRA permitted landfill with an active landfill leachate and gas collection treatment system is the minimum acceptable offsite solid waste disposal option. Verify that the selected transporters and disposal facilities have the necessary permits and licenses to operate. Segregate and separate treated wood components disposed at a lined landfill approved to accept this waste in accordance with local and state regulations. Solid waste disposal offsite must comply with most stringent local, state, and federal requirements, including 40 CFR 241, 40 CFR 243, and 40 CFR 258.

Manage hazardous material used in construction, including but not limited to, aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, and used rags, in accordance with 49 CFR 173.

3.7.3 Control and Management of Hazardous Waste and Nonhazardous

Do not dispose of hazardous waste and nonhazardous waste on Government property. Do not discharge any waste to a sanitary sewer, storm drain, wetlands, vegetated surface, or to surface waters or conduct waste treatment or disposal on Government property without written approval of the Contracting Officer and Installation Hazardous Waste Program Manager.

3.7.3.1 Hazardous Waste/Debris Management

Identify construction activities that will generate hazardous waste or debris. Provide a documented waste determination for resultant waste streams. Identify, label, handle, store, and dispose of hazardous waste

or debris in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations, including 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, 40 CFR 265, 40 CFR 266, and 40 CFR 268.

Manage hazardous waste in accordance with the approved Hazardous Waste Management Section of the EPP. Store hazardous wastes in approved containers in accordance with 49 CFR 173 and 49 CFR 178. Hazardous waste generated within the confines of Government facilities is identified as being generated by the Government. Prior to removal of any hazardous waste from Government property, hazardous waste manifests must be signed by personnel from the Installation Environmental Office. Do not bring hazardous waste onto Government property. Provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of waste determination documentation for any solid waste streams that have any potential to be hazardous waste or contain any chemical constituents listed in 40 CFR 372-SUBPART D.

3.7.3.2 Waste Storage/Satellite Accumulation/90 Day Storage Areas

Accumulate hazardous waste at satellite accumulation points and in compliance with 40 CFR 262 and applicable state or local regulations. Individual waste streams will be limited to 55 gallons of accumulation (or one quart for acutely hazardous wastes). If the Contractor expects to generate hazardous waste at a rate and quantity that makes satellite accumulation impractical, the Contractor may request a temporary 90-day or 180-day, as appropriate, accumulation point be established. Submit a request in writing to the Contracting Officer and provide the following information (Attach Site Plan to the Request):

Contract Number	
Contractor	
Haz/Waste or Regulated Waste POC	
Phone Number	
Type of Waste	
Source of Waste	
Emergency POC	
Phone Number	
Location of the Site	

Attach a Waste Determination form for the expected waste streams. Allow 20 working days for processing this request. Additional compliance requirements (e.g., training and contingency planning) required are the responsibility of the Contractor. Barricade the designated area where waste is being stored and post a sign identifying as follows:

"DANGER - UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT"

3.7.3.3 Hazardous Waste Disposal

3.7.3.3.1 Responsibilities for Contractor's Disposal

Provide hazardous waste manifest to the Installations Environmental Office for review, approval, and signature prior to shipping waste off Government property.

3.7.3.3.1.1 Services

Provide service necessary for the final treatment or disposal of the hazardous material or waste in accordance with 40 CFR 260 - 40 CFR 279, local, and state, laws and regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Contract within 60 days after the materials have been generated. These services include necessary personnel, labor, transportation, packaging, detailed analysis (if required for disposal or transportation, include manifesting or complete waste profile sheets, equipment, and compile documentation).

3.7.3.3.1.2 Samples

Obtain a representative sample of the material generated for each job done to provide waste stream determination.

3.7.3.3.1.3 Analysis

Analyze each sample taken and provide analytical results to the Contracting Officer. See paragraph WASTE DETERMINATION DOCUMENTATION.

3.7.3.3.1.4 Labeling

During waste accumulation label all containers in accordance with 40 CFR 262. Prior to offering a waste for off-site transport, determine the Department of Transportation's (DOT's) proper shipping names for waste in accordance with 49 CFR 172 (each container requiring disposal) and demonstrate to the Contracting Officer how this determination is developed and supported by the sampling and analysis requirements contained herein. Label all containers of hazardous waste with the words "Hazardous Waste" or other words to describe the contents of the container in accordance with 40 CFR 262 and applicable state or local regulations.

3.7.3.4 Universal Waste Management

Manage the following categories of universal waste in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements and installation instructions:

a. Batteries as described in 40 CFR 273.2

b. Lamps as described in 40 CFR 273.5

c. Mercury-containing equipment as described in 40 CFR 273.4

d. Aerosol cans as described in 40 CFR 273.6

e. Installation specific

Mercury is prohibited in the construction of this facility, unless specified otherwise, and with the exception of mercury vapor lamps and fluorescent lamps. Dumping of mercury-containing materials and devices such as mercury vapor lamps, fluorescent lamps, and mercury switches, in rubbish containers is prohibited. Remove without breaking, pack to prevent breakage, and transport out of the activity in an unbroken condition for disposal as directed.

3.7.3.5 Electronics End-of-Life Management

Recycle or dispose of electronics waste, including, but not limited to, used electronic devices such computers, monitors, hard-copy devices, televisions, mobile devices, in accordance with 40 CFR 260-262, state, and local requirements, and installation instructions.

3.7.3.6 Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste

Contact the Contracting Officer or designated representative for the facility RCRA identification number that is to be used on each manifest.

Submit a copy of the applicable EPA and or state permit(s), manifest(s), or license(s) for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous and regulated waste by permitted facilities. Hazardous or toxic waste manifests must be reviewed, signed, and approved by the Contracting Officer before the Contractor may ship waste. To obtain specific disposal instructions, coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office. Refer to location special requirements for the Installation Point of Contact information.

3.7.4 Releases/Spills of Oil and Hazardous Substances

3.7.4.1 Response and Notifications

Exercise due diligence to prevent, contain, and respond to spills of hazardous material, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, sewage, regulated gas, petroleum, lubrication oil, and other substances regulated in accordance with 40 CFR 300. Maintain spill cleanup equipment and materials at the work site. In the event of a spill, take prompt, effective action to stop, contain, curtail, or otherwise limit the amount, duration, and severity of the spill/release. In the event of any releases of oil and hazardous substances, chemicals, or gases; immediately (within 15 minutes) notify the Installation Fire Department, the Installation Command Duty Officer, the Installation Environmental Office, the Contracting Officer and the state or local authority.

Submit verbal and written notifications as required by the federal (40 CFR 300.125 and 40 CFR 355), state, local regulations, and instructions. Provide copies of the written notification and documentation that a verbal notification was made within 20 days. Spill response must be in accordance with 40 CFR 300 and applicable state and local regulations. Contain and clean up these spills without cost to the Government.

3.7.4.2 Clean Up

Clean up hazardous and non-hazardous waste spills. Reimburse the Government for costs incurred including sample analysis materials, clothing, equipment, and labor if the Government will initiate its own spill cleanup procedures, for Contractor- responsible spills, when: Spill cleanup procedures have not begun within one hour of spill discovery/occurrence; or, in the Government's judgment, spill cleanup is inadequate, and the spill remains a threat to human health or the environment.

3.7.5 Mercury Materials

Immediately report to the Environmental Office and the Contracting Officer

instances of breakage or mercury spillage. Clean mercury spill area to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer.

Do not recycle a mercury spill cleanup; manage it as a hazardous waste for disposal.

3.7.6 Wastewater

3.7.6.1 Disposal of Wastewater

Disposal of wastewater must be as specified below.

3.7.6.1.1 Treatment

Do not allow wastewater from construction activities, such as onsite material processing, concrete curing, foundation and concrete clean-up, water used in concrete trucks, and forms to enter water ways or to be discharged prior to being treated to remove pollutants. Dispose of the construction- related wastewater off-Government property in accordance with 40 CFR 403, state, regional, and local laws and regulations.

3.7.6.1.2 Surface Discharge

Surface discharge in accordance with the requirements of the NPDES or state STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES permit.

3.7.6.1.3 Land Application

Water generated from the flushing of lines after disinfection or disinfection in conjunction with hydrostatic testing must be discharged into the sanitary sewer with prior approval and notification to the Wastewater Treatment Plant's Operator.

3.8 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

Include hazardous material control procedures in the Safety Plan, in accordance with Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. Address procedures and proper handling of hazardous materials, including the appropriate transportation requirements. Do not bring hazardous material onto Government property that does not directly relate to requirements for the performance of this contract. Submit an SDS and estimated quantities to be used for each hazardous material to the Contracting Officer prior to bringing the material on the installation. Typical materials requiring SDS and quantity reporting include, but are not limited to, oil and latex based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosol, and petroleum products. Use hazardous materials in a manner that minimizes the amount of hazardous waste generated. Containers of hazardous materials must have National Fire Protection Association labels or their equivalent. Certify that hazardous materials removed from the site are hazardous materials and do not meet the definition of hazardous waste, in accordance with 40 CFR 261 and state and installation requirements.

3.8.1 Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log

Submit the "Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log"(found at: https://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/forms-graphics-tables), which provides information required by (EPCRA Sections 312 and 313) along with corresponding SDS, to the Contracting

Officer at the start and at the end of construction (30 days from final acceptance), and update no later than January 31 of each calendar year during the life of the contract. Keep copies of the SDSs for hazardous materials onsite. At the end of the project, provide the Contracting Officer with copies of the SDSs, and the maximum quantity of each material that was present at the site at any one time, the dates the material was present, the amount of each material that was used during the project, and how the material was used.

The Contracting Officer may request documentation for any spills or releases, environmental reports, or off-site transfers.

3.9 PREVIOUSLY USED EQUIPMENT

Clean previously used construction equipment prior to bringing it onto the project site. Equipment must be free from soil residuals, egg deposits from plant pests, noxious weeds, and plant seeds. Consult with the U.S. Department of Agriculture jurisdictional office for additional cleaning requirements.

3.10 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM)

Manage and dispose of asbestos- containing waste in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local (or Host Nation) requirements. Refer to Section 02 82 00 ASBESTOS REMEDIATION. Manifest asbestos-containing waste and provide the manifest to the Contracting Officer. Notifications to the regulatory authorities and Installation Air Program Manager are required before starting any asbestos work.

3.11 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF LEAD-BASED PAINT (LBP)

Manage and dispose of lead-contaminated waste in accordance with 40 CFR 745 and Section 02 83 00 LEAD REMEDIATION. Manifest any lead-contaminated waste and provide the manifest to the Contracting Officer.

3.12 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

Manage and dispose of PCB-contaminated waste in accordance with 40 CFR 761 and Section 02 84 33 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs).

3.13 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF LIGHTING BALLAST AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBs

Manage and dispose of contaminated waste in accordance with 40 CFR 761. Refer to Section 02 84 16 HANDLING OF LIGHTING BALLASTS AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBs AND MERCURY.

3.14 MILITARY MUNITIONS

In the event military munitions, as defined in 40 CFR 260, are discovered, or uncovered, immediately stop work in that area and immediately inform the Contracting Officer.

3.15 PETROLEUM, OIL, LUBRICANT (POL) STORAGE AND FUELING

POL products include flammable or combustible liquids, such as gasoline, diesel, lubricating oil, used engine oil, hydraulic oil, mineral oil, and cooking oil. Store POL products and fuel equipment and motor vehicles in a manner that affords the maximum protection against spills into the

environment. Manage and store POL products in accordance with EPA 40 CFR 112, and other federal, state, regional, and local laws and regulations. Use secondary containments, dikes, curbs, and other barriers, to prevent POL products from spilling and entering the ground, storm or sewer drains, stormwater ditches or canals, or navigable waters of the United States. Describe in the EPP (see paragraph ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN) how POL tanks and containers must be stored, managed, and inspected and what protections must be provided.

3.15.1 Used Oil Management

Manage used oil generated on site in accordance with 40 CFR 279. Determine if any used oil generated while onsite exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. Used oil containing 1,000 parts per million of solvents is considered a hazardous waste and disposed of at the Contractor's expense. Used oil mixed with a hazardous waste is also considered a hazardous waste. Dispose in accordance with paragraph HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL.

3.15.2 Oil Storage Including Fuel Tanks

Provide secondary containment and overfill protection for oil storage tanks. A berm used to provide secondary containment must be of sufficient size and strength to contain the contents of the tanks plus 5 inches freeboard for precipitation. Construct the berm to be impervious to oil for 72 hours that no discharge will permeate, drain, infiltrate, or otherwise escape before cleanup occurs. Use drip pans during oil transfer operations; adequate absorbent material must be onsite to clean up any spills and prevent releases to the environment. Cover tanks and drip pans during inclement weather. Provide procedures and equipment to prevent overfilling of tanks. If tanks and containers with an aggregate aboveground capacity greater than 1320 gallons will be used onsite (only containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater are counted), provide and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 112. No individual container may contain more than 660 gallons. Do not bring underground storage tanks to the installation for Contractor use during a project. Submit the SPCC plan to the Contracting Officer for approval.

Monitor and remove any rainwater that accumulates in open containment dikes or berms. Inspect the accumulated rainwater prior to draining from a containment dike to the environment, to determine there is no oil sheen present.

3.16 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM-CONTAMINATED SOIL OR HAZARDOUS WASTES

If petroleum-contaminated soil, or suspected hazardous waste is found during construction that was not identified in the Contract documents, immediately notify the Contracting Officer. Do not disturb this material until authorized by the Contracting Officer.

3.17 CHLORDANE

Evaluate excess soils and concrete foundation debris generated during the demolition of housing units or other wooden structures for the presence of chlordane or other pesticides prior to reuse or final disposal.

3.18 SOUND INTRUSION

Make the maximum use of low-noise emission products, as certified by the EPA. Blasting or use of explosives are not permitted without written permission from the Contracting Officer, and then only during the designated times.

Keep construction activities under surveillance and control to minimize environment damage by noise. Comply with the provisions of the State of Connecticut rules.

Keep construction activities under surveillance and control to minimize environment damage by noise.

3.19 POST CONSTRUCTION CLEANUP

Clean up areas used for construction in accordance with Contract Clause: "Cleaning Up". Unless otherwise instructed in writing by the Contracting Officer, remove traces of temporary construction facilities such as haul roads, work area, structures, foundations of temporary structures, stockpiles of excess or waste materials, and other vestiges of construction prior to final acceptance of the work. Grade parking area and similar temporarily used areas to conform with surrounding contours.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 41 00

DEMOLITION AND DECONSTRUCTION
08/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AIR-CONDITIONING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATION INSTITUTE (AHRI)

AHRI Guideline K	(2009) Guideline for Containers for Recovered Non-Flammable Fluorocarbon Refrigerants

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP A10.6	(2006) Safety & Health Program Requirements for Demolition Operations - American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations

CARPET AND RUG INSTITUTE (CRI)

CRI 104	(2015) Carpet Installation Standard for Commercial Carpet
CRI 105	(2015) Carpet Installation Standard for Residential Carpet

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)

DLA 4145.25	(Jun 2000; Reaffirmed Oct 2010) Storage and Handling of Liquefied and Gaseous Compressed Gases and Their Full and Empty Cylinders; https://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/Dispositions/ddsr/docs/cylinderjointpub.pdf

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

DOD 4000.25-1-M	(2006) MILSTRIP - Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MIL-STD-129	(2014; Rev R; Change 1 2018; Change 2 2019) Military Marking for Shipment and Storage

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

40 CFR 61	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
40 CFR 82	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone
49 CFR 173.301	Shipment of Compressed Gases in Cylinders and Spherical Pressure Vessels

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 Definitions

1.2.1.1 Demolition

Demolition is the process of tearing apart and removing any feature of a facility together with any related handling and disposal operations.

1.2.1.2 Deconstruction

Deconstruction is the process of taking apart a facility with the primary goal of preserving the value of all useful building materials.

1.2.1.3 Demolition Plan

Demolition Plan is the planned steps and processes for managing demolition activities and identifying the required sequencing activities and disposal mechanisms.

1.2.1.4 Deconstruction Plan

Deconstruction Plan is the planned steps and processes for dismantling all or portions of a structure or assembly, to include managing sequencing activities, storage, re-installation activities, salvage, and disposal mechanisms.

1.2.2 Demolition/Deconstruction Plan

Prepare a Demolition Plan and Deconstruction Plan and submit proposed salvage, demolition, deconstruction, and removal procedures for approval before work is started. Include in the plan procedures for careful removal and disposition of materials specified to be salvaged, coordination with other work in progress, a disconnection schedule of utility services, and a detailed description of methods and equipment to be used for each operation and of the sequence of operations. Identify components and materials to be salvaged for reuse or recycling with reference to paragraph Existing Facilities to be Removed. Append tracking forms for all removed materials indicating type, quantities, condition, destination, and end use. Coordinate with Waste Management Plan in accordance with Section 01 74 19 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL. Include statements affirming Contractor inspection of the existing roof deck and its suitability to perform as a safe working platform or if inspection reveals a safety hazard to workers, state provisions for securing the safety of the workers throughout the performance of the work. Provide procedures for safe conduct of the work in accordance with EM 385-1-1. Plan must be approved by Contracting Officer prior to work beginning.

1.2.3 General Requirements

Do not begin demolition or deconstruction until authorization is received from the Contracting Officer. The work of this section is to be performed in a manner that maximizes the value derived from the salvage and recycling of materials. Remove rubbish and debris from the project site; do not allow accumulations inside or outside the buildings. The work includes demolition, deconstruction, salvage of identified items and materials, and removal of resulting rubbish and debris. Remove rubbish and debris from Government property daily, unless otherwise directed. Store materials that cannot be removed daily in areas specified by the Contracting Officer. In the interest of occupational safety and health, perform the work in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 23, Demolition, and other applicable Sections.

1.3 ITEMS TO REMAIN IN PLACE

Comply with FAR 52.236-9 to protect existing vegetation, structures, equipment, utilities, and improvements. Coordinate the work of this section with all other work indicated. Construct and maintain shoring, bracing, and supports as required. Ensure that structural elements are not overloaded. Increase structural supports or add new supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, deconstruction, or demolition work performed under this contract. Do not overload structural elements or pavements to remain. Provide new supports and reinforcement for existing construction weakened by demolition, deconstruction, or removal work. Repairs, reinforcement, or structural replacement require approval by the Contracting Officer prior to performing such work.

1.3.1 Existing Construction Limits and Protection

Do not disturb existing construction beyond the extent indicated or necessary for installation of new construction. Provide temporary shoring and bracing for support of building components to prevent settlement or other movement. Provide protective measures to control accumulation and migration of dust and dirt in all work areas. Remove snow, dust, dirt, and debris from work areas daily.

1.3.2 Weather Protection

For portions of the building to remain, protect building interior and materials and equipment from the weather at all times. Where removal of existing roofing is necessary to accomplish work, have materials and workmen ready to provide adequate and temporary covering of exposed areas.

1.3.3 Trees

Protect trees within the project site which might be damaged during demolition or deconstruction, and which are indicated to be left in place, by a 6-foot-high fence. Erect and secure fence a minimum of 5 feet from the trunk of individual trees or follow the outer perimeter of branches or clumps of trees. Replace any tree designated to remain that is damaged during the work under this contract with like-kind or as approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.3.4 Utility Service

Maintain existing utilities indicated to stay in service and protect against damage during demolition and deconstruction operations. Prior to

start of work, utilities serving each area of alteration or removal will be shut off by the Government or utility provider and disconnected and sealed by the Contractor.

1.3.5 Facilities

Protect electrical and mechanical services and utilities. Where removal of existing utilities and pavement is specified or indicated, provide approved barricades, temporary covering of exposed areas, and temporary services or connections for electrical and mechanical utilities. Floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, and other structural components that are designed and constructed to stand without lateral support or shoring, and are determined to be in stable condition, must remain standing without additional bracing, shoring, or lateral support until demolished or deconstructed, unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Ensure that no elements determined to be unstable are left unsupported and place and secure bracing, shoring, or lateral supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, deconstruction, or demolition work performed under this contract.

1.4 BURNING

The use of burning at the project site for the disposal of refuse and debris will not be permitted.

1.5 AVAILABILITY OF WORK AREAS

Areas in which the work is to be accomplished will be available in accordance with the following schedule:

Schedule	
Area	Date

1.6 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Demolition Plan; G

Deconstruction Plan; G

Existing Conditions

SD-07 Certificates

Notification; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Receipts

Waste Diversion from Landfill Report; S

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Submit timely notification of demolition and deconstruction projects to Federal, State, regional, and local authorities in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. Notify the Regional Office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), State's environmental protection agency, local air pollution control district/agency, and the Contracting Officer in writing 10 working days prior to the commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. Comply with federal, state, and local hauling and disposal regulations. In addition to the requirements of the "Contract Clauses," conform to the safety requirements contained in ASSP A10.6. Comply with the Environmental Protection Agency requirements specified. Use of explosives will be permitted.

1.7.1 Dust and Debris Control

Prevent the spread of dust and debris and avoid the creation of a nuisance or hazard in the surrounding area. Do not use water if it results in hazardous or objectionable conditions such as, but not limited to, ice, flooding, or pollution.

1.8 PROTECTION

1.8.1 Traffic Control Signs

a. Where pedestrian and driver safety is endangered in the area of removal work, use traffic barricades with flashing lights. Anchor barricades in a manner to prevent displacement by wind. Notify the Contracting Officer prior to beginning such work.

1.8.2 Protection of Personnel

Before, during and after the demolition and deconstruction work continuously evaluate the condition of the site specific features and structure being demolished and deconstructed and take immediate action to protect all personnel working in and around the project site. No area, section, or component of floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, or other structural element will be allowed to be left standing without sufficient bracing, shoring, or lateral support to prevent collapse or failure while workmen remove debris or perform other work in the immediate area.

1.9 RELOCATIONS

Perform the removal and reinstallation of relocated items as indicated with workmen skilled in the trades involved. Repair or replace items to be relocated which are damaged by the Contractor with new undamaged items as approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.10 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Before beginning any demolition or deconstruction work, survey the site and examine the drawings and specifications to determine the extent of the work. Record existing conditions in the presence of the Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's Representative showing the condition of structures and other facilities adjacent to areas of alteration or

removal. Photographs or electronic images with a minimum resolution of 3072 x 2304 pixels, capable of a print resolution of 300 dpi, will be acceptable as a record of existing conditions. Include in the record the elevation of the top of foundation walls, finish floor elevations, possible conflicting electrical conduits, plumbing lines, alarms systems, the location and extent of existing cracks and other damage and description of surface conditions that exist prior to starting work. It is the Contractor's responsibility to verify and document all required outages which will be required during the course of work, and to note these outages on the record document. Submit survey results to the Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's Representative.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FILL MATERIAL

a. Comply with excavating, backfilling, and compacting procedures for soils used as backfill material to fill basements, voids, depressions or excavations resulting from demolition or deconstruction of structures.

b. Provide fill material conforming to the definition of satisfactory soil material as defined in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK. In addition, fill material must be free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, frozen materials, and stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension.

c. Proposed fill material must be sampled and tested by an approved soil testing laboratory, and compacted as specified in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING FACILITIES TO BE REMOVED

Inspect and evaluate existing structures onsite for reuse. Disassemble existing construction scheduled to be removed for reuse. Dismantled and removed materials are to be separated, set aside, and prepared as specified, and stored or delivered to a collection point for reuse, remanufacture, recycling, or other disposal, as specified. Designate materials for reuse onsite whenever possible.

3.1.1 Structures

a. Demolish and remove existing structures indicated to be removed to include slab-on-grade, foundation walls, and footings in their entirety. Remove interior walls, other than retaining walls and partitions, in their entirety. Break up basement slabs and remove in their entirety. Entirely remove sidewalks, curbs, gutters and street light bases as indicated.

b. Demolish and Deconstruct structures in a systematic manner from the top of the structure to the ground. Complete demolition work above each tier or floor before the supporting members on the lower level are disturbed. Demolish and deconstruct concrete and masonry walls in small sections. Remove structural framing members and lower to ground by means of derricks, platforms hoists, or other suitable methods as approved by the Contracting Officer.

c. Locate demolition and deconstruction equipment throughout the structure and remove materials so as to not impose excessive loads to supporting walls, floors, or framing.

d. Building not exceeding 80 feet in height may be demolished by the mechanical method of demolition.

e. Submit Waste Diversion from Landfill Report in compliance with Section 017419 for waste materials diverted from landfill for reuse, reclamation, or recycling.

3.1.2 Utilities and Related Equipment

3.1.2.1 General Requirements

Do not interrupt existing utilities serving occupied or used facilities, except when authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer. Do not interrupt existing utilities serving facilities occupied and used by the Government except when approved in writing and then only after temporary utility services have been approved and provided. Do not begin demolition or deconstruction work until all utility disconnections have been made. Shut off and cap utilities for future use, as indicated.

3.1.2.2 Disconnecting Existing Utilities

Remove existing utilities, as indicated or uncovered by work and terminate in a manner conforming to the nationally recognized code covering the specific utility and approved by the Contracting Officer. When utility lines are encountered but are not indicated on the drawings, notify the Contracting Officer prior to further work in that area. Remove meters and related equipment and deliver to a location in accordance with instructions of the Contracting Officer.

3.1.3 Chain Link Fencing

Remove chain link fencing, gates and other related salvaged items scheduled for removal and transport to designated areas. Remove gates as whole units. Cut chain link fabric to 25-foot lengths and store in rolls off the ground.

3.1.4 Paving and Slabs

Remove sawcut concrete and asphaltic concrete paving and slabs including aggregate base as indicated. Provide neat saw cuts at limits of pavement removal as indicated. Move, grind and store pavement and slabs designated to be recycled and utilized in this project as directed by the Contracting Officer. Remove pavement and slabs not to be used in this project from the installation at Contractor's expense.

3.1.5 Roofing

Remove existing roof system and associated components in their entirety down to existing roof deck.

3.1.6 Masonry

Sawcut and remove masonry so as to prevent damage to surfaces to remain, to removed materials being salvaged, and to facilitate the installation of new work. Where new masonry adjoins existing, abut or tie the new work

into the existing construction as indicated or specified for the new work. Provide square, straight edges and corners where existing masonry adjoins new work and other locations. Masonry removed in pieces must be crushed for use as aggregate.

3.1.7 Concrete

Saw concrete along straight lines to a depth of a minimum 2 inch. Make each cut in walls perpendicular to the face and in alignment with the cut in the opposite face. Break out the remainder of the concrete provided that the broken area is concealed in the finished work, and the remaining concrete is sound. At locations where the broken face cannot be concealed, grind smooth or saw cut entirely through the concrete. Saw cuts in existing concrete sidewalk, roads, concrete pads, and parking areas must be at the nearest existing expansion joint or weakened plane joint and at full depth.

3.1.8 Structural Steel

Dismantle structural steel at field connections and in a manner that will prevent bending or damage. Salvage for recycle structural steel, steel joists, girders, angles, plates, columns, and shapes. Flame-cutting torches are permitted when other methods of dismantling are not practical. Transport steel joists and girders as whole units and not dismantled. Transport structural steel shapes to a designated recycling facility or area as directed by the Contracting Officer, stacked according to size, type of member and length, and stored off the ground, protected from the weather.

3.1.9 Miscellaneous Metal

Salvage shop-fabricated items such as access doors and frames, steel gratings, metal ladders, wire mesh partitions, metal railings, metal windows and similar items as whole units. Salvage light-gage and cold-formed metal framing, such as steel studs, steel trusses, metal gutters, roofing and siding, metal toilet partitions, toilet accessories and similar items. Scrap metal is the Contractor's property. Recycle scrap metal as part of demolition and deconstruction operations. Provide separate containers to collect scrap metal and transport to a scrap metal collection or recycling facility, in accordance with the Waste Management Plan.

3.1.10 Carpentry

Salvage for recycle lumber, millwork items, and finished boards, and sort by type and size. Chip or shred and recycle salvaged wood unfit for reuse, except stained, painted, or treated wood. Remove windows, doors, frames, and cabinets, and similar items as whole units, complete with trim and accessories. Do not remove hardware attached to units, except for door closers.

3.1.11 Carpet

Remove existing carpet for reclamation in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and as follows. Remove used carpet in large pieces, roll tightly, and pack neatly in a container. Remove adhesive according to recommendations of the Carpet and Rug Institute (CRI). Provide adhesive removal solvents in compliance with CRI 104/CRI 105. Recycle removed carpet cushion.

3.1.12 Acoustic Ceiling Tile

Remove, neatly stack, and recycle acoustic ceiling tiles. Recycling may be available with manufacturer. Otherwise, give priority to a local recycling organization. Recycling is not required if the tiles contain or may have been exposed to asbestos material.

3.1.13 Patching

Where removals leave holes and damaged surfaces exposed in the finished work, patch and repair these holes and damaged surfaces to match adjacent finished surfaces, using on-site materials when available. Where new work is to be applied to existing surfaces, perform removals and patching in a manner to produce surfaces suitable for receiving new work. Make finished surfaces of patched area flush with the adjacent existing surface and match the existing adjacent surface as closely as possible to texture and finish. Provide patching as specified and indicated, and include the following:

a. Concrete and Masonry: Completely fill holes and depressions, caused by previous physical damage or left as a result of removals in existing masonry walls to remain, with an approved masonry patching material, applied in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

b. Where existing partitions have been removed leaving damaged or missing resilient tile flooring, patch to match the existing floor tile.

c. Patch acoustic lay-in ceiling where partitions have been removed. Make the transition between the different ceiling heights by continuing the higher ceiling level over to the first runner on the lower ceiling and closing the vertical opening with a painted sheet metal strip.

3.1.14 Air Conditioning Equipment

Remove air conditioning, refrigeration, and other equipment containing refrigerants without releasing chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants to the atmosphere in accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990. Recover all refrigerants prior to removing air conditioning, refrigeration, and other equipment containing refrigerants and dispose of in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Disposal of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)." Turn in salvaged Class I ODS refrigerants as specified in paragraph, "Salvaged Materials and Equipment."

3.1.15 Cylinders and Canisters

Remove all fire suppression system cylinders and canisters and dispose of in accordance with the paragraph entitled "Disposal of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)."

3.1.16 Locksets on Swinging Doors

Remove all locksets from all swinging doors indicated to be removed and disposed of. Deliver the locksets and related items to a designated location for receipt by the Contracting Officer after removal.

3.1.17 Mechanical Equipment and Fixtures

Disconnect mechanical hardware at the nearest connection to existing

services to remain, unless otherwise noted. Disconnect mechanical equipment and fixtures at fittings. Remove service valves attached to the unit. Salvage each item of equipment and fixtures as a whole unit; listed, indexed, tagged, and stored. Salvage each unit with its normal operating auxiliary equipment. Transport salvaged equipment and fixtures, including motors and machines, to a designated recycling service for disassembly and recycling of parts.

3.1.17.1 Preparation for Storage

Remove water, dirt, dust, and foreign matter from units; drain tanks, piping, and fixtures; if previously used to store flammable, explosive, or other dangerous liquids, steam clean interiors. Seal openings with caps, plates, or plugs. Secure motors attached by flexible connections to the unit. Change lubricating systems with the proper oil or grease.

3.1.17.2 Piping

Disconnect piping at unions, flanges and valves, and fittings as required to reduce the pipe into straight lengths for practical storage. Store salvaged piping according to size and type. If the piping that remains can become pressurized due to upstream valve failure, attach end caps, blind flanges, or other types of plugs or fittings with a pressure gage and bleed valve to the open end of the pipe to ensure positive leak control. Carefully dismantle piping that previously contained gas, gasoline, oil, or other dangerous fluids, with precautions taken to prevent injury to persons and property. Store piping outdoors until all fumes and residues are removed. Box prefabricated supports, hangers, plates, valves, and specialty items according to size and type. Wrap sprinkler heads individually in plastic bags before boxing. Classify piping not designated for salvage, or not reusable, as scrap metal.

3.1.17.3 Ducts

Classify removed duct work as scrap metal.

3.1.17.4 Fixtures, Motors, and Machines

Remove and salvage fixtures, motors and machines associated with plumbing, heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, and other mechanical system installations. Salvage, box and store auxiliary units and accessories with the main motor and machines. Tag salvaged items for identification, storage, and protection from damage. Classify non-porcelain broken, damaged, or otherwise unserviceable units and not caused to be broken, damaged, or otherwise unserviceable as debris to be disposed of by the Contractor.

3.1.18 Electrical Equipment and Fixtures

Salvage motors, motor controllers, and operating and control equipment that are attached to the driven equipment. Salvage wiring systems and components. Box loose items and tag for identification. Disconnect primary, secondary, control, communication, and signal circuits at the point of attachment to their distribution system.

3.1.18.1 Fixtures

Remove and salvage electrical fixtures. Salvage unprotected glassware from the fixture and salvage separately. Salvage incandescent,

mercury-vapor, and fluorescent lamps and fluorescent ballasts manufactured prior to 1978, boxed and tagged for identification, and protected from breakage.

3.1.18.2 Electrical Devices

Remove and salvage switches, switchgear, transformers, conductors including wire and nonmetallic sheathed and flexible armored cable, regulators, meters, instruments, plates, circuit breakers, panelboards, outlet boxes, and similar items. Box and tag these items for identification according to type and size.

3.1.18.3 Wiring Ducts or Troughs

Remove and salvage wiring ducts or troughs. Dismantle plug-in ducts and wiring troughs into unit lengths. Remove plug-in or disconnecting devices from the busway and store separately.

3.1.18.4 Conduit and Miscellaneous Items

Salvage conduit except where embedded in concrete or masonry. Consider corroded, bent, or damaged conduit as scrap metal. Sort straight and undamaged lengths of conduit according to size and type. Classify supports, knobs, tubes, cleats, and straps as debris to be removed and disposed.

3.1.19 Elevators and Hoists

Remove elevators, hoists, and similar conveying equipment and salvage as whole units, to the most practical extent. Remove and prepare items for salvage without damage to any of the various parts. Salvage and store rails for structural steel with the equipment as an integral part of the unit.

3.1.20 Items with Unique/Regulated Disposal Requirements

Remove and dispose of items with unique or regulated disposal requirements in the manner dictated by law or in the most environmentally responsible manner.

3.2 CONCURRENT EARTH-MOVING OPERATIONS

Do not begin excavation, filling, and other earth-moving operations that are sequential to demolition or deconstruction work in areas occupied by structures to be demolished or deconstructed until all demolition and deconstruction in the area has been completed and debris removed. Fill holes, open basements, and other hazardous openings.

3.3 DISPOSITION OF MATERIAL

3.3.1 Title to Materials

Except for salvaged items specified in related Sections, and for materials or equipment scheduled for salvage, all materials and equipment removed and not reused or salvaged, become the property of the Contractor and must be removed from Government property. Materials approved for storage by the Contracting Officer must be removed before completion of the contract. Title to materials resulting from demolition and deconstruction, and materials and equipment to be removed, is vested in

the Contractor upon approval by the Contracting Officer. The Government will not be responsible for the condition or loss of, or damage to, such property after contract award. Showing for sale or selling materials and equipment on site is prohibited.

3.3.2 Reuse of Materials and Equipment

Remove and store materials and equipment listed in the Demolition and Deconstruction Plan and indicated to be reused or relocated to prevent damage and reinstall as the work progresses. Coordinate the re-use of materials and equipment with the re-use requirements in accordance with Section 01 74 19 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL. Capture re-use of materials in the diversion calculations for the project.

3.3.3 Salvaged Materials and Equipment

Remove materials and equipment that are listed in the Demolition and Deconstruction Plan and indicated and specified to be removed by the Contractor and that are to remain the property of the Government, and deliver to a storage site, as directed by the Contracting Officer.

a. Salvage items and material to the maximum extent possible.

b. Store all materials salvaged for the Contractor as approved by the Contracting Officer and remove from Government property before completion of the contract. Coordinate the salvaged materials with tracking requirements in accordance with Section 01 74 19 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL. Capture salvaged materials in the diversion calculations for the project.

c. Remove salvaged items to remain the property of the Government in a manner to prevent damage, and packed or crated to protect the items from damage while in storage or during shipment. Items damaged during removal or storage must be repaired or replaced to match existing items. Properly identify the contents of containers.

d. Remove historical items in a manner to prevent damage. Deliver the following historical items to the Government for disposition: Corner stones, contents of corner stones, and document boxes wherever located on the site.

e. Remove and capture all Class I ODS refrigerants in accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990, and turn in to the Navy by shipping the refrigerant container to the Defense Logistics Agency at the following address:

   Defense Depot Richmond VA (DDRV)
   SW0400
   Cylinder Operations
   8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
   Richmond, VA 23297-5900

3.3.4 Disposal of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Class I and Class II ODS are defined in Section, 602(a) and (b), of The Clean Air Act. Prevent discharge of Class I and Class II ODS to the atmosphere. Place recovered ODS in cylinders meeting AHRI Guideline K suitable for the type ODS (filled to no more than 80 percent capacity) and provide appropriate labeling. Remove recovered ODS from Government

property and dispose of in accordance with 40 CFR 82. Dispose products, equipment and appliances containing ODS in a sealed, self-contained system (e.g., residential refrigerators and window air conditioners) in accordance with 40 CFR 82. Submit Receipts or bills of lading, as specified. Submit a shipping receipt or bill of lading for all containers of ozone depleting substance (ODS) shipped to the Defense Depot, Richmond, Virginia.

3.3.4.1 Special Instructions

No more than one type of ODS is permitted in each container. Apply a warning/hazardous label to the containers in accordance with Department of Transportation regulations. Provide a tag with the following information on all cylinders including but not limited to fire extinguishers, spheres, or canisters containing an ODS:

a. Activity name and unit identification code

b. Activity point of contact and phone number

c. Type of ODS and pounds of ODS contained

d. Date of shipment

e. National stock number (for information, call (804) 279-4525).

3.3.4.2 Fire Suppression Containers

Deactivate fire suppression system cylinders and canisters with electrical charges or initiators prior to shipment. Also, safety caps must be used to cover exposed actuation mechanisms and discharge ports on these special cylinders.

3.3.5 Transportation Guidance

Ship all ODS containers in accordance with MIL-STD-129, DLA 4145.25 (also referenced one of the following: Army Regulation 700-68, Naval Supply Instruction 4440.128C, Marine Corps Order 10330.2C, and Air Force Regulation 67-12), 49 CFR 173.301, and DOD 4000.25-1-M.

3.3.6 Unsalvageable and Non-Recyclable Material

Dispose of unsalvageable and non-recyclable noncombustible material in a licensed disposal facility located off the installation. Dispose of unsalvageable and non-recyclable combustible material in a licensed facility located off the installation.

3.4 CLEANUP

Remove debris and rubbish from project site and similar excavations. Remove and transport the debris in a manner that prevents spillage on streets or adjacent areas. Apply local regulations regarding hauling and disposal.

3.5 DISPOSAL OF REMOVED MATERIALS

3.5.1 Regulation of Removed Materials

Dispose of debris, rubbish, scrap, and other nonsalvageable materials

resulting from removal operations with all applicable federal, state and local regulations as contractually specified in the Waste Management Plan. Storage of removed materials on the project site is prohibited.

3.5.2 Burning on Government Property

Burning of materials removed from demolished and deconstructed structures will not be permitted on Government property.

3.5.3 Removal from Government Property

Transport waste materials removed from demolished and deconstructed structures, except waste soil, from Government property for legal disposal. Dispose of waste soil as directed and per Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02 65 00

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL
11/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (API)

API PUBL 1628	(1996) A Guide to the Assessment and Remediation of Underground Petroleum Releases
API RP 1604	(1996; R 2010) Closure of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks
API RP 2003	(2015; 8th Ed) Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents
API RP 2217A	(2017) Safe Work in Inert Confined Spaces in the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industries
API RP 2219	(2016) Safe Operation of Vacuum Trucks Handling Flammable and Combustible Liquids in Petroleum Service
API Std 2015	(2018) Requirements for Safe Entry and Cleaning of Petroleum Storage Tanks

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D1556/D1556M	(2015; E 2016) Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	(2012; E 2015) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D2167	(2015) Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
ASTM D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D4397	(2016) Standard Specification for Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction,

	Industrial, and Agricultural Applications
ASTM D6938	(2017a) Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 200-1-1	(1994) Environmental Quality -- Validation of Analytical Chemistry Laboratories
EM 200-1-6	(1997) Environmental Quality -- Chemical Quality Assurance for Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Projects
EM 200-1-7	(2001) Environmental Quality - Performance Evaluation (PE) Program
EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**
EM 1110-1-4006	(1998) Engineering and Design -- Removal of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA 530-R-97-007	(1997) Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Soils Treatment Technologies; Suggested Operational Guidelines to Prevent Cross-Media Transfer of Contaminants During Cleanup Activities
EPA 600/4-79/020	(1983) Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes
EPA SW-846	(Third Edition; Update IV) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 266	Standards for the Management of Specific

	Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
40 CFR 268	Land Disposal Restrictions
40 CFR 279	Standards for the Management of Used Oil
40 CFR 280	Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The work consists of removal, decontamination and disposal of one underground storage tank and associated piping and ancillary equipment, including but not limited to dewatering (if approved), disposal of contaminated soil, laboratory testing, providing reports which are required by regulatory agencies, and backfilling. Tank construction and size is unknown and must be field verified prior to removal. The tank is at the location shown on the drawings. The tank was used for storing fuel oil and will be taken out of service as part of the demolition of B524. Residue remaining in the tank is considered a hazardous waste. Subsurface conditions are represented on drawings. Groundwater is not expected to be encountered. Verify the actual conditions prior to submitting a bid. The site is not a hazardous waste site, but due to the nature of the materials and hazards present, use specified procedures until closure activities are complete.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Work Plan; G.

Site Safety and Health Plan; G

Excavation and Material Handling Plan; G

Field Sampling and Laboratory Testing Plan; G

Tank and Piping Removal and Disposal Plan; G

Spill and Discharge Control Plan; G

Qualifications; G

Laboratory Services; G

State Licensed Hazardous Waste Transporter

SD-06 Test Reports

Laboratory and Field-Testing Reports

Backfill Material

Tank Contents Verification

Contaminated Water Disposal

Soil Examination, Testing, and Analysis

Backfilling; G.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Salvage Rights; G

Tank Closure Report

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Qualifications

Substantiate a minimum of 2 years of tank removal experience, including subcontractors and personnel employed on the project, and certification by the State, County or local authority having jurisdiction for tank removal work. Include experience for removal, transportation, and disposal of underground tanks and associated piping, in conformance with the following:

a. API RP 1604

b. 40 CFR 280, State and local regulations, and procedures.

c. Applicable safety rules and regulations.

d. Use of equipment and procedures for testing and vapor-freeing tanks.

e. Handling and disposal of types of wastes encountered in underground tank and pipe removal including disposal of underground tanks and associated piping.

f. Excavation, testing, and disposal of petroleum contaminated soils, liquids, and sludge.

g. Project titles, dates performed, owner's names, points of contact for each project with current contact phone numbers.

1.4.2 Laboratory Services

Submit documentation for laboratory services in accordance with EM 1110-1-4006, EM 200-1-1, EM 200-1-6 and EM 200-1-7.

1.4.3 Support Staff

Identify all staff involved for the various components, including personnel collecting and shipping samples, and detail staff member's qualifications.

1.4.4 Preconstruction Conference and Work Plan

Prior to the commencement of work, a preconstruction conference will be scheduled by the Contracting Officer. Prepare and submit a comprehensive

Work Plan within 30 days of contract award. The work plan will conform to the requirements of this specification, API RP 1604, API Std 2015, API RP 2003, API RP 2217A and API RP 2219. Allow 30 days in the schedule for the Government's review and approval. No adjustment for time or money will be made for re-submittals required as a result of noncompliance. No work at the site is allowed, with the exception of site inspections and mobilization, until the Work Plan is approved. As a minimum, include the following in the Work Plan:

1.4.4.1 Site Safety and Health Plan

Furnish detailed safety, health, and accident prevention provisions and develop a Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). Incorporate the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 and EM 385-1-1 into the SSHP. Include current training certification statement for personnel prior to entry into the work site. Do not commence work until the SSHP is approved by the Contracting Officer. As a minimum, include the following:

a. Health and safety organization, including discussion of distribution of functions and responsibilities.

b. Organization and components of the SSHP.

c. Physical and chemical site hazard identification.

d. Basic toxicology and toxicity information.

e. Discussion of the EZ and CRZ.

f. Protective clothing.

g. Respiratory protection.

h. Air quality monitoring.

i. Personnel exposure guidelines.

j. Decontamination procedures.

k. Basic first aid review.

l. Emergency response and contingency plan.

m. Site entry and exit procedures.

n. Sampling procedures.

1.4.4.2 Excavation and Material Handling Plan

Describe methods, means, equipment, sequence of operations and schedule to be employed in excavation, transport, handling, borrowing source and stockpiling of soil during underground tank removal. Include shoring requirements. Fifteen days before beginning tank removal work, submit to the Contracting Officer, for approval, a material handling plan that describes phases of dealing with the contaminated soil and water as it relates to the proposed tank and piping removal, including methods of excavating, a material handling plan for the contaminated material, soil testing requirements, and water pumping and collection requirements.

1.4.4.3 Field Sampling and Laboratory Testing Plan

Describe field sampling methods and quality control procedures. Identify laboratory and laboratory methods to be used for contamination testing. Include sample reports showing sample identification for location, date, time, sample method, contamination level, name of individual sampler, identification of laboratory, and quality control procedures.

1.4.4.4 Tank and Piping Removal and Disposal Plan

Describe methods, means, sequence of operations, and schedule to be employed in the testing, pumping, cleaning, de-vaporizing, inspecting, cutting and removal, and disposal of underground storage tanks and piping. Include methods to be employed for product, sludge, vapor, and pumpable liquid removal; purging and inerting; and storage methods proposed for control of surface water. Also address the following:

a. Treatment Options

b. Identification of waste, tank and contaminated soil transporters and means of transport.

c. Disposal and alternate facilities, disposal or remediation.

d. Decontamination procedures and coordination with SSHP.

1.4.4.5 Spill and Discharge Control Plan

Develop a comprehensive spill and discharge control plan. Consider and provide contingency measures for potential spills and discharges from handling and transportation of contaminated soils and water. A possible source of guidance for assessment and remediation is API PUBL 1628.

1.4.4.6 Site Safety and Health Officer

Identify an individual to serve as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) to report problems and concerns regarding health and safety to the Contracting Officer. Provide documentation that the SSHO possesses working knowledge of local and Federal occupational safety and health regulations, and provide training, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 to Contractor employees in air monitoring practices and techniques. The SSHO must remain onsite to provide day to day industrial hygiene support, including air monitoring, training, and daily site safety inspections. The SSHO may be assigned other duties, such as project foreman or quality control manager.

1.4.5 Permits and Licenses

As required or as directed by the Contracting Officer, obtain local, state, or federal permits and licenses that directly impact the Contractor's ability to perform the work prior to commencing removal operations. Submit a Notification of Scheduled Permanent Closure of Underground Storage Tanks to the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection a minimum of 30 days before beginning permanent closure of the underground storage tank.

1.4.6 Statutes and Regulations

Perform tank closures, removal, and disposal in accordance with 40 CFR 280, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 264, and 40 CFR 265 as well as the applicable local, State of Connecticut, and Federal regulations. Transport hazardous material and waste in accordance with Section 02 81 00 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

1.5 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

Notify the Installation Environmental Coordinator (IEC) and the Contracting Officer 30 days prior to tank removal. The Contractor is responsible for contacting the Implementation Agency (IA) in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BACKFILL MATERIAL

Obtain backfill material from offsite. Classify backfill in accordance with ASTM D2487 as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, SC, MH, CL, or CH and free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, snow, ice, or frozen materials. Secure and submit soil classification test results, including the chain-of-custody records, prior to bringing offsite materials onsite. The testing frequency for backfill material is 1 per 1000 cubic yards or a minimum of 1 test. Use non-contaminated material removed from the excavation for backfill in accordance with Paragraph BACKFILLING.

2.2 PLASTIC SHEETING

Provide plastic sheeting conforming to ASTM D4397.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Furnish labor, materials, necessary permits, laboratory tests, and reports and equipment to remove and dispose of products remaining in the underground tanks; clean and vapor free the underground tanks and connecting product and vapor recovery piping; excavate, remove underground tanks and associated piping, and backfill to the level of the adjacent ground; sample soil and water to determine if contaminated; dispose of tanks and associated piping, and petroleum contaminated soil.

3.1.1 Safety Guidelines

Comply with personnel safety guidelines and conform to the guidelines as stipulated in the approved SSHP.

3.1.2 Exclusion Zone (EZ) And Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ)

Do not permit personnel, not directly involved with the project, to enter work zones, called the EZ and CRZ. The EZ is an area around the tank a minimum of 10 feet from the limits of the tank excavation. At the perimeter of the EZ, establish a CRZ. Clean equipment and personnel within the CRZ, as stated in the paragraph titled "Personnel and Equipment Decontamination." Locate the Contractor's site office, parking area, and other support facilities outside the EZ and CRZ. Clearly mark and post boundaries of the EZ and CRZ. Include a site map, outlining the extent of

work zones and location of support facilities, in the SSHP.

3.1.3 Onsite Training

Prior to starting onsite work, conduct a health and safety training class directed by the SSHO to discuss the implementation of the SSHP. Notify the Contracting Officer 24 hours prior to beginning the training class.

3.1.4 Personnel Protection

Furnish appropriate personal safety equipment and protective clothing to personnel and ensure that safety equipment and protective clothing is kept clean and well maintained. Furnish three clean sets of personal protective equipment and clothing for use by the Contracting Officer or official visitors as required for entry into the EZ.

3.1.5 Respiratory Protection Program

Fully employ respiratory protection program, addressing respirator usage and training, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 and EM 385-1-1.

3.1.6 Decontamination

Decontaminate or properly dispose of personal protective equipment and clothing worn in contaminated areas at the end of the workday. The SSHO is responsible for ensuring that personal protective clothing and equipment are decontaminated before being reissued.

3.1.7 Emergency Response and First Aid Equipment

a. Prior to commencement of work, thoroughly review emergency response and contingency plan in accordance with 29 CFR 1910. In an emergency, take action to remove or minimize the cause of the emergency, alert the Contracting Officer, and institute necessary measures to prevent repetition of the emergency. Equip site-support vehicles with route maps providing directions to the medical treatment facility.

b. Provide appropriate emergency first aid equipment for treatment of exposure to site physical and chemical hazards. Provide and post a list of emergency phone numbers and points of contact for fire, hospital, police, ambulance, and other necessary contacts. Provide and post a route map detailing the directions to the nearest medical facility.

c. Notify the Contracting Officer of any unforeseen hazard or condition which becomes evident during work.

3.1.8 Burning and Explosives

Use of explosives or burning debris is not allowed. Do not permit ignition sources in the EZ and CRZ.

3.1.9 Protection of Existing Structures and Utilities

Take all necessary precautions to avoid damage to existing structures, their appurtenances, monitoring wells, or utilities that may be affected by work activities. Repair any damage to utilities or monitoring wells resulting from the Contractor's operations at no expense to the Government. Coordinate with the installation to locate underground

utilities prior to beginning construction. Do not disturb utilities encountered which were not previously shown or otherwise located without approval from the Contracting Officer.

3.2 TANK CONTENTS VERIFICATION

Conduct sampling and analysis in accordance with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan. Submit reports, including the chain-of-custody records.

3.2.1 Sampling

Sample tank product, pumpable liquids, tank coatings and sludge. If the data is not adequate, additional sampling and analysis to the extent required by the approved offsite permitted treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility receiving the material is the responsibility of the Contractor. Meeting all regulatory requirements, including the preparation of hazardous materials and waste for transportation, is the responsibility of the Contractor.

3.2.2 Analysis

Test tank contents for the parameters listed herein. Include total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylene (BETX) and lead in the analysis.

3.2.3 Characterization

Prior to removing any of the tank contents, characterize the contents to determine the type of required disposal: as a hazardous special waste based on local, state, and Federal disposal regulations. Characterize tank product in accordance with 40 CFR 261 and 40 CFR 279. Submit the waste contents determination and accompanying test results for each phase present in the tank to the Contracting Officer. The Contractor is responsible for any additional requirements identified by the disposal facility. Do not remove the tank contents until approval is given by the Contracting Officer.

3.3 CLEARING, GRUBBING AND REMOVALS

Perform clearing and grubbing in accordance with Section 31 11 00 CLEARING AND GRUBBING.

3.4 TOPSOIL

Ensure topsoil meets the requirements in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

3.5 PREPARATIONS FOR EXCAVATION

Before excavating, drain product piping back to the tank remove residual liquids trapped in the product lines and remove all product from the tank. Purge and vent the tank in accordance with API RP 1604, and as specified herein.

3.5.1 Removal of Product, Pumpable Liquids, and Sludge

Remove and dispose of tank product, pumpable liquids, and sludge. Use of Government facilities for permanent storage or disposal of the wastes is prohibited. Temporary storage on Government facilities will be allowed only until testing is complete, manifests (if necessary) are complete, and

transportation is arranged. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining all required permits. Usable product will be the property of the Contractor. 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.

3.5.2 Contaminated Water Disposal

3.5.2.1 Sampling, Analysis, and Containment

Sample and analyze contaminated water both prior to and after treatment. Analyze contaminated water produced from excavation operations and tank pumping treated onsite, for pH; benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene (BETX); total lead; oil and grease; and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Perform sampling and analysis prior to disposal for every 50,000 gallons of contaminated water treated. Conform analysis of contaminated water to be taken to an offsite treatment facility to the requirements of the treatment facility, with documentation of all analyses performed furnished to the Contracting Officer in accordance with paragraph RECORDS. Contain, store onsite, and analyze contaminated water prior to transport to the approved treatment, storage and disposal facility and dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal and state disposal regulations. Provide approved containers, vehicles, equipment, labor, signs, labels, placards and manifests and associated land disposal notices and notifications, necessary for accomplishment of the work.

3.5.2.2 Treatment

Treat contaminated water offsite by oil water separation filtering, air stripping and activated carbon, or other means as approved by the Contracting Officer. If contaminated water is to be treated onsite, specify the proposed treatment in the Work Plan and submit for approval, including the chain-of-custody records. Install temporary storage and treatment equipment in the general vicinity of the tank at a location approved by the Contracting Officer. Sample and analyze treated effluent and secure approval of results by the Contracting Officer before discharge to the sanitary sewer. Treat and discharge effluent in accordance with the discharge permit.

3.6 PURGING AND INERTING

After the tank and piping contents have been removed, but prior to excavation beyond the top of the tank, disconnect all the piping (except the piping needed to purge or inert the tank). Purge flammable and toxic vapors from the tank or make the tank inert in accordance with API RP 1604, with the exception that filling with water is not permitted and, if dry ice is employed, use a minimum of 3 pounds per 100 gallons of tank volume. Continuously monitor the tank atmosphere for combustible vapors if the tank is purged, or continuously monitor for oxygen, if the tank is inerted.

3.7 EXCAVATION

Mark all excavation areas, as well as work near roadways.

3.7.1 Exploratory Trenches

a. Excavate exploratory trenches as necessary to determine the tank location, limits, and the location of ancillary equipment. Upon commencing exploratory excavation, utilize organic vapor analyzer/flame ionization device (OVA/FID) equipment to obtain readings for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), benzene, tolulene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTX), and toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). If BTEX indicates gasoline, then provide TCLP.

b. Contaminated soil materials may be used as backfill for tank and pipe excavations. To determine soil contamination levels, continuously monitor soil materials excavated to remove tanks with an OVA/FID capable of detecting volatile organic vapors to a minimum of one ppm. Further test contaminated soils with OVA/FID readings of 10 ppm or greater for TPH and BTEX as specified herein. Soils with OVA/FID readings less than 10 ppm may be used as clean backfill. Dispose of contaminated soils in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

3.7.2 Tank Excavation

a. Provide Contracting Officer with written documentation, no later than 30 days before work begins, that proper State or local authorities have been notified. Notify the Contracting Officer at least 48 hours prior to start of tank removal work. Stage operations to minimize the time that tank excavation is open and the time that contaminated soil is exposed to the weather. Provide protection measures around the excavation area to prevent water runoff and to contain the soil within the excavation area.

b. Perform excavation around the perimeter of the tank to limit the amount of potentially petroleum contaminated soil that could be mixed with previously uncontaminated soil. Segregate petroleum contaminated soil in separate stockpiles.

c. Maintain an excavation around the tank of sufficient size to allow workers ample room to complete the work, but also protect the workers from sliding or cave-ins. Install sheeting, bracing, or shoring in the absence of adequate side slopes if there is a need for workers to enter the excavated area. Divert surface water to prevent direct entry into the excavation.

d. Dewatering of the excavation may require a discharge permit by the State and will 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. Recover free product from the groundwater only as part of necessary dewatering.

e. Collect and test water generated by dewatering during excavation required for removal of tanks or piping, surface water collected in open excavation, or water used for washing equipment or existing concrete or bituminous surfaces, in accordance with EPA 530-R-97-007, EPA 600/4-79/020, EPA SW-846 and state or locally required analyses.

3.7.3 Temporary Containment of Excavated Soil

Provide temporary containment area near the excavated area. Cover containment area with 30 mil polyethylene sheeting. Place excavated soil on the impervious barrier and cover with 6 mil polyethylene sheeting. Provide straw bale berm around the outer limits of the containment area and cover with polyethylene sheets. Secure edges of sheets to keep the polyethylene sheeting in place.

3.7.4 Piping Excavation

Perform excavation as necessary to remove tank piping and ancillary equipment in accordance with paragraphs: Shoring, Tank Excavation, and Open Excavations.

3.7.5 Open Excavations

Secure open excavations and stockpile areas while awaiting confirmation test results from the soil beneath the tank. Backfill the excavation as soon as possible after tank and contaminated soil removals have been completed and confirmation samples have been taken. Divert surface water around excavations to prevent water from directly entering into the excavation.

3.7.6 Hidden Structures

During excavation activities, if asphalt pavement, concrete slabs, or other hidden structures are encountered, remove and wash with high pressure water cleaning equipment. Remove and dispose of the pavement, concrete, and other structures as specified in Section 02 41 00 DEMOLITION.

3.7.7 Stockpiles

Uncontaminated excavated soil and petroleum contaminated soil, that is not a state-regulated hazardous waste, will be stockpiled and used for backfill in the tank excavation prior to using borrow material. Excavated material that is regulated by the state as a hazardous waste which is visibly stained which has an obvious petroleum odor or as required by the State of Connecticut or implementing agency is considered contaminated. Place in containers such as drums, roll-offs, or dumpsters for sampling in accordance with paragraph Stockpiled Material Sampling. Separately stockpile uncontaminated soil from the contaminated soil, a safe distance away from, but adjacent to, the excavation. Place allowable stockpiles of contaminated soil on an impermeable geomembrane a minimum of 3 layers, each 6 mils thick, covered with a 6 mils sheet of geomembrane. Place the geomembrane to prevent the stockpiled soil from coming into contact with surface water run-off. Locate the geomembrane and container cover to prevent rain or surface water from coming into contact with the contaminated soil, as well as limit the escape of the volatile constituents in the container or stockpile.

3.7.8 Acceptable Levels of Contamination

Take further samples and test soils with OVA/FID readings of 10 ppm or greater for TPH and for BTEX in accordance with EPA SW-846 and EPA 600/4-79/020, and for toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) for lead if leaded gasoline was stored in or near the underground tank being removed. For stockpiled soils, provide a minimum of one test for every 100 cubic yards for TPH, and one test for every 25 cubic yards

for BTEX and TCLP. Soils that contain 50 ppm or more TPH, 10 ppm or more BTEX or have TCLP reading of 10 ppm lead or virgin petroleum products are considered contaminated materials. Soils which are less than the above may be used as clean fill. Furnish results to the Contracting Officer within 24 hours after the results are obtained.

3.8 REMOVAL OF PIPING, ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT, AND TANK

3.8.1 Piping and Ancillary Equipment

Disconnect all piping and ancillary equipment from the tank. Remove the piping as directed by the Contracting Officer. Cap all tank ancillary equipment and piping connections, except those connections necessary to inert the tank within the excavation zone. Clean the piping exterior and ancillary equipment to remove all soil and inspect for signs of corrosion and leakage. 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, remove the tank pad and dispose of offsite at an approved hazardous waste facility. If not contaminated, leave the tank pad in place.

3.8.2 Tank

Remove the tank from the excavation and clean the exterior to remove all soil and inspect for signs of corrosion, structural damage, or leakage. Use only non-sparking type materials or equipment which comes into contact with the tank, or in the vicinity of the excavation such as shovels, slings and tools. After removal from the excavation, place the tank on a level surface adjacent to the tank excavation and secure it with wood blocks to prevent movement.

3.8.3 Contaminated Soil, Tank and Piping Excavation Examination

a. After the tank has been removed from the ground, examine, and test the adjacent and underlying soil for any evidence of leakage. Visually inspect the soil for staining after removal of all obviously contaminated soil, then screen for the presence of volatile and/or semi-volatile contamination using a real time vapor monitoring instrument or immunoassay field kits.

b. If tank is 20 feet or less in length, take two samples. Take each sample 2 feet from each end of the tank and 2 feet below the bottom of the excavation.

c. If the tank is greater than 20 feet, take three samples. Take two samples 2 feet from each end of the tank and 2 feet below the bottom of the excavation. Take a third sample from the middle of the tank area and 2 feet below the bottom of the excavation.

d. Analyze samples for TPH, BTEX, and TCLP. Perform sampling and analysis conforming to standards specified above for stockpiled soils. Soils that contain 50 ppm or more TPH, 10 ppm or more BTEX, or have TCLP reading of 10 ppm of lead or virgin petroleum products are considered contaminated materials. Soils which are less than the above may be used as clean fill. Furnish results to the Contracting Officer within 24 hours after the results are obtained. Along with the results furnish a sketch showing underground tank, sampling location, and extent of excavations.

e. Stockpile onsite in accordance with paragraph Stockpiles uncontaminated soil or petroleum contaminated soil not regulated by the state as hazardous waste. Stockpile contaminated soil or suspected contaminated soil, or, if the site is a RCRA-designated CAMU, containerized until further disposition.

f. The Contracting Officer or State of Connecticut inspector will determine the extent of the contaminated soil to be removed from each site. Report any evidence indicating that the amount of contaminated soil may exceed the individual site limit specified, to the Installation's Environmental Coordinator and Contracting Officer the same day it is discovered. If minimal additional excavation is required, the Contracting Officer may allow the Contractor to proceed. If extensive contamination is encountered, sample the excavation, and backfill in accordance with paragraph BACKFILLING.

3.8.4 Testing Along Piping

For every 25 linear feet of product delivery piping, for every change in direction, and at every mechanical joint take soil sample and analyze for TPH, BTEX, and TCLP. Conform sampling and analysis of soil materials to EPA standards specified above.

3.9 TANK CLEANING

Provide clean and vapor free tank in accordance with API RP 1604.

a. Fuel Removal: All possible fuel will be pumped or otherwise removed from the tank by the Government. Consider remaining fuel contaminated or waste fuel; pump into 55 gallon drums or other suitable containers for disposal in accordance with approved procedures meeting local, State, and Federal regulations. Dispose of remaining fuel emulsions in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations. Drums or tanks used for containerizing waste fuel will be furnished by the Contractor. Oil/water separator for fuel will be furnished by the Contractor.

3.9.1 Exterior

Remove soil 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. Use non-sparking tools to remove soil. Recover removed uncontaminated soil and soil not regulated by the state as a hazardous waste and use them as backfill in the former tank excavation or disposed of onsite. Remove and containerize soil believed to be contaminated, or if the site is a RCRA designated CAMU, collect it on 3 layers of 6 mil impermeable geomembrane and stockpile it with other contaminated soil removed from the excavation.

3.9.2 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, label the tank as directed in API RP 1604, place it on blocks, and temporarily store it on a flat area adjacent to the excavation. Prior to cleaning the tank interior, monitor the tank atmosphere for combustible vapors and purge or inert it if combustible vapors are detected. Provide warning labels as

follows:

"TANK HAS CONTAINED FUEL OIL

NOT VAPOR FREE

NOT SUITABLE FOR STORAGE OF FOOD OR LIQUIDS
INTENDED FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION

DATE OF REMOVAL: MONTH/DAY/YEAR"

Make tank unusable for future use, then transport and dispose of tank at an EPA approved disposal site in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

3.9.3 Interior

Clean tank interior using a high pressure (greater than 500 psi), low volume (less than 2 gpm) water spray or Steam clean tank interior until all loose scale and sludge is removed, and contamination, in the form of a sheen, is no longer visible in the effluent stream. Also clean the interior surfaces of piping, 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) must not exceed the following quantities for each UST cleaned:

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

Handle in accordance with paragraph Contaminated Water Disposal all contaminated water resulting from cleaning operations. Clean so as to eliminate, to the greatest extent possible, the need for personnel to enter the tank. Use 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 is to be partially dissected to overcome confined space entry hazards.

3.10 SOIL EXAMINATION, TESTING, AND ANALYSIS

3.10.1 Tank Excavation Sampling Procedures

After soil known to be contaminated has been removed or after soil excavation is complete, sample the excavation with procedures, number, location, and methodology in accordance with state regulations.

3.10.2 Stockpiled Material Sampling

Sampling locations, number and specific procedures are as required by the State of Connecticut and the disposal facility.

3.10.3 Analysis

Test soil samples from the excavation and stockpiled material in accordance with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan for the following parameters: total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH), benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene (BETX) and toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). Submit copies of all test results, including the chain-of-custody records, to the Contracting Officer.

3.11 BACKFILLING

a. Backfill the tank area and any other excavations as soon as possible after tank and contaminated soil removals have been completed and confirmation samples have been taken and only after the soil test results have been approved. Complete contaminated soil removal after the bottom of the tank excavation is determined to have soil contamination levels below the state standards of 100 ppm TPH approval by the state inspector or Contracting Officer.

b. Dewater the excavation if necessary. Use stockpiled material, subjected to chemical confirmation testing as backfill, if it is found to conform to the requirements of clean fill in accordance with appropriate state and local regulations contain less than 100 ppm of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and contain less than 10 ppm of BETX. Place clean backfill in layers with a maximum loose thickness of 8 inches, compacted to 90 percent maximum density for cohesive soils and 95 percent maximum density for cohesionless soils. Perform density tests using an approved commercial testing laboratory or by facilities furnished by the Contractor. Attach test results to Contractor's Quality Control Report; submit 6 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. Label each binder with contract number, project name, location, and tank number; each binder must be indexed. Furnish a copy of the report to the Installation Environmental Coordinator. Perform a minimum of 1 density test on each lift. Determine laboratory tests for moisture density relations in accordance with ASTM D1557, Method B, C, or D, or ASTM D6938. A mechanical tamper may be used, provided that the results are correlated with those obtained by the hand tamper. Determine field in-place density is in accordance with ASTM D1556/D1556M, ASTM D6938, or ASTM D2167.

3.12 DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

3.12.1 Treatment, Disposal, and Recycling

Perform disposal of hazardous or special wastes in accordance with all local, State, and Federal solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations; the RCRA; Section 02 81 00 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS; and conditions specified herein. This work includes all necessary personnel, labor, transportation, packaging, detailed analyses (if required for disposal, manifesting, or completing waste profile sheets), equipment, and reports. Recycle product and pumpable liquids removed from the tank to the greatest extent practicable. Dispose of the

tanks removed at a state approved facility. Provide manifest for each tank disposed of in this manner as required by the State of Connecticut to document delivery and acceptance at the disposal facility.

3.12.2 Tank and Ancillary Equipment Disposal

After the tank, piping, and ancillary equipment have been removed from the excavation and the tank cleaned, cut the tank into sections with no dimension greater than 5 feet. Recycle or dispose of tank and piping sections in a State approved offsite disposal facility. Perform tank cutting prior to being taken off Government property. Do not sell the tank intact. Recycle or dispose of ancillary equipment at an approved offsite disposal facility Piping must be disconnected from the tank and removed unless otherwise indicated.

3.12.3 Transportation of Wastes

Provide transportation in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Material Regulations and State and local requirements, including obtaining all necessary permits, licenses, and approvals. Submit evidence that a State licensed hazardous waste transporter is being used.

3.12.4 Salvage Rights

The Contractor retains the rights to salvage value of recycled or reclaimed product and metal not turned in to the DLA Disposition Services or 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, provide documentation on the disposition of salvaged materials.

3.12.5 Manifest Records

Maintain records 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. Also record transportation, treatment, disposal methods and dates, the quantities of waste, the names and addresses of each transporter and the disposal or reclamation facility, 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 268for hazardous wastes.

Provide records in accordance with Section 02 81 00 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Upon contract close out, the records will become the property of the Government.

3.12.6 Hazardous/Special Waste Manifests

Provide manifesting conforming to the requirements specified in Section

02 81 00 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

3.12.7 Documentation of Treatment or Disposal

Take wastes, other than recyclable or reclaimable product or metal, 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. Furnish documentation of acceptance of special waste by the original return copy of the hazardous waste manifest, signed by the owner or operator of a facility legally permitted to treat or dispose of those materials are to be furnished to the Contracting Officer not later than 5 working days following the delivery of those materials to the facility; and include a copy in the Tank Closure Report. Furnish a statement of agreement from the proposed treatment, storage or disposal facility and certified transporters to accept hazardous or special wastes in the Work Plan and to the Contracting Officer not less than 14 days before transporting any wastes. If the Contractor selects a different facility than is identified in the Work Plan, provide documentation for approval to certify that the facility is authorized and meets the standards specified in 40 CFR 264.

3.13 SPILLS

Use appropriate vehicles and operating practices to prevent spillage or leakage of contaminated materials from occurring during operations. Inspect vehicles leaving the area of contamination to ensure that no contaminated materials adhere to the wheels or undercarriage. Take immediate containment actions as necessary to minimize effect of any spill or leak. Cleanup in accordance with applicable Federal, State, local laws and regulations, and district policy at no additional cost to the Government. Refer to Section 02 81 00 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS for spill response and reporting requirements.

3.14 INSPECTIONS

Arrange for and perform required inspections. Provide copies of inspections to Contracting Officer.

3.15 TANK CLOSURE REPORT

Submit a Site Assessment/Tank Closure Report in a single binder notebook containing a collection of reports, records, starting and ending dates of reporting period, inspections, documentation, and data as follows:

a. Complete UST Notification Form (within 30 days of closure).

b. Description of work, including removal procedures, number of tanks removed, identification of tanks removed and disposed of (include site map showing location of tank and piping), cubic yards of excavated soil, location of disposal sites, and dates of excavation.

c. Site plan, including location of tanks and piping, limits of excavation, sampling points, results of excavation, and depths.

d. Laboratory and field-testing reports, copies of data and test results from testing laboratory and the chain-of-custody records.

e. Tank disposal paperwork (6 copies of UST Notification Form and method of conditioning tank for disposal), contaminated soil disposal

paperwork (include laboratory testing reports), and contaminated water disposal paperwork (include laboratory testing reports).

f. Certifications required by implementing agency.

g. Building permit, inspection permits, and other permits required for underground tank removal, notifications, and inspection reports.

h. Cumulative quantities of soil excavated, beginning with start date for each tank and associated piping.

3.16 COMPACTION, FINISH GRADING, and SEEDING

Provide backfill, compaction, grading, and seeding in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EXCAVATION.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 02 82 00

ASBESTOS REMEDIATION
11/18, CHG 1: 11/19

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

Work shall be performed in accordance with 19a-332, Statues, 20-400-1 to 9, Statues, 20-435-441, and Statute 22a-252.

1.2 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP Z9.2	(2018) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C732	(2017; R 2022 Standard Test Method for Aging Effects of Artificial Weathering on Latex Sealants
ASTM D522/D522M	(2017) Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings
ASTM D2794	(1993; R 2019) Standard Test Method for Resistance of Organic Coatings to the Effects of Rapid Deformation (Impact)
ASTM D4397	(2016) Standard Specification for Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial, and Agricultural Applications
ASTM E84	(2020) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM E96/E96M	(2022) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials
ASTM E119	(2020) Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
ASTM E736/E736M	(2017) Standard Test Method for Cohesion/Adhesion of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members

ASTM E1368	(2014) Visual Inspection of Asbestos Abatement Projects

COMPRESSED GAS ASSOCIATION (CGA)

CGA G-7	(2014) Compressed Air for Human Respiration; 6th Edition

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION (ISEA)

ANSI/ISEA Z87.1	(2020) Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 701	(2019) Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)

NIOSH NMAM	(2016; 5th Ed) NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA 340/1-90/018	(1990) Asbestos/NESHAP Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials Guidance
EPA 560/5-85-024	(1985) Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings (Purple Book)

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910.147	The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lock Out/Tag Out)
29 CFR 1926.51	Sanitation
29 CFR 1926.59	Hazard Communication
29 CFR 1926.103	Respiratory Protection
29 CFR 1926.200	Accident Prevention Signs and Tags
29 CFR 1926.1101	Asbestos
40 CFR 61-SUBPART A	General Provisions
40 CFR 61-SUBPART M	National Emission Standard for Asbestos
40 CFR 763	Asbestos
42 CFR 84	Approval of Respiratory Protective Devices

49 CFR 107	Hazardous Materials Program Procedures
49 CFR 171	General Information, Regulations, and Definitions
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
49 CFR 173	Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (NAVFAC)

NAVFAC P-502	(2017) Asbestos Program Management
ND OPNAVINST 5100.23	(2005; Rev G) Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 586	(2009; Reprint Sep 2022) UL Standard for Safety High-Efficiency Particulate, Air Filter Units

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (DPH), ASBESTOS REGULATIONS

19a-332	Standards for Asbestos Abatement
Statues, 20-400-1 to 9	Personnel asbestos licensing
Statues, 20-435-441	Contractor licensing, worker certificates, training programs, regulatory authority.
Statute 22a-252	Disposal of Asbestos

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 ACM

Asbestos Containing Materials.

1.3.2 Amended Water

Water containing a wetting agent or surfactant with a maximum surface tension of 0.00042 psi.

1.3.3 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.

1.3.4 Asbestos

The term asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite

asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, and actinolite asbestos and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated or altered. Materials are considered to contain asbestos if the asbestos content of the material is determined to be at least one percent.

1.3.5 Asbestos Control Area

That area where asbestos removal operations are performed which is isolated by physical boundaries which assist in the prevention of the uncontrolled release of asbestos dust, fibers, or debris.

1.3.6 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.

1.3.7 Asbestos Permissible Exposure Limit

0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average measured in the breathing zone as defined by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other Federal legislation having legal jurisdiction for the protection of workers health.

1.3.8 Authorized Person

Any person authorized by the Contractor and required by work duties to be present in the regulated areas.

1.3.9 Background

The ambient airborne asbestos concentration in an uncontaminated area as measured prior to any asbestos hazard abatement efforts. Background concentrations for other (contaminated) areas are measured in similar but asbestos free locations.

1.3.10 Competent Person (CP)

A person meeting the requirements for competent person as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1101 including a person capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and selecting the appropriate control strategy for asbestos exposure, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them, and is specifically trained in a training course which meet the criteria of EPA's Model Accreditation Plan (40 CFR 763) for project designer or supervisor, or its equivalent. The competent person must have a current State of Connecticut asbestos contractors or supervisors license.

1.3.11 Contractor

The Contractor is that individual, or entity under contract to perform the herein listed work.

1.3.12 Disposal Bag

A 6 mil thick, leak-tight plastic bag, pre-labeled in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, used for transporting asbestos waste from containment to disposal site.

1.3.13 Disturbance

Activities that disrupt the matrix of ACM, crumble or pulverize ACM, or generate visible debris from ACM. Disturbance includes cutting away small amounts of ACM, no greater than the amount which can be contained in one standard sized glovebag or waste bag, not larger than 60 inches in length and width in order to access a building component.

1.3.14 Encapsulation

The abatement of an asbestos hazard through the appropriate use of chemical encapsulants.

1.3.15 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).

1.3.16 Friable Asbestos Material

A term defined in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M and EPA 340/1-90/018 meaning any material which contains more than 1 percent asbestos, as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR 763, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM), that when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

1.3.17 Glovebag Technique

Those asbestos removal and control techniques put forth in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.18 Government Consultant (GC)

That qualified person employed directly by the Government to monitor, sample, inspect the work or in some other way advise the Contracting Officer. The GC is normally a private consultant, but can be an employee of the Government.

1.3.19 HEPA Filter Equipment

High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum and exhaust ventilation equipment with a filter system capable of collecting and retaining asbestos fibers. Filters must retain 99.97 percent of particles 0.3 microns or larger as indicated in UL 586.

1.3.20 Model Accreditation Plan (MAP)

USEPA training accreditation requirements for persons who work with asbestos as specified in 40 CFR 763.

1.3.21 Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE)

That engineering control technique described as a negative pressure enclosure in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.3.22 NESHAP

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The USEPA NESHAP regulation for asbestos is at 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M.

1.3.23 Nonfriable 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, removal, or mishap.

1.3.24 Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

1.3.24.1 PEL-Time Weighted Average (TWA)

Concentration of asbestos not in excess of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air (f/cc) as an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA).

1.3.24.2 PEL-Excursion Limit

An airborne concentration of asbestos not in excess of 1.0 f/cc of air as averaged over a sampling period of 30 minutes.

1.3.25 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.

1.3.26 Private Qualified Person (PQP)

That qualified person hired by the Contractor to perform the herein listed tasks.

1.3.27 Qualified Person (QP)

A Registered Architect, Professional Engineer, Certified Industrial Hygienist, consultant or other qualified person who has successfully completed training and is therefore accredited under a legitimate State Model Accreditation Plan as described in 40 CFR 763 as a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer; and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. The QP must be qualified to perform visual inspections as indicated in ASTM E1368. The QP must be appropriately licensed in the State of Connecticut.

1.3.28 TEM

Refers to Transmission Electron Microscopy.

1.3.29 Time Weighted Average (TWA)

The TWA is an 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos fibers.

1.3.30 Transite

A generic name for asbestos cement wallboard and pipe.

1.3.31 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 0.00042 psi.

1.3.32 Worker

Individual (not designated as the Competent Person or a supervisor) who performs asbestos work and has completed asbestos worker training required by 29 CFR 1926.1101, to include EPA Model Accreditation Plan (MAP) "Worker" training; accreditation, if required by the OSHA Class of work to be performed or by the state where the work is to be performed. The worker must be appropriately licensed in the State of Connecticut.

1.4 REQUIREMENTS

1.4.1 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 must be outlined in the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan called for elsewhere in this specification. The asbestos work includes the demolition and removal of asbestos containing materials located in the building which is governed by 40 CFR 763 and NAVFAC P-502. Under normal conditions non-friable or chemically bound materials containing asbestos would not be considered hazardous; however, this material may release airborne asbestos fibers during demolition and removal and therefore must be handled in accordance with the removal and disposal procedures as specified herein. Provide negative pressure enclosure and wet techniques as outlined in this specification. The work area will be evacuated during the asbestos abatement work. A competent person must supervise asbestos removal work as specified herein.

1.4.2 Unexpected Discovery of Asbestos

Notify the Contracting Officer if any previously untested building components suspected to contain asbestos are impacted by the work.

1.4.3 Medical Requirements

Provide medical requirements including but not limited to medical surveillance and medical record keeping as listed in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.4.3.1 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 must 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."

1.4.3.2 Medical Records

Maintain complete and accurate records of employees' medical examinations, medical records, and exposure data for a period of 50 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.

1.4.4 Employee Training

Submit certificates, prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal, signed by each employee indicating that the employee has received training in the proper handling of materials and wastes that contain asbestos in accordance with 40 CFR 763; understands the health implications and risks involved, including the illnesses possible from exposure to airborne asbestos fibers; understands the use and limits of the respiratory equipment to be used; and understands the results of monitoring of airborne quantities of asbestos as related to health and respiratory equipment as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 on an initial and annual basis. Organize certificates by individual worker, not grouped by type of certification. Post appropriate evidence of compliance with the training requirements of 40 CFR 763. Train 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. Document the training by providing: dates of training, training entity, course outline, names of instructors, and qualifications of instructors upon request by the Contracting Officer. Furnish each employee with respirator training and fit testing administered by the PQP as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Fully cover engineering and other hazard control techniques and procedures. Asbestos wors must have a current State of Connecticut asbestos worker's license.

1.4.5 Permits, Licenses, and Notifications

Prior to the start of work, obtain necessary permits and licenses in conjunction with asbestos removal, encapsulation, hauling, and disposition, and furnish notification of such actions required by Federal, State, regional, and local authorities. Notify the Regional Office of the

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) State's environmental protection agency local air pollution control district/agency and the Contracting Officer in writing 10 working days prior to commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Notify the Contracting Officer and other appropriate Government agencies in writing 20 working days prior to the start of asbestos work as indicated in applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations. Submit copies of all Notifications to the Contracting Officer.

1.4.6 Environment, Safety and Health Compliance

In addition to detailed requirements of this specification, comply with those applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, regional, and local authorities regarding handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of asbestos waste materials. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of EM 385-1-1, 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART A, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, 40 CFR 763 and ND OPNAVINST 5100.23. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting the work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, rules, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement as defined by the Government apply.

1.4.7 Respiratory Protection Program

Establish and implement a respirator program as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101, and 29 CFR 1926.103. Submit a written description of the program to the Contracting Officer. Submit a written program manual or operating procedure including methods of compliance with regulatory statutes.

1.4.7.1 Respirator Program Records

Submit records of the respirator program as required by 29 CFR 1926.103, and 29 CFR 1926.1101.

1.4.7.2 Respirator Fit Testing

The Contractor's PQP must conduct a qualitative or quantitative fit test conforming to 29 CFR 1926.103 for each worker required to wear a respirator, and any authorized visitors who enter a regulated area where respirators are required to be worn. A respirator fit test must be performed prior to initially wearing a respirator and every 12 months thereafter. If physical changes develop that will affect the fit, a new fit test must be performed. Functional fit checks must be performed each time a respirator is put on and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

1.4.7.3 Respirator Selection and Use Requirements

Provide respirators and ensure that they are used as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 and in accordance with CGA G-7 and the manufacturer's recommendations. Respirators must be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NIOSH, under the provisions of 42 CFR 84, for use in environments containing airborne asbestos fibers. For air-purifying respirators, the particulate filter must be high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA)/(N-,R-,P-100). The initial respirator selection and the decisions regarding the upgrading or downgrading of respirator

type must be made by the Contractor's Designated IH based on the measured or anticipated airborne asbestos fiber concentrations to be encountered.

1.4.8 Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor

The Contractor must be represented on site by a supervisor, trained using the model Contractor accreditation plan as indicated in the Federal statutes for all portions of the herein listed work.

1.4.9 Hazard Communication

Adhere to all parts of 29 CFR 1926.59 and provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all materials brought to the site.

1.4.10 Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan

Submit a detailed plan of the safety precautions such as lockout, tagout, 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, not to be combined with other hazard abatement plans, must be prepared, signed, and sealed by the PQP. Provide a Table of Contents for each abatement submittal, which follows the sequence of requirements in the contract. The plan must include but not be limited to the precise personal protective equipment 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 sealer to be used, locations of local exhaust equipment, planned air monitoring strategies, and a detailed description of the method to be employed in order to control environmental pollution. The plan must also include (both fire and medical emergency) response plans and an Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) in accordance with EM 385-1-1. The Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan must be approved in writing prior to starting any asbestos work. The Contractor, Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor, CP and PQP must 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 Contracting Officer, the plan will be enforced as if an addition to the specification. Any changes required in the specification as a result of the plan must be identified specifically in the plan to allow for free discussion and approval by the Contracting Officer prior to starting work.

1.4.11 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 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. The testing laboratory firm must be independent of the asbestos contractor and must have no employee or employer relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

1.4.12 Landfill Approval

Submit written evidence that the landfill is approved for asbestos disposal by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1, Air Enforcement Section (38W12), and local regulatory agencies. Within three working days after delivery, submit detailed delivery tickets, prepared, signed, and dated by an agent of the landfill, certifying the amount of asbestos materials delivered to the landfill. Submit a copy of the waste shipment records within one day of the shipment leaving the project site.

1.4.13 Transporter Certification

Submit written evidence that the transporter is approved to transport asbestos waste in accordance with the DOT requirements of 49 CFR 171, 49 CFR 172 and 49 CFR 173 as well as registration requirements of 49 CFR 107 and all other State and local regulatory agency requirements.

1.4.14 Medical Certification

Provide a written certification for each worker and supervisor, signed by a licensed physician indicating that the worker and supervisor has met or exceeded all of the medical prerequisites listed herein and in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103 as prescribed by law. Submit certificates prior to the start of work but after the main abatement submittal.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Amended Water; G

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for All Materials; G

Encapsulants; G

Respirators; G

Local Exhaust Equipment; G

Pressure Differential Automatic Recording Instrument; G

Vacuums; G

Glovebags; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Air Sampling Results; G

Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System; G

Clearance Sampling; G

Asbestos Disposal Quantity Report; G

SD-07 Certificates

Employee Training; G

Notifications; G

Respiratory Protection Program; G

Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan; G

Testing Laboratory; G

Landfill Approval; G

Delivery Tickets; G

Waste Shipment Records; G

Transporter Certification; G

Medical Certification; G

Private Qualified Person Documentation; G

Designated Competent Person; G

Worker's License; G

Contractor's License; G

Federal, State or Local Citations on Previous Projects; G

Encapsulants; G

Equipment Used to Contain Airborne Asbestos Fibers; G

Water Filtration Equipment; G

Vacuums; G

Ventilation Systems; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Permits and Licenses; G

Notifications; G

Respirator Program Records; G

Rental Equipment; G

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Private Qualified Person Documentation

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the Private Qualified Person (PQP) selected to prepare the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, direct monitoring and training, and documented evidence that the PQP has successfully completed training in and is accredited and where required is certified as, a Building Inspector, Contractor/Supervisor Abatement Worker, and Asbestos Project Designer as described by 40 CFR 763 and has successfully completed the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 582 course "Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust" or equivalent. The PQP must be appropriately licensed in the State of Connecticut as a Project Monitor. The PQP and the asbestos contractor must not have an employee/employer relationship or financial relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest. The PQP must be a first tier subcontractor.

1.6.2 Designated Competent Person Documentation

The Designated Competent Person must be experienced in the administration and supervision of asbestos abatement projects including exposure assessment and monitoring, work practices, abatement methods, protective measures for personnel, setting up and inspecting asbestos abatement work areas, evaluating the integrity of containment barriers, placement and operation of local exhaust systems, ACM generated waste containment and disposal procedures, decontamination units installation and maintenance requirements, site safety and health requirements, notification of other employees onsite. The Designated Competent Person must be on-site at all times when asbestos abatement activities are underway.Submit training certification and a current State of Connecticut Asbestos Contractor's and Supervisor's License. Submit evidence that the Designated Competent Person has a minimum of 2 years of on-the-job asbestos abatement experience relevant to OSHA designated competent person requirements. The Designated Competent Person must be a first tier subcontractor.

1.6.3 Worker's License

Submit documentation that workers meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M and have a current State of Connecticut Asbestos Workers License.

1.6.4 Contractor's License

Submit a copy of the asbestos contractor's license issued by the State of Connecticut. Submit the following certification along with the license: "I certify that the personnel I am responsible for during the course of this project fully understand the contents of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART MEM 385-1-1, and the Federal, State and local requirements for those asbestos abatement activities that they will be involved in." This certification statement must be signed by the Company's President or Chief Executive.

1.6.5 Air Sampling Results

Complete fiber counting and provide results to the PQP for review within 16 hours of the "time off" of the sample pump. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately of any airborne levels of asbestos fibers in excess of the acceptable limits. Submit sampling results to the Contracting Officer and the affected Contractor employees where required by law within three

working days, signed by the testing laboratory employee performing air sampling, the employee that analyzed the sample, and the PQP. Notify the Contractor and the Contracting Officer immediately of any variance in the pressure differential which could cause adjacent unsealed areas to have asbestos fiber concentrations in excess of 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter or background whichever is higher. In no circumstance must levels exceed 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter.

1.6.6 Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system that creates a negative pressure of at least 0.02 inches of water relative to the pressure external to the enclosure and operate it continuously, 24-hours a day, until the temporary enclosure of the asbestos control area is removed. Submit pressure differential recordings for each work day to the PQP for review and to the Contracting Officer within 24-hours from the end of each work day.

1.6.7 Federal, State or Local Citations on Previous Projects

Submit a statement, signed by an officer of the company, containing a record of any citations issued by Federal, State or local regulatory agencies relating to asbestos activities within the last 5 years (including projects, dates, and resolutions); a list of penalties incurred through non-compliance with asbestos project specifications, including liquidated damages, overruns in scheduled time limitations and resolutions; and situations in which an asbestos-related contract has been terminated (including projects, dates, and reasons for terminations). If there are none, a negative declaration signed by an officer of the company must be provided.

1.6.8 Preconstruction Conference

Conduct a safety preconstruction conference to discuss the details of the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan, Accident Prevention Plan (APP) including the AHAs required in specification Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. The safety preconstruction conference must include the Contractor and their Designated Competent Person, Designated IH and Project Supervisor and the Contracting Officer. Deficiencies in the APP will be discussed. Onsite work must not begin until the APP has been accepted.

1.7 SECURITY

Secured areas must be provided for each regulated area. A log book must be kept documenting entry into and out of the regulated area. Entry into regulated areas must only be by personnel authorized by the Contractor and the Contracting Officer. Personnel authorized to enter regulated areas must be trained, medically evaluated, and wear the required personal protective equipment.

1.8 EQUIPMENT

1.8.1 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.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ENCAPSULANTS

Encapsulants must conform to current USEPA requirements, contain no toxic or hazardous substances as defined in 29 CFR 1926.59, and conform to the following performance requirements.

2.1.1 Removal Encapsulants

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E96/E96M
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3 hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 43 in/lb	ASTM D2794 Gardner Impact Test
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D522/D522M Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.2 Bridging Encapsulant

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E96/E96M
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3-hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 43 in/lb	ASTM D2794 Gardner Impact Test

Requirement	Test Standard
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D522/D522M Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.3 Penetrating Encapsulant

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E96/E96M
Cohesion/Adhesion Test - 50 pounds of force/foot	ASTM E119
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3-hour test (Classified by UL for use over fibrous and cementitious sprayed fireproofing)	ASTM E119
Impact Resistance - Minimum 43 in/lb	ASTM D2794 Gardner Impact Test
Flexibility - no rupture or cracking	ASTM D522/D522M Mandrel Bend Test

2.1.4 Lock-down Encapsulant

Requirement	Test Standard
Flame Spread - 25, Smoke Emission - 50	ASTM E84
Life Expectancy - 20 years	ASTM C732 Accelerated Aging Test
Permeability - Minimum 0.4 perms	ASTM E96/E96M
Fire Resistance - Negligible affect on fire resistance rating over 3-hour test (Tested with fireproofing over encapsulant applied directly to steel member)	ASTM E119

Requirement	Test Standard
Bond Strength: 100 pounds of force/foot	ASTM E736/E736M
(Tests compatibility with cementitious and fibrous fireproofing)	

2.2 DUCT TAPE

Industrial grade duct tape of appropriate widths suitable for bonding sheet plastic and disposal container.

2.3 DISPOSAL CONTAINERS

Leak-tight (defined as solids, liquids, or dust that cannot escape or spill out) disposal containers must be provided for ACM wastes as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101. Disposal containers can be in the form of:

a. Disposal Bags

b. Fiberboard Drums

c. Cardboard Boxes

2.4 SHEET PLASTIC

Sheet plastic must be polyethylene of 6 mil minimum thickness and must be provided in the largest sheet size necessary to minimize seams. Film must be black and conform to ASTM D4397, except as specified below

2.4.1 Flame Resistant

Where a potential for fire exists, flame-resistant sheets must be provided. Film must be black and must conform to the requirements of NFPA 701.

2.4.2 Reinforced

Reinforced sheets must be provided where high skin strength is required, such as where it constitutes the only barrier between the regulated area and the outdoor environment. The sheet stock must consist of translucent, nylon-reinforced or woven-polyethylene thread laminated between 2 layers of polyethylene film. Film must meet flame resistant standards of NFPA 701.

2.5 MASTIC REMOVING SOLVENT

Mastic removing solvent must be nonflammable and must not contain methylene chloride, glycol ether, or halogenated hydrocarbons. Solvents used onsite must have a flash point greater than 140 degrees F.

2.6 LEAK-TIGHT WRAPPING

Two layers of 6 mil minimum thick polyethylene sheet stock must be used for the containment of removed asbestos-containing components or materials such as large tanks, boilers, insulated pipe segments and other materials. Upon placement of the ACM component or material, each layer

must be individually leak-tight sealed with duct tape.

2.7 VIEWING INSPECTION WINDOW

Where feasible, a minimum of one clear, 1/8 inch thick, acrylic sheet, 18 by 24 inches, must be installed as a viewing inspection window at eye level on a wall in each containment enclosure. The windows must be sealed leak-tight with industrial grade duct tape.

2.8 WETTING AGENTS

Removal encapsulant (a penetrating encapsulant) must be provided when conducting removal abatement activities that require a longer removal time or are subject to rapid evaporation of amended water. The removal encapsulant must be capable of wetting the ACM and retarding fiber release during disturbance of the ACM greater than or equal to that provided by amended water. Performance requirements for penetrating encapsulants are specified in paragraph ENCAPSULANTS above.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT

Provide the Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's Representative, with at least two complete sets of personal protective equipment as required for entry to and inspection of the asbestos control area. Provide equivalent training to the Contracting Officer or a designated representative as provided to Contractor employees in the use of the required personal protective equipment. Provide manufacturer's certificate of compliance for all equipment used to contain airborne asbestos fibers.

3.1.1 Air Monitoring Equipment

The Contractor's PQP must approve air monitoring equipment. The equipment must include, but must not be limited to:

a. High-volume sampling pumps that can be calibrated and operated at a constant airflow up to 16 liters per minute.

b. Low-volume, battery powered, body-attachable, portable personal pumps that can be calibrated to a constant airflow up to approximately 3.5 liters per minute, and a self-contained rechargeable power pack capable of sustaining the calibrated flow rate for a minimum of 10 hours. The pumps must also be equipped with an automatic flow control unit which must maintain a constant flow, even as filter resistance increases due to accumulation of fiber and debris on the filter surface.

c. Single use standard 25 mm diameter cassette, open face, 0.8 micron pore size, mixed cellulose ester membrane filters and cassettes with 50 mm electrically conductive extension cowl, and shrink bands for personal air sampling.

d. A flow calibrator capable of calibration to within plus or minus 2 percent of reading over a temperature range of minus 4 to plus 140 degrees F and traceable to a NIST primary standard.

3.1.2 Respirators

Select respirators from those approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services.

3.1.2.1 Respirators for Handling Asbestos

Provide personnel engaged in pre-cleaning, cleanup, handling, removal of asbestos materials with respiratory protection as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Breathing air must comply with CGA G-7.

3.1.3 Exterior Whole Body Protection

3.1.3.1 Outer Protective Clothing

Provide personnel exposed to asbestos with disposable "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 must 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.

3.1.3.2 Work Clothing

Provide cloth work clothes for wear under the outer protective clothing and foot coverings and either dispose of or properly decontaminate them as recommended by the PQP after each use.

3.1.3.3 Personal Decontamination Unit

Provide a temporary, negative pressure unit with a separate decontamination locker room and clean locker room with a shower that complies with 29 CFR 1926.51(f)(4)(ii) through (V) in between 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. HEPA vacuum and remove asbestos contaminated reusable protective clothing while still wearing respirators at the boundary of the asbestos work area, seal in two impermeable bags, label outer bag as asbestos contaminated waste, and transport for decontamination. Do not wear work clothing between home and work. Locate showers between the decontamination locker room and the clean locker room and require that all employees shower before changing into street clothes. Collect used shower water and filter with approved water filtration equipment to remove asbestos contamination. Wastewater filters must be installed in series with the first stage pore size 20 microns and the second stage pore size of 5 microns. 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. Keep the floor of the decontamination unit's clean room dry and clean at all times. Proper housekeeping and hygiene requirements must be maintained. Provide soap and towels for showering, washing and drying. Cloth towels provided must be disposed of as ACM waste or must be laundered in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

Physically attach the decontamination units to the asbestos control area. Construct both a personnel decontamination unit and an equipment decontamination unit onto and integral with each asbestos control area.

3.1.3.4 Eye Protection

Provide eye protection that complies with ANSI/ISEA Z87.1 when operations present a potential eye injury hazard. Provide goggles to personnel engaged in asbestos abatement operations when the use of a full face respirator is not required.

3.1.4 Regulated Areas

All Class I, II, and III asbestos work must be conducted within regulated areas. The regulated area must be demarcated to minimize the number of persons within the area and to protect persons outside the area from exposure to airborne asbestos. Control access to regulated areas, ensure that only authorized personnel enter, and verify that Contractor required medical surveillance, training and respiratory protection program requirements are met prior to allowing entrance.

3.1.5 Load-out Unit

Provide a temporary load-out unit that is adjacent and connected to the regulated area. Attach the load-out unit in a leak-tight manner to each regulated area.

3.1.6 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. Containers with preprinted warning labels conforming to the requirements are acceptable

3.1.6.1 Warning Sign

Provide vertical format conforming to 29 CFR 1926.200, and 29 CFR 1926.1101 minimum 20 by 14 inches displaying the following legend in the lower panel:

Legend	Notation
DANGER	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
ASBESTOS	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
MAY CAUSE CANCER	one inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS	1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block

Legend	Notation
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY	1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block
WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA	1/4 inch Sans Serif Gothic or Block

Spacing between lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

3.1.6.2 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

3.1.7 Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system in the asbestos control area in accordance with ASSP Z9.2 and 29 CFR 1926.1101 that will provide at least four air changes per hour inside of the negative pressure enclosure. Local exhaust equipment must be operated 24-hours per day, until the asbestos control area is removed and must be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Maintain a minimum pressure differential in the control area of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Provide continuous 24-hour per day monitoring of the pressure differential with a pressure differential automatic recording instrument. The building ventilation system must not be used as the local exhaust system for the asbestos control area. Filters on exhaust equipment must conform to ASSP Z9.2 and UL 586. Terminate the local exhaust system out of doors and remote from any public access or ventilation system intakes.

3.1.8 Tools

Vacuums must be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Filters on vacuums must conform to ASSP 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. Reusable tools must be thoroughly decontaminated prior to being removed from the regulated areas.

3.1.9 Rental Equipment

If rental equipment is to be used, furnish written notification to the rental agency concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

3.1.10 Glovebags

Submit written manufacturers proof that glovebags will not break down under expected temperatures and conditions.

3.1.11 Single Stage Decontamination Area

A decontamination area (equipment room/area) must be provided for Class I work involving less than 25 feet or 10 square feet of TSI or surfacing ACM, and for Class II and Class III asbestos work operations where exposures exceed the PELs or where there is no negative exposure assessment. The equipment room or area must be adjacent to the regulated area for the decontamination of employees, material, and their equipment which could be contaminated with asbestos. The area must be covered by an impermeable drop cloth on the floor or horizontal working surface. The area must be of sufficient size to accommodate cleaning of equipment and removing personal protective equipment without spreading contamination beyond the area.

3.1.12 Decontamination Area Exit Procedures

Ensure that the following procedures are followed:

a. Before leaving the regulated area, remove all gross contamination and debris from work clothing using a HEPA vacuum.

b. Employees must remove their protective clothing in the equipment room and deposit the clothing in labeled impermeable bags or containers for disposal or laundering.

c. Employees must not remove their respirators until showering.

d. Employees must shower prior to entering the clean room. If a shower has not been located between the equipment room and the clean room or the work is performed outdoors, ensure that employees engaged in Class I asbestos jobs: a) Remove asbestos contamination from their work suits in the equipment room or decontamination area using a HEPA vacuum before proceeding to a shower that is not adjacent to the work area; or b) Remove their contaminated work suits in the equipment room, without cleaning worksuits, and proceed to a shower that is not adjacent to the work area.

3.2 WORK PROCEDURE

Perform asbestos related work in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, NAVFAC P-502, and as specified herein. Use wet removal procedures and negative pressure enclosure techniques. Wear and utilize protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. No eating, smoking, drinking, chewing gum, tobacco, or applying cosmeticsis permitted in the asbestos work or control areas. Personnel of other trades not engaged in the removal and demolition of asbestos containing material must not be exposed at any time to airborne concentrations of asbestos unless all the personnel protection and training provisions of this specification

are complied with by the trade personnel. Shut down the building heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system, cap the openings to the system, prior to the commencement of asbestos work. Power to the regulated area must be locked-out and tagged in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.147. Disconnect electrical service when wet removal is performed and provide temporary electrical service with verifiable ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protection prior to the use of any water. All electrical work must be performed by a licensed electrician. Stop abatement work in the regulated area immediately when the airborne total fiber concentration: (1) equals or exceeds 0.01 f/cc, or the pre-abatement concentration, whichever is greater, outside the regulated area; or (2) equals or exceeds 1.0 f/cc inside the regulated area. Correct the condition to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer, including visual inspection and air sampling. Work must resume only upon notification by the Contracting Officer. Corrective actions must be documented. If an asbestos fiber release or spill occurs outside of the asbestos control area, stop work immediately, correct the condition to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer including clearance sampling, prior to resumption of work.

3.2.1 Building Ventilation System and Critical Barriers

Building ventilation system supply and return air ducts in a regulated area must be isolated by airtight seals to prevent the spread of contamination throughout the system. The airtight seals must consist of 2 layers of polyethylene. Edges to wall, ceiling and floor surfaces must be sealed with industrial grade duct tape.

a. A Competent Person must supervise the work.

b. For indoor work, critical barriers must be placed over all openings to the regulated area.

c. Impermeable dropcloths must be placed on surfaces beneath all removal activity.

3.2.2 Protection of Existing Work to Remain

Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent work. Where such work is damaged or contaminated as verified by the Contracting Officer using visual inspection or sample analysis, it must be restored to its original condition or decontaminated by the Contractor at no expense to the Government as deemed appropriate by the Contracting Officer. This includes inadvertent spill of dirt, dust, or debris in which it is reasonable to conclude that asbestos may exist. When these spills occur, stop work immediately. Then clean up the spill. When satisfactory visual inspection and air sampling results are obtained from the PQP work may proceed at the discretion of the Contracting Officer.

3.2.3 Furnishings

Furniture and equipment will be removed from the area of work by the Government before asbestos work begins.

3.2.4 Precleaning

Wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces potentially contaminated with asbestos prior to establishment of an enclosure.

3.2.5 Asbestos Control Area Requirements

3.2.5.1 Negative Pressure Enclosure

Removal of asbestos material require the use of a 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. Negative pressure enclosure development must include protective covering of uncontaminated walls, and ceilings with a continuous membrane of two layers of minimum 6-mil plastic sheet sealed with tape to prevent water or other damage. Provide two layers of 6-mil plastic sheet over floors and extend a minimum of 12 inches up walls. Seal all joints with tape. Provide local exhaust system in the asbestos control area. Openings will be allowed in enclosures of asbestos control areas for personnel and equipment entry and exit, the supply and exhaust of air for the local exhaust system and the removal of properly containerized asbestos containing materials. Replace local exhaust system filters as required to maintain the efficiency of the system.

3.2.5.2 Glovebag

If the construction of a negative pressure enclosure is infeasible for the removal of asbestos material located in the building. Use alternate techniques as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated area with the use of rope or other continuous barriers, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control areas. The PQP must conduct personal samples of each worker 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 background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter whichever is greater, stop work, evacuate personnel in adjacent areas or provide personnel with approved protective equipment at the discretion of the Contracting Officer. This 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 obtained by the Contractor, the Government will determine which results predominate. If adjacent areas are contaminated as determined by the Contracting Officer, clean the contaminated areas, monitor, and visually inspect the area as specified herein.

3.2.5.3 Regulated Area for Class II Removal

Removal of asbestos containing floor tile/mastic, are Class II removal activities. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape; install critical barriers, splash guards and signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area except local exhaust. Place impermeable dropcloths on surfaces beneath removal activity extending out 3 feet in all directions. A detached decontamination system may be used. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If workers the airborne fiber concentration of the workers or designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work immediately and correct the situation.

3.2.6 Removal Procedures

Wet asbestos 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 6 mil plastic disposal bags. Remove asbestos containing material in a gradual manner, with continuous application of the amended water or wetting agent in such a manner that no asbestos material is disturbed prior to being adequately wetted. Where unusual circumstances prohibit the use of 6 mil plastic bags, submit an alternate proposal for containment of asbestos fibers to the Contracting Officer for approval. For example, in the case where both piping and insulation are to be removed, the Contractor may elect to wet the insulation, wrap the pipes and insulation in plastic and remove the pipe by sections. Containerize asbestos containing material while wet. Do not allow asbestos material to accumulate or become dry. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing material as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M.

3.2.6.1 Sealing Contaminated Items Designated for Disposal

Remove contaminated architectural, mechanical, and electrical appurtenances such as venetian blinds, full-height partitions, carpeting, duct work, pipes and fittings, radiators, light fixtures, conduit, panels, and other contaminated items designated for removal by completely coating the items with an asbestos lock-down encapsulant at the demolition site before removing the items from the asbestos control area. These items need not be vacuumed. The asbestos lock-down encapsulant must be tinted a contrasting color and spray-applied by airless method. Thoroughness of sealing operation must be visually gauged by the extent of colored coating on exposed surfaces. Lock-down encapsulants must comply with the performance requirements specified herein.

3.2.6.2 Exposed Pipe Insulation Edges

Contain edges of asbestos insulation to remain that are exposed by a removal operation. Wet and cut the rough ends true and square with sharp tools and then encapsulate the edges with a 1/4 inch thick layer of non-asbestos containing insulating cement troweled to a smooth hard finish. When cement is dry, lag the end with a layer of non-asbestos lagging cloth, overlapping the existing ends by at least 4 inches. When insulating cement and cloth is an impractical method of sealing a raw edge of asbestos, take appropriate steps to seal the raw edges as approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.7 Methods of Compliance

3.2.7.1 Mandated Practices

The specific abatement techniques and items identified must be detailed in the Contractor's AHAP. Use the following engineering controls and work practices in all operations, regardless of the levels of exposure:

a. Vacuum cleaners equipped with HEPA filters.

b. Wet methods or wetting agents except where it can be demonstrated that the use of wet methods is unfeasible due to the creation of electrical hazards, equipment malfunction, and in roofing.

c. Prompt clean-up and disposal.

d. Inspection and repair of polyethylene.

e. Cleaning of equipment and surfaces of containers prior to removing them from the equipment room or area.

3.2.7.2 Control Methods

Use the following control methods:

a. Local exhaust ventilation equipped with HEPA filter;

b. Enclosure or isolation of processes producing asbestos dust;

c. Where the feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs, use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels attainable and must supplement them by the use of respiratory protection.

3.2.7.3 Unacceptable Practices

The following work practices must not be used:

a. High-speed abrasive disc saws that are not equipped with point of cut ventilator or enclosures with HEPA filtered exhaust air.

b. Compressed air used to remove asbestos containing materials, unless the compressed air is used in conjunction with an enclosed ventilation system designed to capture the dust cloud created by the compressed air.

c. Dry sweeping, shoveling, or other dry clean up.

d. Employee rotation as a means of reducing employee exposure to asbestos.

3.2.8 Class I Work Procedures

In addition to requirements of paragraphs MANDATED PRACTICES and CONTROL METHODS, the following engineering controls and work practices must be used:

a. A Competent Person must supervise the installation and operation of the control methods.

b. For jobs involving the removal of more than 25 feet or 10 square feet of TSI or surfacing material, place critical barriers over all openings to the regulated area.

c. HVAC systems must be isolated in the regulated area by sealing with a double layer of plastic or air-tight rigid covers.

d. Impermeable dropcloths (6 mil or greater thickness) must be placed on surfaces beneath all removal activity.

e. Where a negative exposure assessment has not been provided or where exposure monitoring shows the PEL was exceeded, the regulated area must be ventilated with a HEPA unit and employees must use PPE.

3.2.9 Specific Control Methods for Class I Work

Use Class I work procedures, control methods and removal methods for the following ACM:

a. Spray Applied Fireproofing

b. Gypsum Wallboard and Joint Compound

c. Thermal System Insulation and Mudded Pipe Fittings

d. Plaster and Textured Ceilings and Walls

e. Vermiculite

3.2.9.1 Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE) System

The system must provide at least four air changes per hour inside the containment. The local exhaust unit equipment must be operated 24-hours per day until the containment is removed. The NPE must be smoke tested for leaks at the beginning of each shift and be sufficient to maintain a minimum pressure differential of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Pressure differential must be monitored continuously, 24-hours per day, with an automatic manometric recording instrument and Records must be provided daily on the same day collected to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer must be notified immediately if the pressure differential falls below the prescribed minimum. The building ventilation system must not be used as the local exhaust system for the regulated area. The NPE must terminate outdoors unless an alternate arrangement is allowed by the Contracting Officer. All filters used must be new at the beginning of the project and must be periodically changed as necessary and disposed of as ACM waste.

3.2.9.2 Glovebag Systems

Glovebags must be used without modification, smoke-tested for leaks, and completely cover the circumference of pipe or other structures where the work is to be done. Glovebags must be used only once and must not be moved. Glovebags must not be used on surfaces that have temperatures exceeding 150 degrees F. Prior to disposal, glovebags must be collapsed using a HEPA vacuum. Before beginning the operation, loose and friable material adjacent to the glovebag operation must be wrapped and sealed in 2 layers of plastic or otherwise rendered intact. At least two persons must perform glovebag removal. Asbestos regulated work areas must be established for glovebag abatement. Designated boundary limits for the asbestos work must be established with rope or other continuous barriers and all other requirements for asbestos control areas must be maintained, including area signage and boundary warning tape.

a. Attach HEPA vacuum systems to the bag to prevent collapse during removal of ACM.

b. The negative pressure glove boxes must be fitted with gloved apertures and a bagging outlet and constructed with rigid sides from metal or other material which can withstand the weight of the ACM and water used during removal. A negative pressure must be created in the system using a HEPA filtration system. The box must be smoke tested for leaks prior to each use.

3.2.9.3 Mini-Enclosure

Mini-containment (small walk-in enclosure) to accommodate no more than two persons, may be used if the disturbance or removal can be completely contained by the enclosure. The mini-enclosure must be inspected for leaks and smoke tested before each use. Air movement must be directed away from the employee's breathing zone within the mini-enclosure.

3.2.9.4 Wrap and Cut Operation

Prior to cutting pipe, the asbestos-containing insulation must be wrapped with polyethylene and securely sealed with duct tape to prevent asbestos becoming airborne as a result of the cutting process. The following steps must be taken: install glovebag, strip back sections to be cut 6 inches from point of cut, and cut pipe into manageable sections.

3.2.9.5 Class I Removal Method

Class I ACM must be removed using a control method described above. Prepare work area as previously specified. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated work area with the use of red barrier tape, critical barriers, signs, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control area. Spread one layer of 6-mil seamless plastic sheeting on the floor below the work area. Bag all asbestos debris which has fallen to the floor as asbestos-containing debris. Place all debris in plastic disposal bags of 6-mil minimum thickness. Once the material is in the disposal bag, apply additional water as needed to achieve "adequately wet" conditions for NESHAP compliance. Place bagged asbestos waste under negative pressure with the use of a HEPA vacuum, goose neck and duck tape to seal the bag, wash to remove any visible contamination and place into a second 6-mil minimum thickness disposal bag. Containerize asbestos containing waste while wet. Lower and otherwise handle asbestos containing materials as indicated in 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Conduct area monitoring of airborne fibers during the work shift at the designated limits of the asbestos work area and conduct personal samples of each worker engaged in the work. If the quantity of airborne asbestos fibers monitored at the breathing zone of the workers or the designated limits at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, stop work, and immediately correct the situation.

3.2.10 Class II Work Procedures

In addition to the requirements of paragraphs MANDATED PRACTICES and CONTROL METHODS, the following engineering controls and work practices must be used:

a. A Competent Person must supervise the work.

b. For indoor work, critical barriers must be placed over all openings to the regulated area.

c. Impermeable dropcloths must be placed on surfaces beneath all removal activity.

3.2.11 Air Sampling

Perform sampling of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, the Contractor's air monitoring plan and as specified herein. Sampling performed in accordance with

29 CFR 1926.1101 must be performed by the PQP. Sampling performed for environmental and quality control reasons must be performed by the PQP. Unless otherwise specified, use NIOSH Method 7400 for sampling and analysis. Monitoring 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. Results of breathing zone samples must be posted at the job site and made available to the Contracting Officer. Submit all documentation regarding initial exposure assessments, negative exposure assessments, and air-monitoring results.

3.2.11.1 Sampling Prior to Asbestos Work

Provide area air sampling and establish the baseline one day prior to the masking and sealing operations for each removal site. Establish the background by performing area sampling in similar but uncontaminated sites in the building.

3.2.11.2 Sampling During Asbestos Work

The PQP must provide personal and area sampling as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and governing environmental regulations. Breathing zone samples must be taken for at least 25 percent of the workers in each shift, or a minimum of two, whichever is greater. Air sample fiber counting must be completed, and results provided within 24-hours (breathing zone samples), and 24 hours (environmental/clearance monitoring) after completion of a sampling period. In addition, provided the same type of work is being performed, provide area sampling at least once every work shift close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the clean room entrance to the enclosure, and at the exhaust opening of the local exhaust system. 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 increase, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Where alternate methods are used, perform personal and area air sampling at locations and frequencies that will accurately characterize the evolving airborne asbestos levels. The written results must be signed by testing laboratory analyst, testing laboratory principal and the GC. The air sampling results must be documented on a Contractor's daily air monitoring log.

3.2.11.3 Final Clearance Requirements, NIOSH PCM Method

For PCM sampling and analysis using NIOSH NMAM Method 7400, the fiber concentration inside the abated regulated area, for each airborne sample, must be less than 0.01 f/cc. The abatement inside the regulated area is considered complete when every PCM final clearance sample is below the clearance limit. If any sample result is greater than 0.01 total f/cc, the asbestos fiber concentration (asbestos f/cc) must be confirmed from that same filter using NIOSH NMAM Method 7402 (TEM) at Contractor's expense. If any confirmation sample result is greater than 0.01 asbestos f/cc, abatement is incomplete and cleaning must be repeated at the Contractor's expense. Upon completion of any required recleaning, resampling with results to meet the above clearance criteria must be done at the Contractor's expense.

3.2.11.4 Sampling After Final Clean-Up (Clearance Sampling)

Provide area sampling of asbestos fibers using aggressive air sampling

techniques as defined in the EPA 560/5-85-024 and establish an airborne asbestos concentration of less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter after final clean-up but before removal of the enclosure or the asbestos work control area. After final cleanup and the asbestos control area is dry but prior to clearance sampling, the PQP must perform a visual inspection in accordance with ASTM E1368 to ensure that the asbestos control and work area is free of any accumulations of dirt, dust, or debris. Prepare a written report signed and dated by the PQP documenting that the asbestos control area is free of dust, dirt, and debris and all waste has been removed. Perform at least 5 samples. The asbestos fiber counts from these samples must be less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter or be not greater than the background, whichever is greater. Should any of the final samples indicate a higher value take appropriate actions to re-clean the area and repeat the sampling and analysis at the Contractor's expense.

3.2.11.5 Air Clearance Failure

If clearance sampling results fail to meet the final clearance requirements, pay all costs associated with the required recleaning, resampling, and analysis, until final clearance requirements are met.

3.2.12 Site Inspection

While performing asbestos engineering control work, the Contractor must be subject to on-site inspection by the Contracting Officer who may be assisted by or represented by safety or industrial hygiene personnel. If the work is found to be in violation of this specification, the Contracting Officer or his 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 must be at the Contractor's expense.

3.3 CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

3.3.1 Housekeeping

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. When asbestos removal is complete, all asbestos waste is removed from the work-site, and final clean-up is completed, the Contracting Officer will attest that the area is safe before the signs can be removed. After final clean-up and acceptable airborne concentrations are attained but before the HEPA unit is turned off and the enclosure removed, remove all pre-filters on the building HVAC system and provide new pre-filters. Dispose of filters as asbestos contaminated materials. Reestablish HVAC mechanical, and electrical systems in proper working order. The Contracting Officer will visually inspect all surfaces within the enclosure for residual material or accumulated dust or debris. The Contractor must re-clean all areas showing dust or residual materials. If re-cleaning is required, air sample and establish an acceptable asbestos airborne concentration after re-cleaning. The Contracting Officer must agree that the area is safe in writing before unrestricted entry will be permitted. The Government must have the option to perform monitoring to determine if the areas are safe before entry is permitted.

3.3.2 Title to Materials

All waste materials, except as specified otherwise, become the property of the Contractor and must be disposed of as specified in applicable local, State, and Federal regulations and herein.

3.3.3 Disposal of Asbestos

3.3.3.1 Procedure for Disposal

Coordinate all waste disposal manifests with the Contracting Officer and NAVFAC EV. Collect asbestos waste, contaminated waste water filters, asbestos contaminated water, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos contaminated clothing which may produce airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers and place in sealed fiber-proof, waterproof, non-returnable containers (e.g. double plastic bags 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 6 mils thick bags with the approved warnings and DOT labeling preprinted on the bag. Clearly indicate on the outside of each container the name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated. 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 Government 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 assigned by the Contracting Officer or his authorized representative. Comply with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, State, regional, and local standards for hauling and disposal. Sealed plastic bags may be dumped from drums into the burial site unless the bags have been broken or damaged. Damaged bags must remain in the drum and the entire contaminated drum must be buried. Uncontaminated drums may be recycled. Workers unloading the sealed drums must wear appropriate respirators and personal protective equipment when handling asbestos materials at the disposal site.

3.3.3.2 Asbestos Disposal Quantity Report

Direct the PQP to record and report, to the Contracting Officer, the amount of asbestos containing material removed and released for disposal. Deliver the report for the previous day at the beginning of each day shift with amounts of material removed during the previous day reported in linear feet or square feet as described initially in this specification and in cubic feet for the amount of asbestos containing material released for disposal.

Allow the GC to inspect, record and report the amount of asbestos containing material removed and released for disposal on a daily basis.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 02 83 00

LEAD REMEDIATION
11/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

Work shall be performed in accordance with 19a-111-1 to 11, 20-478-1 to 3, and 22a-449(c)-100-119.

1.2 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP Z9.2	(2018) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E1613	(2012) Standard Test Method for Determination of Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FAAS), or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GFAAS) Techniques
ASTM E1644	(2021) Standard Practice for Hot Plate Digestion of Dust Wipe Samples for the Determination of Lead
ASTM E1726	(2021) Standard Practice for Preparation of Soil Samples by Hotplate Digestion for Subsequent Lead Analysis
ASTM E1727	(2016) Standard Practice for Field Collection of Soil Samples for Subsequent Lead Determination
ASTM E1728/E1728M	(2020) Standard Practice for Collection of Settled Dust Samples Using Wipe Sampling Methods for Subsequent Lead Determination
ASTM E1792	(2020) Standard Specification for Wipe Sampling Materials for Lead in Surface Dust

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 701	(2019) Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

HUD 6780	(1995; Errata Aug 1996;Rev Ch. 7 - 1997) Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1926.21	Safety Training and Education
29 CFR 1926.33	Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records
29 CFR 1926.55	Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists
29 CFR 1926.59	Hazard Communication
29 CFR 1926.62	Lead
29 CFR 1926.65	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
29 CFR 1926.103	Respiratory Protection
29 CFR 1926.1126	Chromium
29 CFR 1926.1127	Cadmium
40 CFR 260	Hazardous Waste Management System: General
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 263	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 268	Land Disposal Restrictions
40 CFR 745	Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials

	Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
49 CFR 178	Specifications for Packagings

U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (NAVFAC)

ND OPNAVINST 5100.23	(2005; Rev G) Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 586	(2009; Reprint Sep 2022) UL Standard for Safety High-Efficiency Particulate, Air Filter Units

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS

19a-111-1 to 11	Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations
20-478-1 to 3	Standards for Licensure and Certification of Lead Abatement Contractors, Lead Consultants, and Lead Abatement Personnel
22a-449(c)-100-119	Hazardous Waste Management

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 Abatement

Measures defined in 40 CFR 745, Section 223, designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards.

1.3.2 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; to an airborne concentration of cadmium of 2.5 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an 8-hour period; to an airborne concentration of chromium (VI) of 2.5 micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an 8-hour period.

1.3.3 Area Sampling

Sampling of lead, cadmium, chromium concentrations within the lead, cadmium, chromium control area and inside the physical boundaries which is representative of the airborne lead, cadmium, chromium concentrations but is not collected in the breathing zone of personnel (approximately 5 to 6 feet above the floor).

1.3.4 Cadmium Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)

Five micrograms per cubic meter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average as determined by 29 CFR 1926.1127. If an employee is exposed for more than 8-hours in a work day, determine the PEL by the following formula:

PEL (micrograms/cubic meter of air) = 40/No. hrs worked per day

1.3.5 Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)

As used in this section refers to a person retained by the Contractor who is certified as an industrial hygienist and who is trained in the recognition and control of lead, cadmium and chromium hazards in accordance with current federal, State, and local regulations. CIH must be certified for comprehensive practice by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene. The Certified Industrial Hygienist must be independent of the Contractor and must have no employee or employer relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

1.3.6 Child-Occupied Facility

Real property which is a building or portion of a building constructed prior to 1978 visited regularly by the same child, six-years of age or under, on at least two different days within any week (Sunday through Saturday period), provided that each day's visit lasts at least 3-hours, and the combined annual visits last at least 60-hours. Child-occupied facilities include but are not limited to, day-care centers, preschools and kindergarten classrooms.

1.3.7 Chromium Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)

Five micrograms per cubic meter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average as determined by 29 CFR 1926.1126. If an employee is exposed for more than 8-hours in a work day, determine the PEL by the following formula:

PEL (micrograms/cubic meter of air) = 40/No. hrs worked per day

1.3.8 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, cadmium and chromium hazards in accordance with current federal, State, and local regulations and has the authority to take prompt corrective actions to control the lead, cadmium and chromium hazard. The Contractor may provide more than one CP as required to supervise and monitor the work. The CP must be a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene or a Certified Safety Professional (CSP) certified by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals or a licensed lead-based paint abatement Supervisor/Project Designer in the State of Connecticut.

1.3.9 Contaminated Room

Refers to a room for removal of contaminated personal protective equipment (PPE).

1.3.10 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.

1.3.11 Deleading

Activities conducted by a person who offers to eliminate lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards or paints containing cadmium/chromium or to plan such activities in commercial buildings, bridges or other structures.

1.3.12 Eight-Hour Time Weighted Average (TWA)

Airborne concentration of lead, cadmium, chromium to which an employee is exposed, averaged over an 8-hour workday as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

1.3.13 High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter Equipment

HEPA filtered vacuuming equipment with a UL 586 filter system capable of collecting and retaining lead, cadmium, chromium contaminated particulate. A high efficiency particulate filter demonstrates at least 99.97 percent efficiency against 0.3 micron or larger size particles.

1.3.14 Lead

Metallic lead, inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excludes other forms of organic lead compounds. The use of the term Lead in this section also refers to paints which contain detectable concentrations of Cadmium and Chromium. For the purposes of the section lead-based paint (LBP) and paint with lead (PWL) also contains cadmium and chromium.

1.3.15 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.

1.3.16 Lead-Based Paint Activities

In the case of target housing or child occupied facilities, lead-based paint activities include: a lead-based paint inspection, a risk assessment, or abatement of lead-based paint hazards.

1.3.17 Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Paint-lead hazard, dust-lead hazard or soil-lead hazard as identified in 40 CFR 745, Section 65. 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.

1.3.18 Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Control Area

A system of control methods to prevent the spread of lead, cadmium, chromium dust, paint chips or debris to adjacent areas that may include temporary containment, floor or ground cover protection, physical boundaries, and warning signs to prevent unauthorized entry of personnel. HEPA filtered local exhaust equipment may be used as engineering controls to further reduce personnel exposures or building/outdoor environmental contamination.

1.3.19 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 8-hours in a work day, determine the PEL by the following formula:

PEL (micrograms/cubic meter of air) = 400/No. hrs worked per day

1.3.20 Material Containing Lead/Paint with Lead (MCL/PWL)

Any material, including paint, which contains lead as determined by the testing laboratory using a valid test method. The requirements of this section does not apply if no detectable levels of lead are found using a quantitative method for analyzing paint or MCL using laboratory instruments with specified limits of detection (usually 0.01 percent). An X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument is not considered a valid test method.

1.3.21 Personal Sampling

Sampling of airborne lead, cadmium, chromium concentrations within the breathing zone of an employee to determine the 8-hour time weighted average concentration in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Samples must be representative of the employees' work tasks. Breathing zone must be considered an area within a hemisphere, forward of the shoulders, with a radius of 6 to 9 inches and centered at the nose or mouth of an employee.

1.3.22 Physical Boundary

Area physically roped or partitioned off around lead, cadmium, chromium control area to limit unauthorized entry of personnel.

1.3.23 Target Housing

Residential real property which is housing constructed prior to 1978, except housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities (unless any one or more children age 6-years or under resides or is expected to reside in such housing for the elderly or persons with disabilities) or any zero bedroom dwelling.

1.4 DESCRIPTION

Construction activities impacting PWL or material containing lead, cadmium, chromium which are covered by this specification include the demolition or removal of material containing lead, cadmium, chromium in any condition, located within or on the building and as indicated on the drawings. The work covered by this section includes work tasks and the precautions specified in this section for the protection of building occupants and the environment during and after the performance of the hazard abatement activities.

1.4.1 Protection of Existing Areas To Remain

Project work including, but not limited to, lead, cadmium, chromium hazard abatement work, storage, transportation, and disposal must be performed without damaging or contaminating adjacent work and areas. Where such work or areas are damaged or contaminated, restore work and areas to the original condition.

1.4.2 Coordination with Other Work

Coordinate with work being performed in adjacent areas to ensure there are no exposure issues. Explain coordination procedures in the Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Compliance Plan and describe how the Contractor will prevent lead, cadmium and chromium exposure to other contractors and Government personnel performing work unrelated to lead, cadmium and chromium activities.

1.4.3 Sampling and Analysis

Submit a log of the analytical results from sampling conducted during the abatement. Keep the log of results current with project activities and brief the results to the Contracting Officer as analytical results are reported.

1.4.3.1 Dust Wipe Materials, Sampling and Analysis

Sampling must conform to ASTM E1728/E1728M and ASTM E1792. Analysis must conform to ASTM E1613 and ASTM E1644.

1.4.3.2 Soil Sampling and Analysis

Sampling must conform to ASTM E1727. Analysis must conform to ASTM E1613 and ASTM E1726.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Competent Person Qualifications; G

Training Certification; G

Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report; G

Medical Examinations; G

Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Waste Management Plan; G

Licenses, Permits and Notifications; G

Occupant Protection Plan; G

Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Compliance Plan; G

Written Evidence of TSD Approval; G

SD-03 Product Data

Respirators; G

Vacuum Filters; G

Negative Air Pressure System; G

Materials and Equipment; G

Expendable Supplies; G

Local Exhaust Equipment; G

Pressure Differential Automatic Recording Instrument; G

Pressure Differential Log; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Sampling and Analysis; G

Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report; G

Sampling Results; G

Pressure Differential Recordings For Local Exhaust System; G

SD-07 Certificates

Testing Laboratory; G

Third Party Consultant Qualifications; G

Occupant Notification; G

Notification of the Commencement of LBP Hazard Abatement; G

Clearance Certification; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Hazardous Waste Manifest; G

Turn-In Documents or Weight Tickets; G

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Qualifications

1.6.1.1 Competent Person (CP)

Submit name, address, and telephone number of the CP selected to perform responsibilities specified in paragraph COMPETENT PERSON (CP) RESPONSIBILITIES. Provide documented construction project-related experience with implementation of OSHA's Lead in Construction standard (29 CFR 1926.62), Chromium standard (29 CFR 1926.1126), Cadmium standard (29 CFR 1926.1127) which shows ability to assess occupational and environmental exposure to lead, cadmium, chromium; experience with the use of respirators, personal protective equipment and other exposure reduction methods to protect employee health. Demonstrate a minimum of 3 years experience implementing OSHA's Lead in Construction standard (29 CFR 1926.62), Chromium standard (29 CFR 1926.1126), and Cadmium standard (29 CFR 1926.1127). Submit proper documentation that the CP is trained and licensed and certified in accordance with federal, State and local laws. The competent person must be a licensed lead-based paint abatement Supervisor/Project Designer in the State of Connecticut.

1.6.1.2 Training Certification

Submit a certificate for each worker and supervisor, signed and dated by the accredited training provider, stating that the employee has received the required lead, cadmium and chromium training specified in

29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127, 40 CFR 745 and is certified to perform or supervise deleading, lead removal or demolition activities in the State of Connecticut.

1.6.1.3 Testing Laboratory

Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the testing laboratory selected to perform the air analysis, testing, and reporting of airborne concentrations of lead, cadmium and chromium. Use a laboratory participating in the EPA National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) by being accredited 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. Laboratories selected to perform blood lead analysis must be OSHA approved.

1.6.1.4 Third Party Consultant Qualifications

Submit the name, address and telephone number of the third party consultant selected to perform the wipe sampling for determining concentrations of lead, cadmium and chromium in dust. 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.

1.6.1.5 Certified Risk Assessor

The Certified Risk Assessor must be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 745, Section 226 and be responsible to perform the clearance sampling, clearance sample data evaluation and summarize clearance sampling results in a section of the abatement report. The risk assessor must sign the abatement report to indicate clearance requirements for the contract have been met.

1.6.2 Requirements

1.6.2.1 Competent Person (CP) Responsibilities

a. Verify training meets all federal, State, and local requirements.

b. Review and approve Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Compliance Plan for conformance to the applicable referenced standards.

c. Continuously inspect LBP/PWL or MCL work for conformance with the approved plan.

d. Perform (or oversee performance of) air sampling. Recommend upgrades or downgrades (whichever is appropriate based on exposure) on the use of PPE (respirators included) and engineering controls.

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. Supervise final cleaning of the lead, cadmium, chromium control area, take clearance wipe samples if necessary; review clearance sample

results and make recommendations for further cleaning.

h. Certify the conditions of the work as called for elsewhere in this specification.

i. The CP must be certified pursuant to 40 CFR 745, Section 226 and is responsible for development and implementation of the occupant protection plan, the abatement report and supervise lead, cadmium and chromium hazard abatement work activities.

1.6.2.2 Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Compliance Plan

Submit a detailed job-specific plan of the work procedures to be used in the disturbance of lead, cadmium and chromium, LBP/PWL or MCL. Include in the plan a sketch showing the location, size, and details of lead, cadmium, chromium control areas, critical barriers, physical boundaries, location and details of decontamination facilities, viewing ports, and mechanical ventilation system. Include a description of equipment and materials, work practices, controls and job responsibilities for each activity from which lead, cadmium, chromium is emitted. Include in the plan, eating, drinking, smoking, hygiene facilities and sanitary procedures, interface of trades, sequencing of lead, cadmium, chromium related work, collected waste water and dust containing lead, cadmium, chromium and debris, air sampling, respirators, personal protective equipment, and a detailed description of the method of containment of the operation to ensure that lead, cadmium, chromium is not released outside of the lead, cadmium, chromium control area. Include site preparation, cleanup and clearance procedures. Include occupational and environmental sampling, training and strategy, sampling and analysis strategy and methodology, frequency of sampling, duration of sampling, and qualifications of sampling personnel in the air sampling portion of the plan. Include a description of arrangements made among contractors on multicontractor worksites to inform affected employees and to clarify responsibilities to control exposures.

The plan must be developed and signed by a certified Lead Project Designer in the State of Connecticut. The plan must include the name and certification number of the person signing the plan.

In occupied buildings, the plan must also include an occupant protection program that describes the measures that will be taken during the work to notify and protect the building occupants.

1.6.2.3 Occupational and Environmental Assessment Data Report

If initial monitoring is necessary, submit occupational and environmental sampling results to the Contracting Officer within three working days of collection, signed by the testing laboratory employee performing the analysis, the employee that performed the sampling, and the CP.

In order to reduce the full implementation of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 the Contractor must provide documentation. Submit a report that supports the determination to reduce full implementation of the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62,29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and supporting the Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Compliance Plan.

a. The initial monitoring must 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 per 29 CFR 1926.62,29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. The data must represent the worker's regular daily exposure to lead, cadmium, chromium for stated work.

b. Submit worker exposure data gathered during the task based trigger operations of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 with a complete process description. This includes manual demolition, manual scraping, manual sanding, heat gun, power tool cleaning, rivet busting, cleanup of dry expendable abrasives, abrasive blast enclosure removal, abrasive blasting, welding, cutting and torch burning where lead, cadmium and chromium containing coatings are present.

c. The initial assessment must determine the requirement for further monitoring and the need to fully implement the control and protective requirements including the lead, cadmium, chromium compliance plan per 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

1.6.2.4 Medical Examinations

Submit pre-work blood lead levels and post-work blood lead levels for all workers performing lead, cadmium, chromium activities during the execution of the work. Initial medical surveillance as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 must be made available to all employees exposed to lead, cadmium, chromium at any time (one day) above the action level. Full medical surveillance must be made available to all employees on an annual basis who are or may be exposed to lead, cadmium and chromium in excess of the action level for more than 30 days a year or as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Adequate records must show that employees meet the medical surveillance requirements of 29 CFR 1926.33, 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and 29 CFR 1926.103. Provide medical surveillance to all personnel exposed to lead, cadmium, chromium as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Maintain complete and accurate medical records of employees for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

1.6.2.5 Training

Train each employee performing work that disturbs lead, cadmium, chromium, who performs LBP/MCL/PWL 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, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127, 40 CFR 745 and State and local regulations where appropriate.

1.6.2.6 Respiratory Protection Program

a. Provide each employee required to wear a respirator a respirator fit test at the time of initial fitting and at least annually thereafter as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

b. Establish and implement a respiratory protection program as required by 29 CFR 1926.103, 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and 29 CFR 1926.55.

1.6.2.7 Hazard Communication Program

Establish and implement a Hazard Communication Program as required by 29 CFR 1926.59.

1.6.2.8 Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Waste Management

The Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Waste Management Plan must comply with applicable requirements of federal, State, and local hazardous waste regulations and address:

a. Identification and classification of 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 USEPA State (in accordance with Connecticut) and local hazardous waste permit applications, permits, manifests, and USEPA 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. Proper containment of the waste includes using acceptable waste containers (e.g., 55-gallon drums) as well as proper marking/labeling of the containers. Clean up and containerize wastes daily.

h. Include any process that may alter or treat waste rendering a hazardous waste non-hazardous.

i. Unit cost for hazardous waste disposal according to this plan.

1.6.2.9 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 lead, cadmium and chromium. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127, EM 385-1-1, ND OPNAVINST 5100.23. Submit matters regarding interpretation of standards to the Contracting Officer for resolution before starting work. Where specification requirements and the referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements apply.

Licensing and certification in the state of Connecticut is required.

1.6.3 Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system that creates a negative pressure of at least 0.02 inches of water relative to the pressure external to the enclosure and operate it continuously, 24-hours a day, until the temporary enclosure of the lead, cadmium, chromium control area is removed. Submit pressure differential recordings for each work day to the PQP for review and to the Contracting Officer within 24-hours from the end of each work day.

1.6.4 Licenses, Permits and Notifications

Certify and submit in writing to the Regional Office of the EPA, state's environmental protection agency responsible for lead hazard abatement activities, and the Contracting Officer at least 10 days prior to the commencement of work that licenses, permits and notifications have been obtained. All associated fees or costs incurred in obtaining the licenses, permits, and notifications are included in the contract price.

1.6.5 Occupant Protection Plan

The certified project designer must develop and implement an Occupant Protection Plan describing the measures and management procedures to be taken during lead, cadmium, and chromium hazard abatement activities to protect the building occupants/building facilities and the outside environment from exposure to any lead, cadmium, and chromium contamination while lead, cadmium, and chromium hazard abatement activities are performed.

1.6.6 Pre-Construction Conference

Along with the CP, meet with the Contracting Officer to discuss in detail the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Waste Management Plan and the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan, including procedures and precautions for the work.

1.7 EQUIPMENT

1.7.1 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, cadmium and chromium dust, fume, and mist. Respirators must comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

1.7.2 Special Protective Clothing

Personnel exposed to lead, cadmium, chromiumcontaminated dust must wear proper disposable protective whole body clothing, head covering, gloves, eye, and foot coverings as required by 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. Furnish proper disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Reduce the level of protection only after obtaining approval from the CP.

1.7.3 Rental Equipment Notification

If rental equipment is to be used during PWL or MCL handling and disposal, notify the rental agency in writing concerning the intended use of the equipment.

1.7.4 Vacuum Filters

UL 586 labeled HEPA filters.

1.7.5 Equipment for Government Personnel

Furnish the Contracting Officer with two complete sets of personal

protective equipment (PPE) daily, as required herein, for entry into and inspection of the lead, cadmium and chromium removal work within the lead, cadmium and chromium controlled area. Personal protective equipment must include disposable whole body covering, including appropriate foot, head, eye, and hand protection. PPE remains the property of the Contractor. The Government will provide respiratory protection for the Contracting Officer.

1.7.6 Abrasive Removal Equipment

The use of powered machine for vibrating, sanding, grinding, or abrasive blasting is prohibited unless equipped with local exhaust ventilation systems equipped with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.

1.7.7 Negative Air Pressure System

1.7.7.1 Minimum Requirements

Do not proceed with work in the area until containment is set up and HEPA filtration systems are in place. The negative air pressure system must meet the requirements of ASSP Z9.2 including approved HEPA filters in accordance with UL 586. Negative air pressure equipment must be equipped with new HEPA filters, and be sufficient to maintain a minimum pressure differential of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Negative air pressure system minimum requirements are listed as follows:

a. The unit must be capable of delivering its rated volume of air with a clean first stage filter, an intermediate filter and a primary HEPA filter in place.

b. The HEPA filter must be certified as being capable of trapping and retaining mono-disperse particles as small as 0.3 micrometers at a minimum efficiency of 99.97 percent.

c. The unit must be capable of continuing to deliver no less than 70 percent of rated capacity when the HEPA filter is 70 percent full or measures 2.5 inches of water static pressure differential on a magnehelic gauge.

d. Equip the unit with a manometer-type negative pressure differential monitor with minor scale division of 0.02 inch of water and accuracy within plus or minus 1.0 percent. The manometer must be calibrated daily as recommended by the manufacturer.

e. Equip the unit with a means for the operator to easily interpret the readings in terms of the volumetric flow rate of air per minute moving through the machine at any given moment.

f. Equip the unit with an electronic mechanism that automatically shuts the machine off in the event of a filter breach or absence of a filter.

g. Equip the unit with an audible horn that sounds an alarm when the machine has shut itself off.

h. Equip the unit with an automatic safety mechanism that prevents a worker from improperly inserting the main HEPA filter.

1.7.7.2 Auxiliary Generator

Provide an auxiliary generator with capacity to power a minimum of 50 percent of the negative air machines at any time during the work. When power fails, the generator controls must automatically start the generator and switch the negative air pressure system machines to generator power. The generator must not present a carbon monoxide hazard to workers.

1.7.8 Vacuum Systems

Vacuum systems must be suitably sized for the project, and filters must be capable of trapping and retaining all mono-disperse particles as small as 0.3 micrometers (mean aerodynamic diameter) at a minimum efficiency of 99.97 percent. Properly dispose of used filters that are being replaced.

1.7.9 Heat Blower Guns

Heat blower guns must be flameless, electrical, paint-softener type with controls to limit temperature to 1,100 degrees F. Heat blower must be (grounded) 120 volts ac, and must be equipped with cone, fan, glass protector and spoon reflector nozzles.

1.8 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

1.8.1 Protection of Existing Work to Remain

Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent areas. Where existing work is damaged or contaminated, restore work to its original condition or better as determined by the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Keep materials and equipment needed to complete the project available and on the site. Submit a description of the materials and equipment required; including Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for material brought onsite to perform the work.

2.1.1 Expendable Supplies

Submit a description of the expendable supplies required.

2.1.1.1 Polyethylene Bags

Disposable bags must be polyethylene plastic and be a minimum of 6 mils thick (4 mils thick if double bags are used) or any other thick plastic material shown to demonstrate at least equivalent performance; and capable of being made leak-tight. Leak-tight means that solids, liquids or dust cannot escape or spill out.

2.1.1.2 Polyethylene Leak-tight Wrapping

Wrapping used to wrap lead, cadmium, chromium contaminated debris must be polyethylene plastic that is a minimum of 6 mils thick or any other thick plastic material shown to demonstrate at least equivalent performance.

2.1.1.3 Polyethylene Sheeting

Sheeting must be polyethylene plastic with a minimum thickness of 6 mil, or any other thick plastic material shown to demonstrate at least equivalent performance; and be provided in the largest sheet size reasonably accommodated by the project to minimize the number of seams. Where the project location constitutes an out of the ordinary potential for fire, or where unusual fire hazards cannot be eliminated, provide flame-resistant polyethylene sheets which conform to the requirements of NFPA 701.

2.1.1.4 Tape and Adhesive Spray

Tape and adhesive must be capable of sealing joints between polyethylene sheets and for attachment of polyethylene sheets to adjacent surfaces. After dry application, tape or adhesive must retain adhesion when exposed to wet conditions, including amended water. Tape must be minimum 2 inches wide, industrial strength.

2.1.1.5 Containers

When used, containers must be leak-tight and be labeled in accordance with EPA, DOT and OSHA standards.

2.1.1.6 Chemical Paint Strippers

Chemical paint strippers must not contain methylene chloride and be formulated to prevent stain, discoloration, or raising of the substrate materials.

2.1.1.7 Chemical Paint Stripper Neutralizer

Neutralizers for paint strippers must be compatible with the substrate and suitable for use with the chemical stripper that has been applied to the surface.

2.1.1.8 Detergents and Cleaners

Detergents or cleaning agents must not contain trisodium phosphate and have demonstrated effectiveness in lead, cadmium and chromium control work using cleaning techniques specified by HUD 6780 guidelines.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Protection

3.1.1.1 Notification

a. Notify the Contracting Officer 20 days prior to the start of any lead, cadmium and chromium work.

b. Occupant Notification

Submit occupant written acknowledgment of the delivery of lead hazard information pamphlet (EPA 747-K-99-001 "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home") prior to commencing the renovation work for each affected unit using language provided in 40 CFR 745 Subpart E.

c. Notification of the Commencement of LBP Hazard Abatement

Submit a copy of the notification of the commencement of LBP hazard abatement to occupants according to the procedures established by the Contracting Officer.

3.1.1.2 Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Control Area

a. Physical Boundary - Provide physical boundaries around the lead, cadmium, chromium control area by roping off the area designated in the work plan or providing curtains, portable partitions or other enclosures to ensure that lead, cadmium and chromium will not escape outside of the lead, cadmium and chromium control area. Prohibit the general public from accessing the lead, cadmium, and chromium control areas.

b. Warning Signs - Provide warning signs at approaches to lead, cadmium, and chromium control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary precautions before entering the area. Signs must comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62.

3.1.1.3 Furnishings

The Government will remove furniture and equipment from the building before lead, cadmium and chromium work begins.

3.1.1.4 Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems

Shut down, lock out, and isolate HVAC systems that supply, exhaust, or pass through the lead, cadmium, and chromium control areas. Seal intake and exhaust vents in the lead, and cadmium, chromium control area with 6 mil plastic sheet and tape. Seal seams in HVAC components that pass through the lead, cadmium, chromium control area.

3.1.1.5 Local Exhaust System

Provide a local exhaust system in the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area in accordance with ASSP Z9.2, 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126 and 29 CFR 1926.1127 that will provide at least 4 air changes per hour inside of the negative pressure enclosure. Local exhaust equipment must be operated 24-hours per day, until the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area is removed and must be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Maintain a minimum pressure differential in the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area of minus 0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Provide continuous 24-hour per day monitoring of the pressure differential with a pressure differential automatic recording instrument. The building ventilation system must not be used as the local exhaust system for the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area. Filters on exhaust equipment must conform to ASSP Z9.2 and UL 586. Terminate the local exhaust system out of doors and remote from any public access or ventilation system intakes.

3.1.1.6 Negative Air Pressure System Containment

a. Operate the negative air pressure systems to provide at least 4 air changes per hour inside the containment. Operate the local exhaust unit equipment continuously until the containment is removed. Smoke

test the negative air pressure system for leaks at the beginning of each shift. The certified supervisor is responsible to continuously monitor and keep a pressure differential log with an automatic manometric recording instrument. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately if the pressure differential falls below the prescribed minimum. Submit the continuously monitored pressure differential log, as specified. Do not use the building ventilation system as the local exhaust system. Terminate the local exhaust system out of doors unless the Contracting Officer allows an alternate arrangement. All filters must be new at the beginning of the project and be periodically changed as necessary to maintain specified pressure differential and disposed of as lead, cadmium and chromium contaminated waste.

b. Discontinuing Negative Air Pressure System. Operate the negative air pressure system continuously during abatement activities unless otherwise authorized by the Contracting Officer. At the completion of the project, units must be run until full cleanup has been completed and final clearance testing requirements have been met. Dismantling of the negative air pressure systems must be approved by the Contracting Officer be as presented in the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan. Seal the HEPA filter machine intakes with polyethylene to prevent environmental contamination.

3.1.1.7 Decontamination Shower Facility

Provide clean and contaminated change rooms and shower facilities in accordance with this specification and 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

3.1.1.8 Eye Wash Station

Provide suitable facilities within the work area for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes where eyes may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials.

3.1.1.9 Mechanical Ventilation System

a. Use adequate ventilation to control personnel exposure to lead, cadmium and chromium in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127. To the extent feasible, use local exhaust ventilation or other collection systems, approved by the CP. Evaluate and maintain local exhaust ventilation systems in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127.

b. Vent local exhaust outside the building and away from building ventilation intakes or ensure system is connected to HEPA filters.

c. Use locally exhausted, power actuated tools or manual hand tools.

3.1.1.10 Personnel Protection

Personnel must wear and use protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, or drinking or application of cosmetics is not permitted in the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area. No one will be permitted in the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area unless they have been appropriately trained and provided with protective equipment.

3.2 ERECTION

3.2.1 Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Control Area Requirements

Establish a lead, cadmium, and chromium control area by completely establishing barriers and physical boundaries around the area or structure where PWL or MCL removal operations will be performed.

Full containment - Contain removal operations by the use of critical barriers, HEPA filtered exhaust, and a negative pressure enclosure system with decontamination facilities and with HEPA filtered exhaust if required by the CP. For containment areas larger than 1,000 square feet install a minimum of two 18 inch 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.

3.3 APPLICATION

3.3.1 Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Work

Perform lead, cadmium, and chromium work in accordance with approved Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan. Use procedures and equipment required to limit occupational exposure and environmental contamination with lead, cadmium, chromium when the work is performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127, or 40 CFR 745, and as specified herein. Dispose of all PWL or MCL and associated waste in compliance with federal, State, and local requirements.

3.3.2 Paint with Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium or Material Containing Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Removal

Manual or power sanding or grinding of lead, cadmium, chromium surfaces or materials is not permitted unless tools are equipped with HEPA attachments or wet methods. The dry sanding or grinding of surfaces that contain lead, cadmium, and chromium is prohibited. Provide methodology for removing lead, cadmium, chromium in the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan. Select lead, cadmium, and chromium removal processes to minimize contamination of work areas outside the control area with lead, cadmium, and chromium contaminated dust or other lead, cadmium, and chromium contaminated debris or waste and to ensure that unprotected personnel are not exposed to hazardous concentrations of lead, cadmium, and chromium. Describe this removal process in the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan.

Provide methodology for lead, cadmium and chromium, LBP/PWL removal and processes to minimize contamination of work areas outside the control area with lead, cadmium, and chromium contaminated dust or other lead, cadmium, and chromium contaminated debris/waste and to ensure that unprotected personnel are not exposed to hazardous concentrations of lead, cadmium, and chromium. Describe this lead, cadmium and chromium, LBP/PWL removal/control process in the Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Compliance Plan.

3.3.2.1 Paint with Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium or Material Containing Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium - Indoor Removal

Perform manual removal in the lead, cadmium, and chromium control areas using enclosures, barriers or containments and powered locally exhausted tools equipped with HEPA filters. Collect residue and debris for disposal in accordance with federal, State, and local requirements.

3.3.2.2 Paint with Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium or Material Containing Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium - Outdoor Removal

Perform outdoor removal as indicated in federal, State, and local regulations and in the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan. The worksite preparation (barriers or containments) must be job dependent and presented in the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan.

3.3.3 Personnel Exiting Procedures

Whenever personnel exit the lead, cadmium, and chromium controlled area, they must perform the following procedures and must not leave the work place wearing any clothing or equipment worn in the control area:

a. Vacuum all clothing before entering the contaminated change room.

b. Remove protective clothing in the contaminated change room, and place them in an approved impermeable disposal bag.

c. Wash hands and face at the site, don appropriate disposable or uncontaminated reusable clothing, move to an appropriate shower facility, shower.

d. Change to clean clothes prior to leaving the clean clothes storage area.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Tests

3.4.1.1 Air Sampling

Conduct sampling for lead, cadmium, and chromium in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and as specified herein. Air sampling must be directed or performed by the CP.

a. The CP must be on the job site directing the air sampling and inspecting the PWL or MCL removal work to ensure that the requirements of the contract have been satisfied during the entire PWL or MCL operation.

b. 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 twenty-five percent of the work crew or a minimum of two employees, whichever is greater, during each work shift.

c. Submit results of air samples, signed by the CP, within 72-hours after the air samples are taken.

d. Conduct area air sampling daily, on each shift in which lead, cadmium and chromium and lead-based paint removal operations are performed, in areas immediately adjacent to the lead, cadmium and chromium control area. Conduct sufficient area monitoring to ensure unprotected personnel are not exposed at or above 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air or 2.5 micrograms of cadmium/chromium per cubic meter of air. If 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air or 2.5 micrograms of cadmium/chromium per cubic meter of air is reached or exceeded, stop work, correct the conditions(s) causing the increased

levels. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Determine if condition(s) require any further change in work methods. Resume removal work only after the CP and the Contracting Officer give approval.

3.4.1.2 Testing of Material Containing Lead, Cadmium, Chromium Residue

Test residue in accordance with 40 CFR 261 for hazardous waste.

3.5 CLEANING AND DISPOSAL

3.5.1 Cleanup

Maintain surfaces of the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area free of accumulations of dust and debris. Restrict the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the work area. Do not dry sweep or use pressurized air to clean up the area. At the end of each shift and when the lead, cadmium, and chromium operation has been completed, clean the controlled area of all visible contamination by vacuuming with a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner, wet mopping the area and wet wiping the area as indicated by the Lead, Cadmium, and Chromium Compliance Plan. Reclean areas showing dust or debris. After visible dust and debris is removed, wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces in the controlled area. If adjacent areas become contaminated at any time during the work, clean, and visually inspect all contaminated areas. The CP must then certify in writing that the area has been cleaned of lead, cadmium and chromium contamination before clearance testing.

3.5.1.1 Clearance Certification

The CP must certify in writing that air samples collected outside the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area during paint removal operations are less than 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of airand less than 2.5 micrograms of cadmium/chromium 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, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127; and that there were no visible accumulations of material and dust containing lead, cadmium, and chromium left in the work site. Do not remove the lead, cadmium, and chromium control area or roped off boundary and warning signs prior to the Contracting Officer's acknowledgement of receipt of the CP certification.

3.5.2 Disposal

Contact the Contracting Officer or designated representative for the facility RCRA identification number that is to be used on each manifest.

Submit a copy of the applicable EPA and or state permit(s), manifest(s), or license(s) for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous lead material by permitted facilities. Hazardous lead material waste manifests must be reviewed, signed, and approved by the Contracting Officer before the Contractor may ship waste. To obtain specific disposal instructions, coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office. Refer to location special requirements for the Installation Point of Contact information.

a. Dispose of material, whether hazardous or non-hazardous in accordance with all laws and provisions and all federal, State, or local

regulations. Ensure all waste is properly characterized. The result of each waste characterization (TCLP for RCRA materials) will dictate disposal requirements.

b. Contractor is responsible for segregation of waste. Collect lead, cadmium, chromium contaminated waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and lead, cadmium, and chromium contaminated clothing that may produce airborne concentrations of lead, cadmium, and chromium particles. Label the containers in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1926.1126, 29 CFR 1926.1127 and 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262 and corresponding state regulations.

c. Dispose of lead, cadmium, and chromium contaminated material classified as hazardous waste at an EPA or State approved hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility off Government property.

d. Accumulate waste materials in U.S. Department of Transportation (49 CFR 178) approved 55-gallon drums or appropriately sized container for smaller volumes. Properly label each drum to identify the type of hazardous material (49 CFR 172). For hazardous waste, the collection container requires marking/labeling in accordance with 40 CFR 262 and corresponding state regulations during the accumulation/collection timeframe. The Contracting Officer or an authorized representative will assign an area for accumulation of waste containers. Coordinate authorized accumulation volumes and time limits with the host installation environmental function.

e. Handle, store, transport, and dispose lead, cadmium, chromium or lead, cadmium, and chromium 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.

f. All lead, cadmium, and chromium waste generation, management, and disposal will be coordinated with the host installation environmental function.

3.5.2.1 Disposal Documentation

Coordinate all disposal or off-site shipments of lead, cadmium, and chromium waste with the host installation environmental function. Submit written evidence of TSD approval to demonstrate the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSD) is approved for lead, cadmium, chromium disposal by the EPA, State, or local regulatory agencies. Submit one copy of the completed hazardous waste manifest, signed, and dated by the initial transporter in accordance with 40 CFR 262. rovide a certificate that the waste was accepted by the disposal facility. Provide turn-in documents or weight tickets for non-hazardous waste disposal.

3.5.2.2 Payment for Hazardous Waste

Payment for disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste will not be made until a signed copy of the manifest from the treatment or disposal

facility is received and approved by the Contracting Officer. The manifest must detail and certify the amount of lead, cadmium, and chromium containing materials or non-hazardous waste delivered to the treatment or disposal facility.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 05 05 20

POST-INSTALLED CONCRETE AND MASONRY ANCHORS
05/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI)

ACI 355.2	(2007) Qualification of Post-Installed Mechanical Anchors in Concrete and Commentary
ACI 355.4	(2011) Qualification of Post-Installed Adhesive Anchors in Concrete (ACI 355.4) and Commentary

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A36/A36M	(2019) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A153/A153M	(2016a) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A193/A193M	(2020) Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service and Other Special Purpose Applications
ASTM A615/A615M	(2020) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM E488/E488M	(2022) Standard Test Methods for Strength of Anchors in Concrete Elements
ASTM F1554	(2020) Standard Specification for Anchor Bolts, Steel, 36, 55, and 105-ksi Yield Strength

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC IBC	(2018) International Building Code

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

1.2 APPLICABILITY

This guide specification covers the requirements for all anchors that are post-installed into hardened concrete, concrete masonry, or brick. This guide specification does not cover through bolts, powder or pneumatic actuated nails, or cast in anchors. Refer to Section 05 50 13 MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS for requirements of through bolts, powder or pneumatic actuated nails, or cast in anchors.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 Anchor

"Anchor" includes steel elements post-installed into hardened concrete, concrete masonry, or brick and used to transmit applied loads.

1.3.2 Periodic Special Inspections

"Periodic Special Inspection" as used herein means that, as a minimum, the Post-Installed Anchor Special Inspector must perform inspections in accordance with this specification.

1.3.3 Continuous Special Inspections

"Continuous Special Inspection" as used herein means that the Post-Installed Anchor Special Inspector observes the drilling and cleaning of holes, the injection of adhesive into the holes, and the insertion of anchors into the holes. When applicable for the type of installation, or as indicated in the project drawings, "Continuous Special Inspection" also includes observation of measures to secure the anchor during the adhesive curing period.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Installer Qualifications; G

Post-Installed Anchor Special Inspector Qualifications; G

SD-03 Product Data

Mechanical Anchors in Concrete; G

Adhesive Anchor System in Concrete; G

Mechanical and Adhesive Anchors in Masonry; G

Non-Shrink, Non-Metallic Grout; G

Recycled Content for Metal; S

SD-06 Test Reports

Post-Installed Anchor Special Inspections Report; G

SD-07 Certificates

Post-Installed Anchor Certification; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Manufacturer's Printed Installation Instructions; G

Non-Shrink, Non-Metallic Grout; G

Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Perform all work in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and all manufacturer's instructions and recommendations. To protect personnel from overexposure to toxic materials, conform to the applicable manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or local regulation. Submit the MSDS for epoxies and other potentially hazardous materials.

1.5.1 Qualifications

The submittals must identify individuals who will be working on this contract and their relevant experience and training. Do not make changes in approved personnel without prior approval of the Contracting Officer.

1.5.1.1 Installer Qualifications

Each worker engaged in the installation of post-installed anchors must have satisfactorily completed an applicable certification program or equivalent instruction program through the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative for all anchoring products they will install. A manufacturer's representative must train all installers per the installation instructions as listed in the ICC-ES Evaluation Report for the anchor being installed. Training must consist of a review and performance test of the complete installation process, including but not limited to:

(1) Hole drilling procedure

(2) Hole preparation & cleaning technique

(3) Adhesive injection technique & dispenser training / maintenance

(4) Anchor/threaded rod preparation and installation

(5) Rebar dowel preparation and installation

(6) Proof loading/torquing

(7) Installation in horizontal and upward orientations

Submit certification for each worker showing that they have completed the above training within three years prior to onsite work. Certification must include organization or manufacturer's name, instructor's name and qualifications, trainee's name, list of instruction received, date of instruction, and confirmation of successful performance tests.

1.5.1.2 Post-Installed Anchor Special Inspector Qualifications

The Contractor must retain the services of a third party Special Inspector independent of the installing contractor and manufacturer. The individual(s) who perform special inspections for post-installed anchors must meet all Installer Qualification requirements and have a minimum of 3 years of experience as a Special Inspector on previous projects involving similar scope of work. Submit resumes, pertinent information, past experience, and training.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.6.1 Packing, Shipping, Handling, and Unloading

Deliver products to job site in manufacturer's or distributor's original packaging undamaged, complete with installation instructions. Inspect materials delivered to site for damage. Unload and store with minimal handling.

1.6.2 Storage

Protect, store, and handle materials in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations to prevent damage or deterioration. Do not allow chemical materials to freeze. Remove materials that have not be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, including expired materials, from the job site.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Post-Installed Anchors

Provide anchors of the type, effective embedment, and diameter indicated on contract drawings. Minimum spacing and concrete edge distances must be as shown on contract drawings. Design values listed must be as tested according to ASTM E488/E488M for the substrate type, substrate moisture condition, concrete aggregate type (normal weight or lightweight concrete), and concrete/masonry strength. Minimum allowable strength tension and shear values must be as indicated on contract drawings. If more than one type of anchor is to be used on a project, clearly indicate on the submittal where each type of anchor will be used. Provide metal containing a minimum of 25 percent recycled content. Submit data identifying percentage of recycled content for metal.

2.1.1.1 Post-Installed Anchor Certification

Submit product information with recommended design values and physical characteristics for each type anchor shown on the drawings.

Provide certified test reports showing compliance with specified performance characteristics and physical properties. Anchors must have one of the following certifications:

(1) ICC-ES Evaluation Report indicating conformance with current applicable ICC ES Acceptance Criteria

(2) Third party Evaluation Report in conformance with ACI 355.2 or

ACI 355.4, as applicable. Third party must be accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 by a recognized accreditation body conforming to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17011 in accordance with ACI 355.4."

2.1.1.2 Manufacturer's Printed Installation Instructions

Submit manufacturer's instructions for each anchor type shown on the drawings.

2.1.1.3 Mechanical Anchors in Concrete

Anchors must have been tested and qualified for performance in cracked and uncracked concrete in accordance with ACI 355.2.

Anchors must be galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M or stainless steel in accordance with ASTM A193/A193M unless otherwise indicated.

2.1.1.4 Adhesive Anchor System in Concrete

Use an adhesive to bond steel anchors to concrete. The adhesive must be a moisture insensitive, structural adhesive. Anchors must have been tested and qualified for performance in cracked and uncracked concrete, horizontal and overhead applications, and long term creep in accordance with ACI 355.4.

Threaded rod anchors must meet the requirements of ASTM F1554 Grade 36 or ASTM A36/A36M. Threaded rods must be galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M or stainless steel in accordance with ASTM A193/A193M unless otherwise indicated. Reinforcing bars must meet the requirements of ASTM A615/A615M Grade 60.

2.1.1.5 Mechanical and Adhesive Anchors in Masonry

Anchors must have been tested and qualified, by a third party, specifically for performance in filled concrete masonry to match the project's actual base material.

Adhesives must be moisture insensitive, low creep, structural adhesive. Threaded rods must meet the requirements of ASTM F1554 Grade 36 or ASTM A36/A36M.

Anchors must be galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M or stainless steel in accordance with ASTM A193/A193M unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

Assemble at the site of the work, sufficient equipment that is dependable, appropriate and adequate to accomplish the work specified. Maintain the equipment in good working condition.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 ANCHORING AND REINFORCING

Install anchors in accordance with the spacing and edge clearances indicated on the drawings. Anchor capacity is also highly dependent on proper installation. Follow all manufacturer and Evaluation Report installation instructions.

3.1.1 Drilling and Installing Mechanical Anchors

Drill holes for anchors using drilling equipment and bits suitable for the intended purpose, in accordance with Manufacturer's published installation instructions. Diameter of holes must be as recommended by the anchor manufacturer. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all holes must be drilled perpendicular to the concrete surface. Deviations more than 6 degrees from perpendicular are not acceptable. Unless otherwise specified, do not drill holes in concrete or masonry until concrete, mortar, or grout has achieved full design strength. Mechanical anchors must not be installed in concrete that is less than 7 days old.

Clean holes, install anchors and set anchors in place in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Protect threads and anchor from damage during anchor installation. Ensure proper embedment and placement in accordance with contract documents and all other work. Aim wedges away from any concrete edges that are less than 9 inches from centerline of hole.

Tighten nuts against smooth washers to the manufacturer's recommended torque, using a calibrated torque wrench. Following attainment of 10 percent of the specified torque, 100 percent of the specified torque must be reached within 7 or less complete turns of the nut. If the specified torque is not achieved within the required number of turns, the anchor must be removed and replaced unless otherwise directed by the Engineer of Record.

3.1.2 Drilling and Installing Adhesive Anchors

Drill holes for anchors using drilling equipment and bits suitable for the intended purpose, in accordance with Manufacturer's Printed Installation Instructions and Evaluation Report installation instructions. Diameter of holes must be as recommended by the anchor manufacturer. Unless otherwise shown on the drawings, all holes must be drilled perpendicular to the concrete surface. Deviations more than 10 degrees from perpendicular are not acceptable. Unless otherwise specified, do not drill holes in concrete or masonry until concrete, mortar, or grout has achieved full design strength. Adhesive anchors must not be installed in concrete that is less than 21 days old.

Clean holes, place grout, and install anchors in accordance with anchor manufacturer's recommendations. Remove excess adhesive after the anchor has been set in place. Remove spills on adjacent surfaces. Protect threads and anchor from damage during anchor installation. Ensure proper embedment and placement in accordance with contract documents and all other work. Do not disturb or load anchors before manufacturer specified cure time has elapsed.

Adhesives must be stored at temperatures prescribed by the manufacturer and must not be used beyond the expiration date.

3.1.3 Unused or Repairs to Drilled Holes

Any holes made for anchors that are not used must be filled with non-shrink, non metallic grout suitable for the orientation and size of hole and have a minimum compressive strength of 4000 psi. Repair must completely fill hole and be flush with existing concrete or masonry. Place in accordance with manufacturer's recommended instructions. Final anchor positions must not be within1 inch of repair patches.

3.2 EMBEDDED ITEMS

Existing reinforcing bars or other embedded items in the structure may conflict with specified anchor locations. Existing reinforcing and embedded items must not be damaged during installation of post-installed anchors.

The contractor must review the project drawings to accurately locate the position of reinforcing bars and embedded items at the locations of the anchors in the field.

Create a template at each anchor connection location prior to fabricating holes in connection plates. Template must be made by locating existing reinforcing with an approved reinforcement detection system.

3.3 TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

3.3.1 Mechanical Anchors

For mechanical anchors, periodic special inspections are required. Inspections must be in accordance with ICC IBC and the Evaluation Report.

Mechanical Anchors must be inspected during installation, to verify anchor type, anchor dimensions, base material type, drill bit, hole dimensions, hole cleaning procedures, anchor spacing, edge distances, base material thickness, base material age, effective embedment, tightening torque, adherence to the manufacturer's printed installation instructions, and any additional items recommended in the Evaluation Report.

For mechanical anchors whose strength is dependent on a minimum installation torque, the installer under the supervision of the Special Inspector must torque test the anchors with a calibrated torque wrench. Perform torque testing immediately on the first three anchors of each type and size, for each installer, and a minimum of 5 percent of randomly selected anchors. Anchor selection will be determined by the Contracting Officer.

For mechanical anchors whose strength is not dependent on a minimum installation torque, the Special Inspector must perform proof loading on the first three anchors of each type and size, for each installer and a minimum of 5 percent of randomly selected anchors. Anchor selection will be determined by the Contracting Officer. Perform confined tension proof load testing in accordance with ASTM E488/E488M. Use incremental loading for tensile test. Maintain proof load for a minimum of 10 seconds. Consider anchors to have failed if displacement exceeds 0.1 inch D/10, where D is the nominal anchor diameter, or if any of the failure modes listed in ASTM E488/E488M occur.

Proof loads must be the minimum of the value shown on the Drawings or 50 percent of the tension capacity of the anchor.

3.3.2 Adhesive Anchors

For adhesive anchors, periodic special inspections are required as a minimum. Where adhesive anchors are used to resist sustained tension in horizontal or upwardly inclined orientations, or where the findings of the Evaluation Report for the adhesive anchor product require it, continuous special inspection is needed. Inspections must be in accordance with

ICC IBC and the Evaluation Report.

Adhesive anchors must be inspected during installation, to verify anchor type, anchor dimensions, base material type, base material age, drill bit, hole dimensions, hole cleaning procedures, anchor spacing, edge distances, base material thickness, effective embedment, tightening torque, adhesive mixing, filling of the hole with adhesive, adherence to the manufacturer's printed installation instructions, and any additional items recommended in the Evaluation Report.

The Special Inspector must perform proof loading on the following SER determined anchors: the first three anchors of each type and size, for each installer. In addition, the Special Inspector must perform proof loading on a minimum of 5 percent of randomly selected anchors which will be determined by the Contracting Officer. Perform confined tension proof load testing in accordance with ASTM E488/E488M. Use incremental loading for tensile test. Maintain proof load for a minimum of 10 seconds. Consider anchors to have failed if displacement exceeds 0.1 inch D/10, where D is the nominal anchor diameter, or if any of the failure modes listed in ASTM E488/E488M occur.

Adhesive anchors and capsule anchors must not be torque tested.

Proof load determined by the SER is 50 percent of the tension capacity of the anchor recommended by the anchor manufacturers ICC report.

3.3.3 Action Required from Failed Tests/Inspections

Immediately report failed anchor locations and test results to the Contracting Officer. Anchors that fail to meet proof/torque load or installation requirements must be regarded as malfunctioning. Do not re-use holes unless specifically allowed by manufacturer's published instructions and approved by the Post-Installed Anchor Special Inspector.

If any of the tested anchors fail to achieve the specified torque or proof load within the limits of the contract documents, test a minimum of two adjacent anchors for each anchor that fails.

Continuously special inspect and proof load/torque test any replacement anchors.

Fill unused anchor holes and patch failed anchor locations in accordance with this specification. Prior to performing the repair, the Contractor must submit to the Contracting Officer for approval, the proposed fill and patch materials.

Additional tests, repairs, delays, or modification of work to accommodate failed tests will be at no cost to the Government.

3.3.4 Post-Installed Anchor Special Inspections Report

Report the results of all inspections weekly. Submit report as an electronic PDF file to the Contracting Officer for review by the Engineer of Record. The report must include the following:

(1) Exact locations of the inspected and tested work

(2) Inspector's name

(3) Date of inspection

(4) Summary of work completed during the inspection period

(5) Test results

(6) Statement by the Special Inspector that clearly identifies the tested anchors as being acceptable or rejected.

(7) Statement by the Special Inspector confirming that the materials and installation procedures conform with the approved contract documents and the manufacturer's published installation instructions.

3.4 DUST CONTROL

Control dust resulting from demolition to prevent the spread of dust and avoid creation of a nuisance in the surrounding area. Do not use water when it will result in, or create, hazardous or objectionable conditions such as ice, flooding, or pollution.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 05 50 13

MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS
05/17, CHG 1: 08/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

ALUMINUM ASSOCIATION (AA)

AA DAF45	(2003; Reaffirmed 2009) Designation System for Aluminum Finishes

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AAMA)

AAMA 2605	(2020) Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels

AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI)

ACI 318	(2014; Errata 1-2 2014; Errata 3-5 2015; Errata 6 2016; Errata 7-9 2017) Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (ACI 318-14) and Commentary (ACI 318R-14)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

AISC 303	(2016) Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B18.2.1	(2012; Errata 2013) Square and Hex Bolts and Screws (Inch Series)
ASME B18.2.2	(2022) Nuts for General Applications: Machine Screw Nuts, and Hex, Square, Hex Flange, and Coupling Nuts (Inch Series)
ASME B18.6.2	(2020) Square Head Set Screws and Slotted Headless Set Screws (Inch Series)
ASME B18.6.3	(2013; R 2017) Machine Screws, Tapping Screws, and Machine Drive Screws (Inch Series)
ASME B18.21.1	(2009; R 2016) Washers: Helical Spring-Lock, Tooth Lock, and Plain Washers (Inch Series)
ASME B18.21.2M	(1999; R 2014) Lock Washers (Metric Series)

ASME B18.22M	(1981; R 2017) Metric Plain Washers

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP A10.3	(2020) Safety Requirements for Powder-Actuated Fastening Systems American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2020; Errata 1 2021) Structural Welding Code - Steel

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A29/A29M	(2020) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Bars, Carbon and Alloy, Hot-Wrought
ASTM A36/A36M	(2019) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel
ASTM A47/A47M	(1999; R 2022; E 2022) Standard Specification for Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings
ASTM A53/A53M	(2022) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A108	(2013) Standard Specification for Steel Bar, Carbon and Alloy, Cold-Finished
ASTM A123/A123M	(2017) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM A153/A153M	(2016a) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A307	(2021) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts, Studs, and Threaded Rod 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength
ASTM A500/A500M	(2021a) Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes
ASTM A653/A653M	(2020) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A780/A780M	(2020) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip

Galvanized Coatings

ASTM A924/A924M	(2022) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM B26/B26M	(2018; E 2018) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Sand Castings
ASTM B108/B108M	(2019) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Permanent Mold Castings
ASTM B209	(2014) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM B209M	(2014) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate (Metric)
ASTM B221	(2021) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes
ASTM B221M	(2021) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes (Metric)
ASTM B429/B429M	(2010; E 2012) Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Structural Pipe and Tube
ASTM C1513	(2018) Standard Specification for Steel Tapping Screws for Cold-Formed Steel Framing Connections
ASTM D1187/D1187M	(1997; E 2011; R 2011) Asphalt-Base Emulsions for Use as Protective Coatings for Metal
ASTM E488/E488M	(2022) Standard Test Methods for Strength of Anchors in Concrete Elements
ASTM F1554	(2020) Standard Specification for Anchor Bolts, Steel, 36, 55, and 105-ksi Yield Strength

MASTER PAINTERS INSTITUTE (MPI)

MPI 79	(2016) Primer, Alkyd, Anti-Corrosive for Metal

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

SSPC SP 3	(2018) Power Tool Cleaning
SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3	(2007) Commercial Blast Cleaning

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational**

Health (SOH) Requirements

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Bollards/Pipe Guards; G

Embedded Angles and Plates, Installation Drawings; G

Roof Hatches, Installation Drawings; G

Exterior Canopy Support Drawings; G

Fabrication Drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

Corner Guards

Roof Hatches; G

Each Downspout Terminations Type; G

Exterior Canopy; G

Recycled Content; S

SD-05 Design Data

Metal Canopy System; G

1.3 QUALIFICATION OF WELDERS

Qualify welders in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Use procedures, materials, and equipment of the type required for the work.

1.3.1 Submittals for Metal Canopy System

a. Shop Drawings: Submit complete exterior canopy support drawings including:

(1) Overall canopy layout dimensions

(2) Cut section details including elevation, bent layout dimensions, canopy connection details, and wall connection details

(3) Flashing details pertaining to aluminum canopy

b. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's product information, specification, and installation instructions for aluminum canopy.

c. Samples: Submit color verification samples of actual coated aluminum material.

1.3.2 Quality Assurance for Metal Canopies

a. Manufacturer Qualifications: Minimum five years experience in design, fabrication, and production of aluminum protective covers

b. Components must be assembled in shop to greatest extent possible to minimize field assembly.

c. Aluminum protective cover, including material and workmanship, shall be warranted from defects for a period of one year from date of completion of aluminum protective cover installation.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND PROTECTION

Protect from corrosion, deformation, and other types of damage. Store items in an enclosed area free from contact with soil and weather. Remove and replace damaged items with new items.

1.5 MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

1.5.1 Fabrication Drawings

a. Submit fabrication drawings showing layout(s), connections to structural system, and anchoring details as specified in AISC 303.

b. Canopy must conform to local building codes.

c. PE Stamped calculations are required and must be signed and sealed by an engineer licensed within the state canopy is installed.

1.5.2 Installation Drawings

Submit templates, erection, and installation drawings indicating thickness, type, grade, class of metal, and dimensions. Show construction details, reinforcement, anchorage, and installation in relation to the building construction.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 RECYCLED CONTENT

Provide products with recycled content. Submit data identifying percentage of recycled content for metal.

2.2 MATERIALS

Provide exposed fastenings of compatible materials (avoid contact of dissimilar metals). Coordinate color and finish with the material to which fastenings are applied.

2.2.1 Structural Carbon Steel

Provide in accordance with ASTM A36/A36M.

2.2.2 Structural Tubing

Provide in accordance with ASTM A500/A500M.

2.2.3 Steel Pipe

Provide in accordance with ASTM A53/A53M, Type E or S, Grade B.

2.2.4 Fittings for Steel Pipe

Provide standard malleable iron fittings in accordance with ASTM A47/A47M.

2.2.5 Anchor Bolts

Provide in accordance with ASTM F1554. Where exposed, provide anchor bolts of the same material, color, and finish as the metal to which they are applied.

2.2.5.1 Expansion Anchors and Adhesive Anchors

Provideexpansion anchors and adhesive anchors. Diameters and minimum concrete and masonry embedments indicated on the Drawings. Design values listed on the Drawings are as tested in accordance with ASTM E488/E488M.

a. Calculate pullout and shear capacity according to ACI 318.

2.2.5.2 Lag Screws and Bolts

Provide in accordance with ASME B18.2.1, type and grade best suited for the purpose.

2.2.5.3 Toggle Bolts

Provide in accordance with ASME B18.2.1.

2.2.5.4 Bolts, Nuts, Studs and Rivets

Provide in accordance with ASME B18.2.2 or ASTM A307.

2.2.5.5 Powder Actuated Fasteners

Follow safety provisions in accordance with ASSP A10.3.

2.2.5.6 Screws

Provide in accordance with ASME B18.2.1, ASME B18.6.2, ASME B18.6.3 and ASTM C1513.

2.2.5.7 Washers

Provide plain washers in accordance with ASME B18.22M, ASME B18.21.1. Provide beveled washers for American Standard beams and channels, square or rectangular, tapered in thickness, and smooth. Provide lock washers in accordance with ASME B18.21.2M, ASME B18.21.1.

2.2.5.8 Welded Headed Shear Studs

Provide in accordance with ASTM A108 or ASTM A29/A29M-12.

2.2.6 Aluminum Alloy Products

Provide in accordance with ASTM B209M, ASTM B209 for sheet plate, ASTM B221M, ASTM B221M, ASTM B221 for extrusions and ASTM B26/B26M or ASTM B108/B108M for castings. Provide aluminum extrusions at least 1/8 inch thick and aluminum plate or sheet at least 0.050 inch thick.

2.3 FABRICATION FINISHES

2.3.1 Galvanizing

Hot-dip galvanize items specified to be zinc-coated, after fabrication where practicable. Provide galvanizing in accordance with ASTM A123/A123M, ASTM A153/A153M, ASTM A653/A653M or ASTM A924/A924M, Z275 G90.

2.3.2 Galvanize

Anchor bolts, grating fasteners, washers, and parts or devices necessary for proper installation, unless indicated otherwise.

2.3.3 Repair of Zinc-Coated Surfaces

Repair damaged surfaces with galvanizing repair method and paint in accordance with ASTM A780/A780M or by application of stick or thick paste material specifically designed for repair of galvanizing, as approved by Contracting Officer. Clean areas to be repaired and remove slag from welds. Heat, with a torch, surfaces to which stick or paste material will be applied. Heat to a temperature sufficient to melt the metals in the stick or paste. Spread molten material uniformly over surfaces to be coated and wipe off excess material.

2.3.4 Shop Cleaning and Painting

2.3.4.1 Surface Preparation

Blast clean surfaces in accordance with SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3. Surfaces that will be exposed in spaces above ceiling or in attic spaces, crawl spaces, furred spaces, and chases may be cleaned in accordance with SSPC SP 3 in lieu of being blast cleaned. Wash cleaned surfaces which become contaminated with rust, dirt, oil, grease, or other contaminants with solvents until thoroughly clean. Steel to be embedded in concrete must be free of dirt and grease prior to embed. Do not paint or galvanize bearing surfaces, including contact surfaces within slip critical joints. Shop coat these surfaces with rust prevention.

2.3.4.2 Pretreatment, Priming and Painting

Apply pre-treatment, primer, and paint in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions. On surfaces concealed in the finished construction or not accessible for finish painting, apply an additional prime coat to a minimum dry film thickness of 1.0 mil. Tint additional prime coat with a small amount of tinting pigment.

2.3.5 Nonferrous Metal Surfaces

Protect by plating, anodic, or organic coatings.

2.3.6 Aluminum Surfaces

2.3.6.1 Surface Condition

Before finishes are applied, remove roll marks, scratches, rolled-in scratches, kinks, stains, pits, orange peel, die marks, structural streaks, and other defects which will affect uniform appearance of finished surfaces.

2.3.6.2 Aluminum Finishes

Unexposed sheet, plate and extrusions may have mill finish as fabricated. Sandblast castings' finish, medium, AA DAF45. Unless otherwise specified, provide all other aluminum items with a standard mill finish anodized finish. Provide a coating thickness not less than that specified for protective and decorative type finishes for items used in interior locations or architectural Class I type finish for items used in exterior locations. Provide in accordance with AA DAF45. Provide a polished satin finish on items to be anodized.

2.4 CORNER GUARDS

For jambs and sills of openings and edges of platforms provide steel shapes and plates anchored in masonry or concrete with welded steel straps or end-weld stud anchors. Form corner guards for use with glazed or ceramic tile finish on walls with 0.0625 inch thick corrosion-resisting steel with polished finish, extend 5 feet above the top of cove base or to the top of the wainscot, whichever is less, and securely anchor to the supporting wall. Provide interior corner guards as indicated in Section 10 26 00 WALL AND DOOR PROTECTION.

2.5 BOLLARDS/PIPE GUARDS

Provide 6-inch galvanized standard weight steel pipe in accordance with ASTM A53/A53M. Anchor posts in concrete as indicated and fill solidly with concrete with minimum compressive strength of 2500 psi.

2.6 DOWNSPOUT TERMINATIONS

Provide 4x4 inchaluminum downspout tile adapter with manufacturer's standard powder coated finish. Units shall have all seams welded.

Provide6 inchcast iron downspout boot with cleanout access and manufacturer's standard cast iron strap.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS PLATES AND SHAPES

Provide items that do not form a part of the structural steel framework, such as lintels, sill angles, miscellaneous mountings and frames. Provide lintels fabricated from structural steel shapes over openings in masonry walls and partitions as indicated and as required to support wall loads over openings. Provide with connections and fasteners or welds. Construct to have at least 8-inch bearing on masonry at each end.

Provide angles and plates in accordance with ASTM A36/A36M, for embedment

as indicated. Galvanize embedded items exposed to the elements in accordance with ASTM A123/A123M.

2.8 ROOF HATCHES (SCUTTLES)

Provide aluminum sheets not less than 14 gauge with 3 inch beaded flange, welded and ground at corners. Provide a minimum clear opening of 30 by 37 inches. Insulate cover and curb with one inch thick rigid fiberboard insulation, covered and protected by aluminum sheet of not less than 26 gage. Provide with 12 inches high curb, formed with 3 inch mounting flanges with holes for securing to the roof deck.

2.8.1 Safety Railings

Safety Railing System: Model SRC Roof-hatch manufacturer's standard system including rails, clamps, fasteners, safety barrier at railing opening, and accessories required for a complete installation; attached to roof hatch and complying with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.23 and 29 CFR 1926.502 requirements and authorities having jurisdiction.

a. Height: 42 inches above finished roof deck.

b. Rails:

(1) Aluminum pipe, 1-1/4 inch, 1.66 inch outside diameter, schedule 40 6061 T6 alloy pipe.

(2) Fittings: Cast aluminum 5052-H32 alloy with set screw hold.

(3) Mounting Brackets: 3/16 inch steel, zinc plated with nut backing plate.

(4) Exit: Self-closing gate, 1-1/4 inch aluminum self-closing with coil spring.

(5) Maximum Opening Size: System constructed to prevent passage of a sphere 21 inches in diameter

(6) Post and Rail Tops and Ends: Weather resistant, closed or plugged with prefabricated end fittings.

(7) Provide weep holes or another means to drain entrapped water in hollow sections of handrail and railing members.

(8) Fabricate joints exposed to weather to be watertight.

(9) Fasteners: Manufacturer's standard, finished to match railing system.

(10) Finish: Manufacturer's standard

(11) Color: Safety yellow

(12) Ladder-Assist Post: Roof-hatch manufacturer's standard device for attachment to roof-access ladder.

(13) Operation: Post locks in place on full extension; release mechanism returns post to closed position.

2.9 WINDOW SUB-SILL

Provide window sub-sill of extruded aluminum alloy, standard mill finish, of size(s) and design(s) indicated. Provide a minimum of two anchors per window section for securing to mortar joints of masonry sill course. Provide sills with protective coating for shipment, of two coats of a clear, colorless, methacrylate lacquer applied to all surfaces of the sills.

2.10 METAL CANOPY SYSTEM

2.10.1 Source Limitations for Metal Canopies

Obtain metal canopies, attachments, drainage devices, and other accessories from single source manufacturer.

2.10.2 Design and Assembly

a. Delegated Design: Engage a professional engineer to design metal canopy to withstand loading criteria as indicated for the project.

   (1) Refer to Drawings for loading criteria.

b. Aluminum protective cover shall be welded together into a frame system consisting of the main support frame and the decking frame. Mechanically fastened connections can be used if shipping does not allow welded system.

c. Canopy shall use perimeter "J" channel as fascia and the decking shall run perpendicular to the plane of the wall. All beams shall have welded caps at the ends to prevent any water leakage.

d. Canopies shall drain from the decking to the drain beam against the wall, down the vertical downspout, and discharge at the bottom of the downspout at grade. Downspout shall be designed to discharge the water away from the entrance.

e. The canopy frame is to be fastened to the wall using required fasteners to withstand loading criteria as indicated.

f. Custom flashing is to be used under the decking frame to prevent water from blowing out between the decking and drain beam.

2.10.3 Materials

a. Aluminum Extrusions:

   (1) ASTM B221 and ASTM B429/B429M 6063-T5 alloy and temper.

b. Hardware:

   (1) All fasteners shall be stainless steel.

2.10.4 Components

a. Canopy Main Frame

   (1) Main frame is to be made using manufacturer's standard extruded aluminum sections and aluminum drain beams (minimum 4 by 8 by

0.125 inches, unless larger are required due to canopy spans). The only drain beam is located at the back of the frame against the wall to receive all draining water from the canopy top.

(a) Provide manufacturer's standard steel hangar tubes welded to steel backing plate and thru bolts for cantilevered canopy application. Separate dissimilar metals to prevent galvanic action. Provide finish to match canopy fascia and decking.

(2) The main frame is to be welded into a solid frame prior to installation. If welding the main frame into one single frame is not possible due to size constraints, the support frame can be made up of multiple smaller frames.

(3) The main frame shall be fabricated and welded to create a minimum 1:12 pitch of the canopy toward the receiving beam against the wall.

b. Decking

(1) Manufacturer's standard interlocking, extruded aluminum flat soffit decking: 3 by 6 by 0.090 inches, unless larger are required due to canopy spans. Interlocking decking shall provide watertight seal.

c. Perimeter Fascia

(1) Perimeter fascia shall be manufacturer's standard "J" channel fascia: 8 by 0.125 inch, unless larger are required due to canopy spans.

d. Flashing

(1) Flashing shall be made of stainless steel sheet painted to match the color of the canopy. Minimum flashing thickness shall be 0.0156 inch thick.

e. Fasteners

(1) All framing fasteners shall be 300 series stainless steel with neoprene washers. All rivets are 3/16 inch aluminum. All decking fasteners shall be long life coated steel with a 300 series stainless steel cap and neoprene washer. Large bell washer shall be used with all decking fasteners.

f. Down Spouts1.

(1) Extruded aluminum downspout: Minimum 2 by 3 by 0.125 inches.

2.10.5 Fabrication

a. Aluminum:

(1) Fluoropolymer: AAMA 2605. Fluoropolymer finish containing not less than 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) resin by weight in both color coat and clear topcoat. Prepare, pretreat, and apply coating to exposed metal surfaces to comply with coating and resin manufacturers' written instructions.

(a) Color: To be selected from manufacturer's standard color chart.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Install items at locations indicated in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Verify all field dimensions prior to fabrication. Include materials and parts necessary to complete each assembly, whether indicated or not. Miss-alignment and miss-sizing of holes for fasteners is cause for rejection. Conceal fastenings where practicable. Joints exposed to weather must be watertight.

3.2 WORKMANSHIP

Provide miscellaneous metalwork that is true and accurate in shape, size, and profile. Make angles and lines continuous and straight. Make curves consistent, smooth and unfaceted. Provide continuous welding along the entire area of contact except where tack welding is permitted. Do not tack weld exposed connections. Unless otherwise indicated and approved, provide a smooth finish on exposed surfaces. Provide countersuck rivets where exposed. Provide coped and mitered corner joints aligned flush and without gaps.

3.3 ANCHORAGE, FASTENINGS, AND CONNECTIONS

Provide anchorage as necessary, whether indicated or not, for fastening miscellaneous metal items securely in place. Include slotted inserts, expansion shields, powder-driven fasteners, toggle bolts (when approved for concrete), through bolts for masonry, headed shear studs, machine and carriage bolts for steel, through bolts, lag bolts, and screws for wood. Do not use wood plugs. Provide non-ferrous attachments for non-ferrous metal. Provide exposed fastenings of compatible materials (avoid contact of dissimilar metals), that generally match in color and finish the surfaces to which they are applied. Conceal fastenings where practicable. Provide all fasteners flush with the surfaces they fasten, unless indicated otherwise. Test a minimum of 2 bolt, nut, and washer assemblies from each certified mill batch in a tension measuring device at the job site prior to the beginning of bolting start-up.

3.4 BUILT-IN WORK

Where necessary and not otherwise indicated, form built-in metal work for anchorage with concrete or masonry. Provide built-in metal work in ample time for securing in place as the work progresses.

3.5 WELDING

Perform welding, welding inspection, and corrective welding in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Use continuous welds on all exposed connections. Grind visible welds smooth in the finished installation. Provide welded headed shear studs in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Clause 7, except as otherwise specified. Provide in accordance with the safety requirements of EM 385-1-1.

3.6 DISSIMILAR METALS

Where dissimilar metals are in contact, protect surfaces with a coating in accordance with MPI 79 to prevent galvanic or corrosive action. Where

aluminum is in contact with concrete, plaster, mortar, masonry, wood, or absorptive materials subject to wetting, protect in accordance with ASTM D1187/D1187M, asphalt-base emulsion. Clean surfaces with metal shavings from installation at the end of each work day.

3.7 PREPARATION

3.7.1 Material Coatings and Surfaces

Remove rust preventive coating just prior to field erection, using a remover approved by the metal manufacturer. Surfaces, when assembled, must be free of rust, grease, dirt and other foreign matter.

3.7.2 Environmental Conditions

Do not clean or paint surfaces when damp or exposed to foggy or rainy weather, when metallic surface temperature is less than minus 5 degrees F above the dew point of the surrounding air, or when surface temperature is below 45 degrees F or over 95 degrees F, unless approved by the Contracting Officer. Metal surfaces to be painted must be dry for a minimum of 48 hours prior to the application of primer or paint.

3.8 INSTALLATION OF BOLLARDS/PIPE GUARDS

Set bollards/pipe guards vertically in concrete piers. Fill hollow cores with concrete having a compressive strength of 3000 psi.

3.9 INSTALLATION OF DOWNSPOUT TERMINATIONS

Secure downspouts terminations to downspouts and substrate per manufacturer's instructions.

3.10 INSTALLATION MISCELLANEOUS PLATES AND SHAPES

Provide lintels fabricated from structural steel shapes over openings in masonry walls and partitions as indicated and as required to support wall loads over openings. Provide with connections and fasteners. Construct to have at least 8 inches bearing on masonry at each end.

3.11 INSTALLATION OF METAL CANOPIES

3.11.1 Erection

a. Canopies are to be installed according to approved shop drawings and plans.

b. The entire structure shall be installed straight, true, and plumb according to standard construction procedures.

c . All joints, corners, and connections shall be tight and clean.

d. All exposed fasteners are to be painted to match the canopy color.

e. Decking is to be aligned and secured to aluminum frame structure.

3.11.2 Cleaning

a. All canopy surfaces exposed are to be cleaned after installation is complete.

b. Surplus materials and debris shall be removed from the jobsite after installation is complete.

3.11.3 Protection

a. General Contractor shall ensure protection of installed aluminum canopies from other construction so that canopies are without damage at time of substantial completion of project.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 21 16

MINERAL FIBER BLANKET INSULATION
11/11, CHG 4: 08/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C665	(2017) Standard Specification for Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing
ASTM C930	(2019) Standard Classification of Potential Health and Safety Concerns Associated with Thermal Insulation Materials and Accessories
ASTM D3833/D3833M	(1996; R 2011) Water Vapor Transmission of Pressure-Sensitive Tapes
ASTM D5359	(2015) Standard Specification for Glass Cullet Recovered from Waste for Use in Manufacture of Glass Fiber
ASTM E84	(2020) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM E96/E96M	(2022) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials
ASTM E136	(2019a) Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2010; Version 1.1) Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers

GREEN SEAL (GS)

GS-36	(2013) Adhesives for Commercial Use

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168 (2017) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910.134 Respiratory Protection

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Blanket Insulation

Recycled Content for Insulation Materials; S

Pressure Sensitive Tape

Accessories

SD-07 Certificates

Indoor Air Quality for Insulation Materials; S

Indoor Air Quality for Adhesives; S

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Insulation

1.3 CERTIFICATIONS

Submit required indoor air quality certifications and validations in one submittal package.

1.3.1 Insulation Products

Provide insulation installed within the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system) certified to meet California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method, UL 2818 GREENGUARD Gold, or SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold. Submit product data for indoor air quality for insulation materials.

1.3.2 Adhesives and Sealants

Provide adhesives and sealants applied within the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system) certified to meet California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method, UL 2818 GREENGUARD Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or VOC content requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1168. Submit product data for indoor air quality for adhesives and sealants.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.4.1 Delivery

Deliver materials to site in original sealed wrapping bearing manufacturer's name and brand designation, specification number, type, grade, R-value, and class. Store and handle to protect from damage. Do not allow insulation materials to become wet, soiled, crushed, or covered with ice or snow. Comply with manufacturer's recommendations for handling, storing, and protecting of materials before and during installation.

1.4.2 Storage

Inspect materials delivered to the site for damage; unload and store out of weather in manufacturer's original packaging. Store only in dry locations, not subject to open flames or sparks, and easily accessible for inspection and handling.

1.5 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1.5.1 Respirators

Provide installers with dust/mist respirators, training in their use, and protective clothing, all approved by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)/Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134.

1.5.2 Other Safety Concerns

Consider other safety concerns and measures as outlined in ASTM C930.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BLANKET INSULATION

ASTM C665, Type I, blankets without membrane coverings and II, blankets with non-reflecting coverings; **blankets with non-reflective coverings and III, blankets with reflecting coverings;** Class A, membrane-faced surface with a flame spread of 25 or less and a smoke developed rating of 150 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E84.

2.1.1 Thermal Resistance Value (R-VALUE)

The R-Value must be as indicated on drawings.

2.1.2 Recycled Materials

Provide insulation materials containing the following minimum percentage of recycled material content by weight:

a. Fiberglass: 20 percent glass cullet complying with ASTM D5359

b. Mineral wool: 75 percent recovered materials content.

Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for insulation materials.

2.1.3 Prohibited Materials

Do not provide asbestos-containing materials.

2.1.4 Reduced Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) for Insulation Materials

Provide certification of indoor air quality for insulation materials.

2.2 BLOCKING

Wood, metal, unfaced mineral fiber blankets in accordance with ASTM C665, Type I, or other approved materials. Use only non-combustible materials meeting the requirements of ASTM E136 for blocking around chimneys and heat producing devices.

2.3 PRESSURE SENSITIVE TAPE

As recommended by the vapor retarder manufacturer and having a water vapor permeance rating of one perm or less when tested in accordance with ASTM D3833/D3833M.

2.4 ACCESSORIES

2.4.1 Adhesive

As recommended by the insulation manufacturer. Provide non-aerosol adhesive products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) that meet either emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type) or VOC content requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1168. Provide aerosol adhesives used on the interior of the building that meet either emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (use the office or classroom requirements, regardless of space type) or VOC content requirements of GS-36. Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for adhesives.

2.4.2 Mechanical Fasteners

Corrosion resistant fasteners as recommended by the insulation manufacturer.

2.4.3 Wire Mesh

Corrosion resistant and as recommended by the insulation manufacturer.

2.5 **VAPOR RETARDER**

a. **Membrane with the following properties:**

Water Vapor Permeance: ASTM E96/E96M: 35 perm

Maximum Flame Spread: ASTM E84: 0

Combustion Characteristics: Passing ASTM E136

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Before installing insulation, ensure that areas that will be in contact with the insulation are dry and free of projections which could cause voids, compressed insulation, or punctured vapor retarders. If moisture or other conditions are found that do not allow the workmanlike installation of the insulation, do not proceed but notify Contracting Officer of such conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

3.2.1 Blocking Around Heat Producing Devices

Install non-combustible blocking around heat producing devices to provide the following clearances:

a. Recessed lighting fixtures, including wiring compartments, ballasts, and other heat producing devices, unless these are certified by the manufacturer for installation surrounded by insulation: 3 inches from outside face of fixtures and devices or as required by NFPA 70 and, if insulation is to be placed above fixture or device, 24 inches above fixture.

3.3 INSTALLATION

3.3.1 Insulation

Install and handle insulation in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Keep material dry and free of extraneous materials. Any materials that show visual evidence of biological growth due to presence of moisture must not be installed on the building project. Ensure personal protective clothing and respiratory equipment is used as required. Observe safe work practices.

3.3.1.1 Electrical wiring

Do not install insulation in a manner that would sandwich electrical wiring between two layers of insulation.

3.3.1.2 Continuity of Insulation

Install blanket insulation to butt tightly against adjoining blankets and to studs, rafters, joists, sill plates, headers and any obstructions. Where insulation required is thicker than depth of joist, provide full width blankets to cover across top of joists. Provide continuity and integrity of insulation at corners, wall to ceiling joints, roof, and floor. Avoid creating thermal bridges.

3.3.1.3 Installation at Bridging and Cross Bracing

Insulate at bridging and cross bracing by splitting blanket vertically at center and packing one half into each opening. Butt insulation at bridging and cross bracing; fill in bridged area with loose or scrap insulation.

3.3.1.4 Cold Climate Requirement

Place insulation to the outside of pipes.

3.3.1.5 Insulation without Affixed Vapor Retarder

Provide snug friction fit to hold insulation in place. Stuff pieces of insulation into cracks between trusses, joists, studs and other framing, such as at attic access doors, door and window heads, jambs, and sills, band joists, and headers.

3.3.1.6 Sizing of Blankets

Provide only full width blankets when insulating between trusses, joists, or studs. Size width of blankets for a snug fit where trusses, joists or studs are irregularly spaced.

3.3.1.7 Special Requirements for Ceilings

Place insulation under electrical wiring occurring across joists. Pack insulation into narrowly spaced framing. Do not block flow of air through soffit vents.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 90 00

PAINTS AND COATINGS
02/21

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

1.1.1 Painting Included

Where a space or surface is indicated to be painted, include the following unless indicated otherwise.

a. Surfaces behind portable objects and surface mounted articles readily detachable by removal of fasteners, such as screws and bolts.

b. New factory finished surfaces that require identification or color coding and factory finished surfaces that are damaged during performance of the work.

c. Existing coated surfaces that are damaged during performance of the work.

1.1.1.1 Exterior Painting

Includes new surfaces of the buildings and appurtenances. Also included are existing coated surfaces made bare by cleaning operations.

1.1.1.2 Interior Painting

Includes new surfaces of the building and appurtenances as indicated and existing coated surfaces made bare by cleaning operations. Where a space or surface is indicated to be painted, include the following items, unless indicated otherwise.

a. Exposed columns, girders, beams, joists, and metal deck; and

b. Other contiguous surfaces.

1.1.2 Painting Excluded

Do not paint the following unless indicated otherwise.

a. Surfaces concealed and made inaccessible by panelboards, fixed ductwork, machinery, and equipment fixed in place.

b. Surfaces in concealed spaces. Concealed spaces are defined as enclosed spaces above suspended ceilings, furred spaces, attic spaces, crawl spaces, elevator shafts and chases.

c. Steel to be embedded in concrete.

d. Copper, stainless steel, aluminum, anodized aluminum, brass, and lead except existing coated surfaces.

e. Hardware, fittings, and other factory finished items.

1.2 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS (ACGIH)

ACGIH 0100	(2017; Suppl 2020) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D235	(2002; R 2012) Mineral Spirits (Petroleum Spirits) (Hydrocarbon Dry Cleaning Solvent)
ASTM D523	(2014; R 2018) Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss
ASTM D4263	(1983; R 2018) Standard Test Method for Indicating Moisture in Concrete by the Plastic Sheet Method
ASTM D4444	(2013; R 2018) Standard Test Method for Laboratory Standardization and Calibration of Hand-Held Moisture Meters
ASTM D6386	(2016a) Standard Practice for Preparation of Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coated Iron and Steel Product and Hardware Surfaces for Painting
ASTM F1869	(2016a) Standard Test Method for Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

Intelligence Bulletin 65	(2013) Occupational Exposure to Carbon Nanotubes and Nanofibers

MASTER PAINTERS INSTITUTE (MPI)

MPI 1	(2012) Aluminum Paint
MPI 3	(2016) Primer, Alkali Resistant, Water Based
MPI 4	(2016) Interior/Exterior Latex Block Filler
MPI 5	(2015) Primer, Exterior Alkyd Wood
MPI 9	(2016) Alkyd, Exterior Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 6)
MPI 10	(2016) Latex, Exterior Flat (MPI Gloss Level 1)

MPI 11	(2016) Latex, Exterior Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5
MPI 23	(2015) Primer, Metal, Surface Tolerant
MPI 39	(2018) Primer, Latex, for Interior Wood
MPI 42	(2012) Textured Coating, Latex, Flat
MPI 50	(2015) Primer Sealer, Latex, Interior
MPI 54	(2016) Latex, Interior, Semi-Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 5)
MPI 72	(2016) Polyurethane, Two-Component, Pigmented, Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 6-7)
MPI 76	(2016) Primer, Alkyd, Quick Dry, for Metal
MPI 79	(2016) Primer, Alkyd, Anti-Corrosive for Metal
MPI 94	(2016) Alkyd, Exterior, Semi-Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 5)
MPI 95	(2015) Primer, Quick Dry, for Aluminum
MPI 101	(2016) Primer, Epoxy, Anti-Corrosive, for Metal
MPI 107	(2016) Primer, Rust-Inhibitive, Water Based
MPI 108	(2015) Epoxy, High Build, Low Gloss
MPI 134	(2015) Primer, Galvanized, Water Based
MPI 138	(2016) Latex, Interior, High Performance Architectural, (MPI Gloss Level 2)
MPI 141	(2016) Latex, Interior, High Performance Architectural, Semi-Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 5)
MPI 145	(2016) Latex, Interior, Institutional Low Odor/VOC, (MPI Gloss Level 3)
MPI 147	(May 2016) Latex, Interior, Institutional Low Odor/VOC, Semi-Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 5)
MPI 149	(2016) Primer Sealer, Interior, Institutional Low Odor/VOC
MPI 153	(2016) Light Industrial Coating, Interior, Water Based, Semi-Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 5)
MPI 163	(2016) Light Industrial Coating, Exterior, Water Based, Semi-Gloss (MPI Gloss Level 5)

MPI ASM	(2019) Architectural Painting Specification Manual
MPI GPS-1-14	(2014) Green Performance Standard GPS-1-14
MPI GPS-2-14	(2014) Green Performance Standard GPS-2-14
MPI MRM	(2015) Maintenance Repainting Manual

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

SSPC 7/NACE No.4	(2007) Brush-Off Blast Cleaning
SSPC Glossary	(2011) SSPC Protective Coatings Glossary
SSPC PA 1	(2016) Shop, Field, and Maintenance Coating of Metals
SSPC QP 1	(2019) Standard Procedure for Evaluating the Qualifications of Industrial/Marine Painting Contractors (Field Application to Complex Industrial Steel Structures and Other Metal Components)
SSPC SP 1	(2015) Solvent Cleaning
SSPC SP 2	(2018) Hand Tool Cleaning
SSPC SP 3	(2018) Power Tool Cleaning
SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3	(2007) Commercial Blast Cleaning
SSPC SP 10/NACE No. 2	(2015) Near-White Blast Cleaning
SSPC VIS 1	(2002; E 2004) Guide and Reference Photographs for Steel Surfaces Prepared by Dry Abrasive Blast Cleaning
SSPC VIS 3	(2004) Guide and Reference Photographs for Steel Surfaces Prepared by Hand and Power Tool Cleaning
SSPC VIS 4/NACE VIS 7	(1998; E 2000; E 2004) Guide and Reference Photographs for Steel Surfaces Prepared by Waterjetting
SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1	(2012) Clean to Bare Substrate, Waterjet Cleaning of Metals
SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2	(2012) Very Thorough Cleaning, Waterjet Cleaning of Metals
SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3	(2012) Thorough Cleaning, Waterjet Cleaning of Metals
SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4	(2012) Light Cleaning, Waterjet Cleaning of Metals

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1113	(2016) Architectural Coatings

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

MIL-STD-101	(2014; Rev C) Color Code for Pipelines and for Compressed Gas Cylinders

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA Method 24	(2000) Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FED-STD-313	(2018) Material Safety Data, Transportation Data and Disposal Data for Hazardous Materials Furnished to Government Activities

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910.1000	Air Contaminants

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 Qualification Testing

Qualification testing is the performance of all test requirements listed in the product specification. This testing is accomplished by MPI to qualify each product for the MPI Approved Product List, and may also be accomplished by Contractor's third-party testing lab if an alternative to Batch Quality Conformance Testing by MPI is desired.

1.3.2 Batch Quality Conformance Testing

Batch quality conformance testing determines that the product provided is the same as the product qualified to the appropriate product specification. This testing must be accomplished by an MPI testing lab.

1.3.3 Coating

SSPC Glossary; (1) A liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid protective, decorative, or functional adherent film after application as a thin layer; (2) Generic term for paint, lacquer, enamel.

1.3.4 DFT or dft

Dry film thickness, the film thickness of the fully cured, dry paint or coating.

1.3.5 DSD

Degree of Surface Degradation, the MPI system of defining degree of surface degradation. Five levels are generically defined under the Assessment sections in the MPI MRM, MPI Maintenance Repainting Manual.

1.3.6 EXT

MPI short term designation for an exterior coating system.

1.3.7 INT

MPI short term designation for an interior coating system.

1.3.8 Loose Paint

Paint or coating that can be removed with a dull putty knife.

1.3.9 mil / mils

The English measurement for 0.001 in or one one-thousandth of an inch.

1.3.10 MPI Gloss Levels

MPI system of defining gloss. Seven gloss levels (G1 to G7) are generically defined under the Evaluation sections of the MPI Manuals. Traditionally, Flat refers to G1/G2, Eggshell refers to G3, Semigloss refers to G5, and Gloss refers to G6.

Gloss levels are defined by MPI as follows:

Gloss Level	Description	Units at 60 degree angle	Units at 80 degree angle
G1	Matte or Flat	0 to 5	10 max
G2	Velvet	0 to 10	10 to 35
G3	Eggshell	10 to 25	10 to 35
G4	Satin	20 to 35	35 min
G5	Semi-Gloss	35 to 70	
G6	Gloss	70 to 85	
G7	High Gloss		

Gloss is tested in accordance with ASTM D523. Historically, the Government has used Flat (G1 / G2), Eggshell (G3), Semi-Gloss (G5), and Gloss (G6).

1.3.11 MPI System Number

The MPI coating system number in each MPI Division found in either the MPI Architectural Painting Specification Manual or the Maintenance Repainting Manual and defined as an exterior (EXT/REX) or interior system (INT/RIN).

1.3.12 Paint

SSPC Glossary; (1) Any pigmented liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition designed for application to a substrate in a thin layer that is converted to an opaque solid film after application. Used for protection, decoration, identification, or to serve some other functional purposes; (2) Application of a coating material.

1.3.13 REX

MPI short term designation for an exterior coating system used in repainting projects or over existing coating systems.

1.3.14 RIN

MPI short term designation for an interior coating system used in repainting projects or over existing coating systems.

1.4 SCHEDULING

Allow paint, polyurethane, varnish, and wood stain installations to cure prior to the installation of materials that adsorb VOCs, including carpets, unprimed gypsum wallboard, and acoustical ceiling panels.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

Samples of specified materials may be taken and tested for compliance with specification requirements.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Piping Identification

SD-03 Product Data

Coating; G

Product Data Sheets

SD-04 Samples

Color; G

SD-07 Certificates

Indoor Air Quality for Paints and Coatings; S

Indoor Air Quality for Consolidated Latex Paints; S

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Mixing

Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Coatings, Data Package 1; G

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Regulatory Requirements

1.6.1.1 Environmental Protection

In addition to requirements specified elsewhere for environmental protection, provide coating materials that conform to the restrictions of the local Air Pollution Control District and regional jurisdiction. Notify Contracting Officer of any paint specified herein which fails to conform.

1.6.1.2 Lead Content

Do not use coatings having a lead content over 0.06 percent by weight of nonvolatile content.

1.6.1.3 Chromate Content

Do not use coatings containing zinc-chromate or strontium-chromate.

1.6.1.4 Asbestos Content

Provide asbestos-free materials.

1.6.1.5 Mercury Content

Provide materials free of mercury or mercury compounds.

1.6.1.6 Silica

Provide abrasive blast media containing no free crystalline silica.

1.6.1.7 Human Carcinogens

Provide materials that do not contain ACGIH 0100 confirmed human carcinogens (A1) or suspected human carcinogens (A2).

1.6.1.8 Carbon Based Fibers / Tubes

Materials must not contain carbon based fibers such as carbon nanotubes or carbon nanofibers. Intelligence Bulletin 65 ranks toxicity of carbon nanotubes on a par with asbestos.

1.6.2 SSPC QP 1 Certification

Contractors that perform surface preparation or coating application on steel substrates must be certified by the Society for Protective Coatings (formerly Steel Structures Painting Council) (SSPC) to the requirements of SSPC QP 1 prior to Contract award, and must remain certified while accomplishing any surface preparation or coating application. If a Contractor's certification expires, the firm will not be allowed to perform any work until the certification is reissued. Requests for

extension of time for any delay to the completion of the project due to an inactive certification will not be considered. Notify the Contracting Officer of any change in Contractor certification status. Notify the Contracting Officer of all scheduled and unannounced on-site audits from SSPC and furnish a copy of all audit reports.

1.6.3 Approved Products List

The current MPI, "Approved Product List" which lists paint by brand, label, product name and product code as of the date of Contract award, will be used to determine compliance with the submittal requirements of this specification. The Contractor may choose to use a subsequent MPI "Approved Product List", however, only one list may be used for the entire Contract and each coating system is to be from a single manufacturer. Provide all coats on a particular substrate from a single manufacturer. No variation from the MPI Approved Products List is acceptable.

1.6.4 Paints and Coatings Indoor Air Quality Certifications

Provide paint and coating products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by MPI GPS-1-14, MPI GPS-2-14 and certified to meet California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method, UL 2818 GREENGUARD Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or VOC content requirements of Green Seal GS-11, California Air Resources Board (CARB) Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings or SCAQMD Rule 1113. Provide certification of Indoor Air Quality for Paints and Coatings. Provide certification of Indoor Air Quality for Consolidated Latex Paints. Submit required indoor air quality certifications in one submittal package..

Provide certification of Indoor Air Quality for Paints and Coatings. Submit required indoor air quality certifications in one submittal package.

1.6.5 Field Samples and Tests

The Contracting Officer may choose up to two coatings that have been delivered to the site to be tested at no cost to the Government. Take samples of each chosen product as specified in the paragraph SAMPLING PROCEDURE. Test each chosen product as specified in the paragraph TESTING PROCEDURE. Remove products from the job site which do not conform, and replace with new products that conform to the referenced specification. Test replacement products that failed initial testing as specified in the paragraph TESTING PROCEDURE at no cost to the Government.

1.6.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Select paint at random from the products that have been delivered to the job site for sample testing. The Contractor must provide one quart samples of the selected paint materials. Take samples in the presence of the Contracting Officer, and label, and identify each sample. Provide labels in accordance with the paragraph PACKAGING, LABELING, AND STORAGE.

1.6.5.2 Testing Procedure

Provide Batch Quality Conformance Testing for specified products, as defined by and performed by MPI. As an alternative to Batch Quality Conformance Testing, the Contractor may provide Qualification Testing for specified products above to the appropriate MPI product specification, using the third-party laboratory approved under the paragraph

QUALIFICATION TESTING laboratory for coatings. Include the backup data and summary of the test results within the qualification testing lab report. Provide a summary listing of all the reference specification requirements and the result of each test. Clearly indicate in the summary whether the tested paint meets each test requirement. Note that Qualification Testing may take 4 to 6 weeks to perform, due to the extent of testing required.

Submit name, address, telephone number, FAX number, and e-mail address of the independent third party laboratory selected to perform testing of coating samples for compliance with specification requirements. Submit documentation that laboratory is regularly engaged in testing of paint samples for conformance with specifications, and that employees performing testing are qualified. If MPI is chosen to perform the Batch Quality Conformance testing, the above submittal information is not required, only a letter is required from the Contractor stating that MPI will perform the testing.

1.7 PACKAGING, LABELING, AND STORAGE

Provide paints in sealed containers that legibly show the Contract specification number, designation name, formula or specification number, batch number, color, quantity, date of manufacture, manufacturer's formulation number, manufacturer's directions including any warnings and special precautions, and name and address of manufacturer. Furnish pigmented paints in containers not larger than 5 gallons. Store paints and thinners in accordance with the manufacturer's written directions, and as a minimum, stored off the ground, under cover, with sufficient ventilation to prevent the buildup of flammable vapors, and at temperatures between 40 to 95 degrees F. Do not store paint, polyurethane, varnish, or wood stain products with materials that have a high capacity to absorb VOC emissions. Do not store paint, polyurethane, varnish, or wood stain products in occupied spaces.

1.8 SAFETY AND HEALTH

Comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, and with the ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN, including the Activity Hazard Analysis as specified in Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS and in Appendix A of EM 385-1-1. Include in the Activity Hazard Analysis the potential impact of painting operations on painting personnel and on others involved in and adjacent to the work zone.

1.8.1 Toxic Materials

To protect personnel from overexposure to toxic materials, conform to the most stringent guidance of:

a. The applicable manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or local regulation.

b. 29 CFR 1910.1000.

c. ACGIH 0100, threshold limit values.

Submit manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets for coatings, solvents, and other potentially hazardous materials, as defined in FED-STD-313.

1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Comply, at minimum, with manufacturer recommendations for space ventilation during and after installation. Isolate area of application from rest of building when applying high-emission paints or coatings.

1.9.1 Coatings

Do not apply coating when air or substrate conditions are:

a. Less than 5 degrees F above dew point;

b. Below 50 degrees F or over 95 degrees F, unless specifically pre-approved by the Contracting Officer and the product manufacturer. Do not, under any circumstances, violate the manufacturer's application recommendations.

1.9.2 Post-Application

Vacate space for as long as possible after application. Wait a minimum of 48 hours before occupying freshly painted rooms. Maintain one of the following ventilation conditions during the curing period, or for 72 hours after application:

a. Supply 100 percent outside air 24 hours a day.

b. Supply airflow at a rate of 6 air changes per hour, when outside temperatures are between 55 degrees F and 85 degrees F and humidity is between 30 percent and 60 percent.

c. Supply airflow at a rate of 1.5 air changes per hour, when outside air conditions are not within the range stipulated above.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Conform to the coating specifications and standards referenced in PART 3. Submit Product Data Sheets for specified coatings and solvents. Provide preprinted cleaning and maintenance instructions for all coating systems. Submit Manufacturer's Instructions on Mixing: Detailed mixing instructions, minimum and maximum application temperature and humidity, pot life, and curing and drying times between coats.

2.2 COLOR SELECTION OF FINISH COATS

Provide colors of finish coats as indicated or specified. Allow Contracting Officer to select colors not indicated or specified. Manufacturers' names and color identification are used for the purpose of color identification only. Named products are acceptable for use only if they conform to specified requirements. Products of other manufacturers are acceptable if the colors are approximately the colors indicated and the product conforms to specified requirements.

Provide color, texture, and pattern of wall coating systems as indicated. Submit manufacturer's samples of paint colors. Cross reference color samples to color scheme as indicated. Submit color stencil codes. Tint each coat progressively darker to enable confirmation of the number of coats.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION OF AREAS AND SPACES NOT TO BE PAINTED

Prior to surface preparation and coating applications, remove, mask, or otherwise protect hardware, hardware accessories, machined surfaces, radiator covers, plates, lighting fixtures, public and private property, and other such items not to be coated that are in contact with surfaces to be coated. Following completion of painting, reinstall removed items by workmen skilled in the trades. Restore surfaces contaminated by coating materials, to original condition and repair damaged items.

3.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

Remove dirt, splinters, loose particles, grease, oil, and other foreign matter and substances deleterious to coating performance as specified for each substrate before application of paint or surface treatments. Remove oil and grease prior to mechanical cleaning. Schedule cleaning so that dust and other contaminants will not fall on wet, newly painted surfaces. Spot-prime exposed ferrous metals such as nail heads on or in contact with surfaces to be painted with water-thinned paints, with a suitable corrosion-inhibitive primer capable of preventing flash rusting and compatible with the coating specified for the adjacent areas. Refer to MPI ASM and MPI MRM for additional more specific substrate preparation requirements.

3.3 PREPARATION OF METAL SURFACES

3.3.1 Existing and New Ferrous Surfaces

Ferrous Surface Preparation			
SSPC Blasting/Cleaning Levels - Primer Types/Exposures			
Exposure			
	Mild		Severe
Primer Type	alkyd/oil latex oleoresinous phenolic		epoxy silicone inorganic zinc-rich
Surface Condition			
Uncoated			
Oil, Grease, Dirt	SP 1		SP 10; (SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2) or SP 5; (SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1)

Ferrous Surface Preparation			
Localized corrosion - mill scale, rust	SP 2, SP 3, or SP 7; SP 11; (SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4)		SP 10; (SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2) or SP 5; (SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1)
Extensive deterioration	SP 6c;(SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3)		SP 10; (SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2) or SP 5; (SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1)
Shop coated			
Oil, Grease, Dirt	d		SP 10; (SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2) or SP 5; (SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1)
Localized damage to be spot repaired	SP 2, SP 3, or SP 7; SP 11; (SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4)		SP 10; (SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2) or SP 5; (SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1)
Extensive deterioration	SP 6c;(SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3)		SP 10; (SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2) or SP 5; (SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1)
Existing coating			
Oil, Grease	d	d	SP 1
Chalking, foreign matter other than oil or grease, localized deterioration	e		f
Extensive deterioration	SP 6c;(SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3)		SP 10; (SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2) or SP 5; (SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1)

Ferrous Surface Preparation
a If it is not possible to abrasive blast or use waterjetting, SP 11 is recommended. It is considered equivalent to SP 6. SP 11 is also preferred wherever SP 2 or SP 3 are shown in the Table. b For marine, chemical, or immersion service, or application of heat resistant or nonslip floor coatings. SP 10 is preferred for zinc-rich primers, and for extremely severe environments where long-term performance is desired. c Use water jetting to SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3, as alternate to SSPC SP 6 degree of cleanliness where abrasive blasting cannot be used. d Use only the steam clean, or non-alkaline detergent solutions of SP 1. e First, remove chalk and dirt with a non-alkaline detergent solution, and follow with power wash to SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4. Second, spot clean, in order of preference by SSPC SP 6, SSPC SP 11, SSPC SP 7, SSPC SP 3, or SSPC SP 2. f First, remove chalk and dirt with a non-alkaline detergent solution, and follow with power wash to SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4. Second, spot clean, in order of preference, by SSPC SP 10, SSPC SP 6, or SSPC SP 11.

a. Ferrous Surfaces including Shop-coated Surfaces and Small Areas That Contain Rust, Mill Scale and Other Foreign Substances: Solvent clean or detergent wash in accordance with SSPC SP 1 to remove oil and grease. Where shop coat is missing or damaged, clean according to SSPC SP 2, SSPC SP 3, SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3, or SSPC SP 10/NACE No. 2. Protect shop-coated ferrous surfaces from corrosion by treating and touching up corroded areas immediately upon detection.

b. Surfaces With More Than 20 Percent Rust, Mill Scale, and Other Foreign Substances: Clean entire surface in accordance with SSPC SP 10/NACE No. 2 / SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2.

3.3.2 Final Ferrous Surface Condition:

Type Coating	Level of Cleaning, SSPC SP
a. Latex or Alkyd	2,3,6 or SP 12 WJ-2.(7 and 10, SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2 or SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1 may be left in as Contractor options)
b. High Performance (i.e. Epoxy, Urethane, others)	6,10

3.3.2.1 Tool Cleaned Surfaces

Comply with SSPC SP 2 and SSPC SP 3. Use as a visual reference,

photographs in SSPC VIS 3 for the appearance of cleaned surfaces.

3.3.2.2 Abrasive Blast Cleaned Surfaces

Comply with SSPC 7/NACE No.4, SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3, and SSPC SP 10/NACE No. 2. Use as a visual reference, photographs in SSPC VIS 1 for the appearance of cleaned surfaces.

3.3.2.3 Waterjet Cleaned Surfaces

Comply with SSPC-SP WJ-1/NACE WJ-1, SSPC-SP WJ-2/NACE WJ-2, SSPC-SP WJ-3/NACE WJ-3 or SSPC-SP WJ-4/NACE WJ-4. Use as a visual reference, photographs in SSPC VIS 4/NACE VIS 7 for the appearance of cleaned surfaces.

3.3.3 Galvanized Surfaces

a. New or Existing Galvanized Surfaces With Only Dirt and Zinc Oxidation Products: Clean with solvent, steam, or non-alkaline detergent solution in accordance with SSPC SP 1. Completely remove coating by brush-off abrasive blast if the galvanized metal has been passivated or stabilized. Do not "passivate" or "stabilize" new galvanized steel to be coated. If the absence of hexavalent stain inhibitors is not documented, test as described in ASTM D6386, Appendix X2, and remove by one of the methods described therein.

3.3.4 Non-Ferrous Metallic Surfaces

Aluminum and aluminum-alloy, lead, copper, and other nonferrous metal surfaces.

Surface Cleaning: Solvent clean in accordance with SSPC SP 1 and wash with mild non-alkaline detergent to remove dirt and water soluble contaminants.

3.3.5 Terne-Coated Metal Surfaces

Solvent clean surfaces with mineral spirits, ASTM D235. Wipe dry with clean, dry cloths.

3.3.6 Existing Surfaces with a Bituminous or Mastic-Type Coating

Remove chalk, mildew, and other loose material by washing with a solution of1/2 cup trisodium phosphate, 1/4 cup household detergent, one quart 5 percent sodium hypochlorite solution and 3 quarts of warm water.

3.4 PREPARATION OF CONCRETE AND CEMENTITIOUS SURFACE

3.4.1 Concrete and Masonry

a. Curing: Allow concrete, stucco and masonry surfaces to cure at least 30 days before painting, and concrete slab on grade to cure at least 90 days before painting.

b. Surface Cleaning: Remove the following deleterious substances.

(1) Dirt, Chalking, Grease, and Oil: Wash new surfaces with a solution composed of 1/2 cup trisodium phosphate, 1/4 cup household detergent, and 4 quarts of warm water. Then rinse

thoroughly with fresh water. For large areas, water blasting may be used.

(2) Fungus and Mold: Wash new surfaces with a solution composed of 1/2 cup trisodium phosphate, 1/4 cup household detergent, one quart 5 percent sodium hypochlorite solution and 3 quarts of warm water. Rinse thoroughly with fresh water.

(3) Paint and Loose Particles: Remove by wire brushing.

(4) Efflorescence: Remove by scraping or wire brushing followed by washing with a 5 to 10 percent by weight aqueous solution of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid. Do not allow acid to remain on the surface for more than five minutes before rinsing with fresh water. Do not acid clean more than 4 square feet of surface, per workman, at one time.

c. Cosmetic Repair of Minor Defects: Repair or fill mortar joints and minor defects, including but not limited to spalls, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and prior to coating application.

d. Allowable Moisture Content: Latex coatings may be applied to damp surfaces, but not to surfaces with droplets of water. Do not apply epoxies to damp vertical surfaces as determined by ASTM D4263 or horizontal surfaces that exceed 3 lbs of moisture per 1000 square feet in 24 hours as determined by ASTM F1869. In all cases follow manufacturer's recommendations. Allow surfaces to cure a minimum of 30 days before painting.

3.4.2 Gypsum Board, Plaster, and Stucco

3.4.2.1 Surface Cleaning

Verify that plaster and stucco surfaces are free from loose matter and that gypsum board is dry. Remove loose dirt and dust by brushing with a soft brush, rubbing with a dry cloth, or vacuum-cleaning prior to application of the first coat material. A damp cloth or sponge may be used if paint is water-based.

3.4.2.2 Repair of Minor Defects

Prior to painting, repair joints, cracks, holes, surface irregularities, and other minor defects with patching plaster or spackling compound and sand smooth.

3.4.2.3 Allowable Moisture Content

Latex coatings may be applied to damp surfaces, but not surfaces with droplets of water. Do not apply epoxies to damp surfaces as determined by ASTM D4263. Verify that new plaster to be coated has a maximum moisture content of 8 percent, when measured in accordance with ASTM D4444, Method A, unless otherwise authorized. In addition to moisture content requirements, allow new plaster to age a minimum of 30 days before preparation for painting.

3.5 PREPARATION OF WOOD AND PLYWOOD SURFACES

3.5.1 New Plywood and Wood Surfaces, Except Floors:

a. Surface Cleaning: Clean wood surfaces of foreign matter. Verify that surfaces are free from dust and other deleterious substances and in a condition approved by the Contracting Officer prior to receiving paint or other finish. Do not use water to clean uncoated wood.

b. Do not exceed 12 percent moisture content of the wood as measured by a moisture meter in accordance with ASTM D4444, Method A, unless otherwise authorized.

c. Prime or touch up wood surfaces adjacent to surfaces to receive water-thinned paints before applying water-thinned paints.

d. Cracks and Nailheads: Set and putty stop nailheads and putty cracks after the prime coat has dried.

e. Cosmetic Repair of Minor Defects:

(1) Knots and Resinous Wood: Prior to application of coating, cover knots and stains with two or more coats of 3-pound-cut shellac varnish, plasticized with 5 ounces of castor oil per gallon. Scrape away existing coatings from knotty areas, and sand before treating. Prime before applying any putty over shellacked area.

(2) Open Joints and Other Openings: Fill with whiting putty, linseed oil putty. Sand smooth after putty has dried.

(3) Checking: Where checking of the wood is present, sand the surface, wipe and apply a coat of pigmented orange shellac. Allow to dry before paint is applied.

3.6 APPLICATION

3.6.1 Coating Application

a. Comply with applicable federal, state and local laws enacted to ensure compliance with Federal Clean Air Standards. Apply coating materials in accordance with SSPC PA 1. SSPC PA 1 methods are applicable to all substrates, except as modified herein.

b. At the time of application, paint must show no signs of deterioration. Maintain uniform suspension of pigments during application.

c. Unless otherwise specified or recommended by the paint manufacturer, paint may be applied by brush, roller, or spray. Use trigger operated spray nozzles for water hoses. Use rollers for applying paints and enamels of a type designed for the coating to be applied and the surface to be coated. Wear protective clothing and respirators when applying oil-based paints or using spray equipment with any paints.

d. Only apply paints, except water-thinned types, to surfaces that are completely free of moisture as determined by sight or touch.

e. Thoroughly work coating materials into joints, crevices, and open spaces. Pay special attention to ensure that all edges, corners,

crevices, welds, and rivets receive a film thickness equal to that of adjacent painted surfaces.

f. Apply each coat of paint so that dry film is of uniform thickness and free from runs, drops, ridges, waves, pinholes or other voids, laps, brush marks, and variations in color, texture, and finish. Completely hide all blemishes.

g. Touch up damaged coatings before applying subsequent coats. Broom clean and clear dust from interior areas before and during the application of coating material.

h. Apply paint to new fire extinguishing sprinkler systems including valves, piping, conduit, hangers, supports, miscellaneous metal work, and accessories. Shield sprinkler heads with protective coverings while painting is in progress. Remove sprinkler heads which have been painted and replace with new sprinkler heads. Unfinished spaces include attic spaces, spaces above suspended ceilings, crawl spaces, pipe chases, mechanical equipment room, and space where walls or ceiling are not painted or not constructed of a prefinished material. Upon completion of painting, remove protective covering from sprinkler heads.

i. Piping in Unfinished Areas: Provide primed surfaces with one coat of red alkyd gloss enamel (MPI 9) applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 1.0 mil in attic spaces, spaces above suspended ceilings, crawl spaces, pipe chases, mechanical equipment room, and spaces where walls or ceiling are not painted or not constructed of a prefinished material.

j. Piping in Finished Areas: Provide primed surfaces with two coats of paint to match adjacent surfaces, except provide valves and operating accessories with one coat of red alkyd gloss enamel (MPI 9) applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 1.0 mil or two component gloss polyurethane (MPI 72) in exterior applications.

k. Provide labeling on the surfaces of all feed and cross mains to show the pipe function such as "Sprinkler System", "Fire Department Connection", "Standpipe". For pipe sizes 4-inch and larger provide white painted stenciled letters and arrows, a minimum of 2 in in height and visible from at least two sides when viewed from the floor. For pipe sizes less than 4-inch, provide white painted stenciled letters and arrows, a minimum of 0.75 in in height and visible from the floor.

l. All fire suppression system valves must be marked with permanent tags indicating normally open or normally closed.

m. Drying Time: Allow time between coats, as recommended by the coating manufacturer, to permit thorough drying, but not to present topcoat adhesion problems. Provide each coat in specified condition to receive next coat.

n. Primers, and Intermediate Coats: Do not allow primers or intermediate coats to dry more than 30 days, or longer than recommended by manufacturer, before applying subsequent coats. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for surface preparation if primers or intermediate coats are allowed to dry longer than recommended by manufacturers of subsequent coatings. Cover each preceding coat or surface completely

by ensuring visually perceptible difference in shades of successive coats.

o. Finished Surfaces: Provide finished surfaces free from runs, drops, ridges, waves, laps, brush marks, and variations in colors.

p. Thermosetting Paints: Apply topcoats over thermosetting paints (epoxies and urethanes) within the overcoat window recommended by the manufacturer.

q. Floors: For nonslip surfacing on level floors, as the intermediate coat is applied, cover wet surface completely with almandite garnet, Grit No. 36, with maximum passing U.S. Standard Sieve No. 40 less than 0.5 percent. When the coating is dry, use a soft bristle broom to sweep up excess grit, which may be reused, and vacuum up remaining residue before application of the topcoat.

3.6.2 Mixing and Thinning of Paints

Reduce paints to proper consistency by adding fresh paint, except when thinning is mandatory to suit surface, temperature, weather conditions, application methods, or for the type of paint being used. Obtain written permission from the Contracting Officer to use thinners. Verify that the written permission includes quantities and types of thinners to use.

When thinning is allowed, thin paints immediately prior to application with not more than one pint of suitable thinner per gallon. The use of thinner does not relieve the Contractor from obtaining complete hiding, full film thickness, or required gloss. Thinning cannot cause the paint to exceed limits on volatile organic compounds. Do not mix paints of different manufacturers.

3.6.3 Two-Component Systems

Mix two-component systems in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Follow recommendation by the manufacturer for any thinning of the first coat to ensure proper penetration and sealing for each type of substrate.

3.6.4 Coating Systems

a. Systems by Substrates: Apply coatings that conform to the respective specifications listed in the following Tables:

Table for Exterior Applications	
MPI Division	Substrate Application
MPI Division 3	Exterior Concrete Paint Table
MPI Division 4	Exterior Concrete Masonry Units Paint Table
MPI Division 5	Exterior Metal, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Paint Table
MPI Division 6	Exterior Wood; Dressed Lumber, Paneling, Decking, Shingles Paint Table

Table for Exterior Applications	
MPI Division 9	Exterior Stucco Paint Table
MPI Division 10	Exterior Cloth Coverings and Bituminous Coated Surfaces Paint Table
Table for Interior Applications	
MPI Division	Substrate Application
MPI Division 3	Interior Concrete Paint Table
MPI Division 4	Interior Concrete Masonry Units Paint Table
MPI Division 5	Interior Metal, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Paint Table
MPI Division 6	Interior Wood Paint Table
MPI Division 9	Interior Plaster, Gypsum Board, Textured Surfaces Paint Table

b. Minimum Dry Film Thickness (DFT): Apply paints, primers, varnishes, enamels, undercoats, and other coatings to a minimum dry film thickness of 1.5 mil each coat unless specified otherwise in the Tables. Coating thickness, where specified, refers to the minimum dry film thickness.

c. Coatings for Surfaces Not Specified Otherwise: Coat unspecified surfaces the same as surfaces having similar conditions of exposure.

d. Existing Surfaces Damaged During Performance of the Work, Including New Patches In Existing Surfaces: Coat surfaces with the following:

(1) One coat of primer.

(2) One coat of undercoat or intermediate coat.

(3) One topcoat to match adjacent surfaces.

e. Existing Coated Surfaces To Be Painted: Apply coatings conforming to the respective specifications listed in the Tables herein, except that pretreatments, sealers and fillers need not be provided on surfaces where existing coatings are soundly adhered and in good condition. Do not omit undercoats or primers.

3.7 COATING SYSTEMS FOR METAL

Apply coatings of Tables in MPI Division 5 for Exterior and Interior.

a. Apply specified ferrous metal primer to steel surfaces on the same day that surface is cleaned, to surfaces that meet all specified surface preparation requirements at time of application.

b. Inaccessible Surfaces: Prior to erection, use one coat of specified primer on metal surfaces that will be inaccessible after erection.

c. Shop-primed Surfaces: Touch up exposed substrates and damaged coatings to protect from rusting prior to applying field primer.

d. Surface Previously Coated with Epoxy or Urethane: Apply MPI 101, 1.5 mils DFT immediately prior to application of epoxy or urethane coatings.

e. Pipes and Tubing: The semitransparent film applied to some pipes and tubing at the mill is not to be considered a shop coat. Overcoat these items with the specified ferrous-metal primer prior to application of finish coats.

f. Exposed Nails, Screws, Fasteners, and Miscellaneous Ferrous Surfaces. On surfaces to be coated with water thinned coatings, spot prime exposed nails and other ferrous metal with latex primer MPI 107.

3.8 COATING SYSTEMS FOR CONCRETE AND CEMENTITIOUS SUBSTRATES

Apply coatings of Tables in MPI Division 3, 4 and 9 for Exterior and Interior.

3.9 COATING SYSTEMS FOR WOOD AND PLYWOOD

a. Apply coatings of Tables in MPI Division 6 for Exterior and Interior.

b. Prior to erection, apply two coats of specified primer to treat and prime wood surfaces which will be inaccessible after erection.

c. Apply stains in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

3.10 PIPING IDENTIFICATION

Piping Identification, Including Surfaces In Concealed Spaces: Provide in accordance with MIL-STD-101. Place stenciling in clearly visible locations. On piping not covered by MIL-STD-101, stencil approved names or code letters, in letters a minimum of 1/2 inch high for piping and a minimum of 2 inches high elsewhere. Stencil arrow-shaped markings on piping to indicate direction of flow using black stencil paint.

3.11 INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

In addition to meeting previously specified requirements, demonstrate mobility of moving components, including swinging and sliding doors, cabinets, and windows with operable sash, for inspection by the Contracting Officer. Perform this demonstration after appropriate curing and drying times of coatings have elapsed and prior to invoicing for final payment.

3.12 WASTE MANAGEMENT

As specified in the Waste Management Plan and as follows. Do not use kerosene or any such organic solvents to clean up water based paints. Properly dispose of paints or solvents in designated containers. Close and seal partially used containers of paint to maintain quality as necessary for reuse. Store in protected, well-ventilated, fire-safe area at moderate temperature. Place materials defined as hazardous or toxic waste in designated containers. Set aside extra paint for future color matches or reuse by the Government.

3.13 PAINT TABLES

All DFT's are minimum values. Use only materials with a MPI GPS-1-14 green check mark having a minimum MPI "Environmentally Friendly" E2 rating based on VOC (EPA Method 24) content levels. Acceptable products are listed in the MPI Green Approved Products List, available at http://www.specifygreen.com/APL/ProductIdxByMPInum.asp.

Gloss Level	Description	Units at 60 degrees	Units at 80 degrees
G1	Matte or Flat	0 to 5	10 max
G2	Velvet	0 to 10	10 to 35
G3	Eggshell	10 to 25	10 to 35
G4	Satin	20 to 35	35 min
G5	Semi-Gloss	35 to 70	
G6	Gloss	70 to 85	
G7	High Gloss		

3.13.1 Exterior Paint Tables

3.13.1.1 MPI Division 3: Exterior Concrete Paint Table

A. Concrete; Vertical Surfaces, Undersides of Balconies and Soffits

(1) New and uncoated existing concrete; vertical surfaces, including undersides of balconies and soffits but excluding tops of slabs

Latex					
New and uncoated existing		Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI EXT 3.1A-G1 (Flat)		MPI 3	MPI 10	MPI 10	3.5 mils
Primer as recommended by manufacturer. Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.					

3.13.1.2 MPI Division 4: Exterior Concrete Masonry Units Paint Table

A. New concrete masonry on uncoated surface

Latex

New		Block Filler	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI EXT 4.2A-G1 (Flat)		MPI 4	N/A	MPI 10	MPI 10	11 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.						

3.13.1.3 MPI Division 5: Exterior Metal, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Paint Table

A. Steel / Ferrous Surfaces

(1) New Steel that has been hand or power tool cleaned to SSPC SP 2 or SSPC SP 3

Alkyd					
New	Existing, uncoated	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI EXT 5.1Q-G5 (Semigloss	MPI REX 5.1D-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 23	MPI 94	MPI 94	5.25 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.					

(2) New Steel that has been blast-cleaned to SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3

Alkyd					
New		Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI EXT 5.1D-G5 (Semigloss)		MPI 79	MPI 94	MPI 94	5.25 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.					

(3) New steel blast cleaned to SSPC SP 10/NACE No. 2

Waterborne Light Industrial					
New	Existing	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI EXT 5.1R-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI EXT 5.1R-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 101	MPI 108	MPI 163	8.5 mils

Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.

B. Exterior Galvanized Surfaces

(1) New Galvanized surfaces

Waterborne Primer / Latex				
New Galvanized Surfaces	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
EXT 5.3H-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 134	MPI 11	MPI 11	4.5 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

C. Exterior Surfaces, Other Metals (Non-Ferrous)

(1) Aluminum, aluminum alloy and other miscellaneous non-ferrous metal items not otherwise specified except hot metal surfaces, roof surfaces, and new prefinished equipment

Alkyd				
New Galvanized Surfaces	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI EXT 5.4F-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 95	MPI 94	MPI 94	5 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

3.13.1.4 MPI Division 6: Exterior Wood; Dressed Lumber, Paneling, Decking, Shingles Paint Table

A. New Dressed lumber, Wood and plywood, trim, not otherwise specified

Latex					
New	Existing, uncoated	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI EXT 6.3A-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI EXT 6.3B-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 5	MPI 11	MPI 11	5 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.					

3.13.1.5 MPI Division 9: Exterior Stucco Paint Table

3.13.2 Interior Paint Tables

3.13.2.1 MPI Division 3: Interior Concrete Paint Table

A. New and uncoated existing Concrete, vertical surfaces, not specified otherwise

Latex					
New, uncoated Existing		Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 3.1A-G5		MPI 3	MPI 54	MPI 54	4 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.					

B. Concrete Ceilings, Uncoated

Latex Aggregate				
New, uncoated	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 3.1N-G1 (Flat)	N/A	N/A	MPI 42	Per Manufacturer
Texture - Fine Surface preparation, number of coats, and primer in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

3.13.2.2 MPI Division 4: Interior Concrete Masonry Units Paint Table

A. New Concrete Masonry

Institutional Low Odor / Low VOC Latex					
New, uncoated Existing	Filler	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 4.2E-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 4	N/A	MPI 147	MPI 147	4 mils
Fill all holes in masonry surface					

3.13.2.3 MPI Division 5: Interior Metal, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Paint Table

A. Interior Steel / Ferrous Surfaces

(1) Metal, Fire extinguishing sprinkler systems including valves, conduit, hangers, supports, Surfaces adjacent to painted surfaces (Match surrounding finish), and miscellaneous metal items not otherwise specified

except floors, hot metal surfaces, and new prefinished equipment

High Performance Architectural Latex				
New, uncoated Existing	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 5.1R-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 76	MPI 141	MPI 141	5 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

Epoxy				
New, uncoated Existing	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 5.1L-G6 (Gloss)	MPI 101	MPI 101	MPI 101	5.25 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

(2) Ferrous metal in concealed damp spaces or in exposed areas having unpainted adjacent surfaces as follows:

Aluminum Paint				
New, uncoated Existing	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 5.1M	MPI 76	MPI 1	MPI 1	4.25 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

(3) Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal items not otherwise specified except floors, hot metal surfaces, and new prefinished equipment. Match surrounding finish

High Performance Architectural Latex				
New, uncoated Existing	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 5.4F-G2 (Flat)	MPI 95	MPI 138	MPI 138	5 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

3.13.2.4 MPI Division 6: Interior Wood Paint Table

A. Interior Wood and Plywood

(1) New Wood and plywood not otherwise specified

Institutional Low Odor / Low VOC Latex				
New, uncoated Existing	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 6.3V-G3 (Eggshell)	MPI 39	MPI 145	MPI 145	4 mils

3.13.2.5 MPI Division 9: Interior Plaster, Gypsum Board, Textured Surfaces Paint Table

A. Interior New Wallboard not otherwise specified

Institutional Low Odor / Low VOC Latex, New

Institutional Low Odor / Low VOC Latex				
New	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 9.2M-G3 (Eggshell)	MPI 149	MPI 145	MPI 145	4 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.				

B. Interior New Wallboard in toilets, laundry areas, shower areas, and other high humidity areas not otherwise specified

Waterborne Light Industrial Coating					
New, uncoated Existing	Existing, previously painted	Primer	Intermediate	Topcoat	System DFT
MPI INT 9.2L-G5(Semigloss)	MPI RIN 9.2L-G5 (Semigloss)	MPI 50	MPI 153	MPI 153	4 mils
Topcoat: Coating to match adjacent surfaces.					

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 31 00 00

EARTHWORK
08/08, CHG 2: 02/21

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 CRITERIA FOR BIDDING

Base bids on the following criteria:

a. Surface elevations are as indicated.

b. Ground water elevations indicated by the boring log were those existing at the time subsurface investigations were made and do not necessarily represent ground water elevation at the time of construction.

c. Material character is indicated by the boring logs.

d. Hard materials and rock will be encountered as indicated in the boring logs and Drawings.

e. Rock excavation methods will be required at depths where auger refusal, drilling refusal, and SPT N-value of 50 or greater, is noted on the boring logs.

f. Unconfined compressive strength of rock, based on results of laboratory test, ranges from 8,400 psi to 52,000 psi.

g. Excavated rock must be crushed to the specified gradation and reused on the project as aggregate and select granular fill material.

h. Geosynthetic reinforced aggregate working platforms and haul routes must be provided to facilitate heavy construction operations.

i. Undercut of 3100 cubic yards of unsuitable subgrade encountered at planned excavation elevations, and replacement with select granular fill material, will be included in the lump sum price.

j. Furnishing, transporting, and constructing a rock slope protection system, similar to TECCO G65/4 Mesh by Geobrugg in accordance with the Contract Documents and Plans, and the manufacturers standards and requirements.

1.2 DEWATERING WORK PLAN

Submit procedures for accomplishing dewatering work which may include pooled surface water, groundwater inflows and stream flows entering the site excavations. Refer to specification 01 57 19 Temporary Environmental Controls for additional requirements.

1.3 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO T 180	(2017) Standard Method of Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg (10-lb) Rammer and a 457-mm (18-in.) Drop

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C600	(2017) Installation of Ductile-Iron Mains and Their Appurtenances

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A1007	(2022) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Wire for Wire Rope
ASTM A153/A153M	(2016a) Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A1023/A1023M	(2021) Standard Specification for Stranded Carbon Steel Wire Ropes for General Purposes
ASTM C33/C33M	(2018) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C136/C136M	(2019) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM C150/C150M	(2021) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C618	(2019) Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
ASTM C989/C989M	(2018a) Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM D1140	(2017) Standard Test Methods for Determining the Amount of Material Finer than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Soils by Washing
ASTM D1556/D1556M	(2015; E 2016) Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	(2012; E 2015) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D1883	(2016) Standard Test Method for California Bearing Ratio (CBR) of Laboratory-Compacted Soils

ASTM D2167	(2015) Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
ASTM D2434	(1968; R 2006) Permeability of Granular Soils (Constant Head)
ASTM D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D2937	(2017; E 2017; E 2018) Standard Test Method for Density of Soil in Place by the Drive-Cylinder Method
ASTM D4318	(2017; E 2018) Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils
ASTM D4718/D4718M	(2015) Standard Practice for Correction of Unit Weight and Water Content for Soils Containing Oversize Particles
ASTM D4829	(2021) Standard Test Method for Expansion Index of Soils
ASTM D4832	(2016; E 2018) Standard Test Method for Preparation and Testing of Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM) Test Cylinders
ASTM D6023	(2016) Standard Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield, Cement Content, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM)
ASTM D6103/D6103M	(2017; E 2021) Standard Test Method for Flow Consistency of Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM)
ASTM D6938	(2017a) Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPLOSIVES SAFETY BOARD (DDESB)

DESR 6055.09	(2019) Defense Explosives Safety Regulation

FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

RR-W-410H	(2015) Wire Rope and Strand
FF-T-276B	(2013) Thimbles and Rope

FF-C-450E (2011) Clamps and Wire Rope

STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CTDOT)

CTDOT (2020) Standard Specifications for Roads, Bridges and Incidental Construction, (Form 818)

1.4 DEFINITIONS

1.4.1 Satisfactory Materials

Satisfactory materials comprise any materials classified by ASTM D2487 as GW, GP, GM, GP-GM, GW-GM, GC, GP-GC, GM-GC, SW, SP, SM, SW-SM, SC, SM-SC, SP-SM, ML. Satisfactory materials for grading comprise stones less than 8 inches, except for fill material for pavements which comprise stones less than 3 inches in any dimension. Satisfactory fill material for magazine earth cover consisting of stones less than 1 inch in any dimension.

1.4.2 Unsatisfactory Materials

Materials which do not comply with the requirements for satisfactory materials are unsatisfactory. Unsatisfactory materials also include man-made fills; trash; refuse; backfills from previous construction; and material classified as satisfactory which contains root and other organic matter or frozen material. Notify the Contracting Officer when encountering any contaminated materials.

1.4.3 Cohesionless and Cohesive Materials

Cohesionless materials include materials classified in ASTM D2487 as GW, GP, SW, and SP. Cohesive materials include materials classified as GC, SC, ML, CL, MH, and CH. Materials classified as GM and SM will be identified as cohesionless only when the fines are non-plastic. Perform testing, required for classifying materials, in accordance with ASTM D4318, ASTM C136/C136M and ASTM D1140.

1.4.4 Degree of Compaction

Degree of compaction required, except as noted in the second sentence, is expressed as a percentage of the maximum density obtained by the test procedure presented in ASTM D1557 abbreviated as a percent of laboratory maximum density. Since ASTM D1557 applies only to soils that have 30 percent or less by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4-inch sieve, express the degree of compaction for material having more than 30 percent by weight of their particles retained on the 3/4-inch sieve as a percentage of the maximum density in accordance with AASHTO T 180 and corrected with ASTM D4718/D4718M. To maintain the same percentage of coarse material, use the "remove and replace" procedure as described in NOTE 8 of Paragraph 7.2 in AASHTO T 180.

1.4.5 Unsuitable Subgrade

Existing subgrade materials that exhibit insufficient strength or excessive movement after proper execution of the work specified herein. Unsuitable subgrade also contains soil mixed with appreciable degradable matter such as organic material, wood, trash, and non-inert debris which may affect the performance of life expectancy of the supported item.

Unsuitable subgrade will be determined by the Government Technical Authority and confirmed by the Contracting Officer.

1.4.6 Topsoil

Material suitable for topsoils obtained from offsite areas or excavations is defined as: Natural, friable soil representative of productive, well-drained soils in the area, free of subsoil, stumps, rocks larger than one inch diameter, brush, weeds, toxic substances, and other material detrimental to plant growth. Amend topsoil pH range to obtain a pH of 5.5 to 7.

1.4.7 Hard/Unyielding Materials

Hard/Unyielding materials comprise weathered rock, dense consolidated deposits, or conglomerate materials which are not included in the definition of "rock" with stones greater than 3 inch in any dimension or as defined by the pipe manufacturer, whichever is smaller. These materials usually require the use of heavy excavation equipment, ripper teeth, or jack hammers for removal.

1.4.8 Rock

Solid homogeneous interlocking crystalline material with firmly cemented, laminated, or foliated masses or conglomerate deposits, neither of which can be removed without systematic drilling and blasting, drilling and the use of expansion jacks or feather wedges, or the use of backhoe-mounted pneumatic hole punchers or rock breakers; also, large boulders, buried masonry, or concrete other than pavement exceeding 1 cubic yard in volume. Removal of hard material will not be considered rock excavation because of intermittent drilling and blasting that is performed merely to increase production.

1.4.9 Unstable Material

Unstable materials are too wet to properly support the utility pipe, conduit, or appurtenant structure.

1.4.10 Magazine Earth Cover Material

Non-expansive, free from roots, organic matter, and deleterious material meeting the following:

a. ASTM D2487 classification SM, SM-SC, or SC material.

b. Maximum particle size of 1 inch.

c. Percent passing the No. 200 sieve (ASTM D1140): minimum 25 percent, maximum 50 percent.

d. Maximum Liquid Limit (ASTM D4318): 35

e. Maximum Plasticity Index (ASTM D4318): 12

f. Allowable wet soil density: 110-120 pounds per cubic foot

g. Soil requirements and properties in accordance with Defense Explosive Safety Regulations DESR 6055.09

1.4.11 Select Granular Material

1.4.11.1 General Requirements

Select granular material consist of materials classified as GW, GP, SW, or SP, by ASTM D2487 where indicated. The material must be non-plastic when tested in accordance with ASTM D4318 with not more than 5 percent by weight finer than No. 200 sieve when tested in accordance with ASTM D1140. Provide a minimum coefficient of permeability of 0.005 feet per minute when tested in accordance with ASTM D2434.

1.4.11.2 California Bearing Ratio Values

Bearing Ratio: At 0.1-inch penetration, provide a bearing ratio of 20 to 50 for Select Granular Material at 95 percent ASTM D1557 maximum density as determined in accordance with ASTM D1883 for a laboratory soaking period of not less than 4 days. Conform the combined material to the following sieve analysis:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing by Weight Select Granular Material
2-1/2 inches	100
No. 4	40 - 85
No. 10	30 - 80
No. 40	10 - 60
No. 200	5

1.4.12 Initial Backfill Material

Initial backfill consists of select granular material or satisfactory materials free from rocks 3 inches or larger in any dimension or free from rocks of such size as recommended by the pipe manufacturer, whichever is smaller. When the pipe is coated or wrapped for corrosion protection, free the initial backfill material of stones larger than 3 inches in any dimension or as recommended by the pipe manufacturer, whichever is smaller.

1.4.13 Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are defined as soils that have an expansion index of 51 or greater when tested in accordance with ASTM D4829.

1.4.14 Nonfrost Susceptible (NFS) Material

Nonfrost susceptible material are a uniformly graded washed sand with a maximum particle size of 3 inch and less than 5 percent passing the No. 200 size sieve, and with not more than 3 percent by weight finer than 0.02 mm grain size.

1.4.15 Pile Supported Structure

As used herein, a structure where both the foundation and floor slab are pile supported.

1.4.16 Flowable Fill

Fill placed in a plastic or liquid form that flows to near its final placement location with limited assistance and subsequently cures or solidifies to provide a stable or impermeable barrier.

1.5 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Subsurface soil boring logs are shown on the drawings. These data represent the best subsurface information available; however, variations may exist in the subsurface between boring locations.

1.5.1 Classification of Excavation

Finish the specified excavation on a classified basis, in accordance with the following designations and classifications.

1.5.1.1 Common Excavation

Include common excavation with the satisfactory removal and disposal of all materials not classified as rock excavation.

1.5.1.2 Rock Excavation

Submit notification of encountering rock in the project. Include rock excavation with blasting, excavating, grading, disposing of material classified as rock, and the satisfactory removal and disposal of boulders 1 cubic yard or more in volume; solid rock; rock material that is in ledges, bedded deposits, and unstratified masses, which cannot be removed without systematic drilling and blasting; firmly cemented conglomerate deposits possessing the characteristics of solid rock impossible to remove without systematic drilling and blasting; and hard materials (see Definitions). Include the removal of any concrete or masonry structures, except pavements, exceeding 1 cubic yard in volume that may be encountered in the work in this classification. If at any time during excavation, including excavation from borrow areas, the Contractor encounters material that may be classified as rock excavation, uncover such material, and notify the Contracting Officer. Do not proceed with the excavation of this material until the Contracting Officer has classified the materials as common excavation or rock excavation. Take pre- and post-excavation surveys to determine rock excavation quantities, to be approved by the Contracting Officer. Failure on the part of the Contractor to uncover such material, notify the Contracting Officer, and allow ample time for classification and taking cross sectioning of the undisturbed surface of such material will cause the forfeiture of the Contractor's right of claim to any classification or volume of material to be paid for other than that allowed by the Contracting Officer for the areas of work in which such deposits occur.

1.5.2 Blasting

Perform blasting in accordance with Section 31 23 06.00 BLASTING - SURFACE.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance

with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Shoring; G

Dewatering Work Plan; G

Blasting; G

Rock Fall Protection System Plan; G

SD-03 Product Data

Magazine Earth Cover Material; G

Capillary Water Barrier; G

Utilization of Excavated Materials; G

Rock Excavation; G

Flowable Fill Mix Design; G

Opening of any Excavation or Borrow Pit

Shoulder Construction

Rock Fall Protection System (Materials); G

SD-06 Test Reports

Testing; G

Within 24 hours of conclusion of physical tests, submit 6 copies of test results, including calibration curves and results of calibration tests.

Wire Rope Anchor Support Test Reports; G

SD-07 Certificates

Testing

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFSITE SOILS

Refer to specification 01 57 19 Temporary Environmental Controls for requirements.

2.2 FLOWABLE FILL

Design and submit excavatable flowable fill mix design to consist of Portland cement, fly ash, and/or slag cement and fine aggregate. Include the dry weights of cementitious material(s); quality and gradation of aggregates in the saturated surface-dry weights along with gradation tests; quantities, types, and names of admixtures; and quantity of water per cubic yard. The maximum unconfined compressive strength to be 100 psi

at 28 days in accordance with ASTM D4832. The aggregates in accordance with ASTM C33/C33M Fine Aggregates. Air-entrain fill in accordance with ASTM C260/C260M. The air content to be between 8 and 15 percent in accordance with ASTM D6023. The flow to be between 8 and 12 inches in accordance with ASTM D6103/D6103M. Portland cement to be Type I or II in accordance with ASTM C150/C150M. Fly ash to be Class C in accordance with ASTM C618. Provide slag cement in Grade 100 or 120 in accordance with ASTM C989/C989M.

2.3 BURIED WARNING AND IDENTIFICATION TAPE

Provide polyethylene plastic and metallic core or metallic-faced, acid- and alkali-resistant, polyethylene plastic warning tape manufactured specifically for warning and identification of buried utility lines. Provide tape on rolls, 3 inches minimum width, color coded as specified below for the intended utility with warning and identification imprinted in bold black letters continuously over the entire tape length. Warning and identification to read, "CAUTION, BURIED (intended service) LINE BELOW" or similar wording. Provide permanent color and printing, unaffected by moisture or soil.

Warning Tape Color Codes	
Red	Electric
Yellow	Gas, Oil; Dangerous Materials
Orange	Telephone and Other Communications
Blue	Water Systems
Green	Sewer Systems
White	Steam Systems
Gray	Compressed Air

2.3.1 Warning Tape for Metallic Piping

Provide acid and alkali-resistant polyethylene plastic tape conforming to the width, color, and printing requirements specified above, with a minimum thickness of 0.003 inch and a minimum strength of 1500 psi lengthwise, and 1250 psi crosswise, with a maximum 350 percent elongation.

2.3.2 Detectable Warning Tape for Non-Metallic Piping

Provide polyethylene plastic tape conforming to the width, color, and printing requirements specified above, with a minimum thickness of 0.004 inch, and a minimum strength of 1500 psi lengthwise and 1250 psi crosswise. Manufacture tape with integral wires, foil backing, or other means of enabling detection by a metal detector when tape is buried up to 3 feet deep. Encase metallic element of the tape in a protective jacket or provide with other means of corrosion protection.

2.4 MATERIAL FOR RIP-RAP

Provide Bedding material, Filter fabric as specified in Section 31 05 19.13 GEOTEXTILES FOR EARTHWORK, and rock conforming to CTDOT Form 816, Section 7.03.

2.4.1 Bedding Material

Provide bedding material consisting of sand, gravel, or crushed rock, well graded, or poorly graded with a maximum particle size of 3/4 inch. Compose material of tough, durable particles. Allow fines passing the No. 200 standard sieve with a plasticity index less than six.

2.4.2 Rock

Provide rock fragments sufficiently durable to ensure permanence in the structure and the environment in which it is to be used. Use rock fragments free from cracks, seams, and other defects that would increase the risk of deterioration from natural causes. Provide fragments sized so that no individual fragment exceeds a weight of 150 pounds and that no more than 10 percent of the mixture, by weight, consists of fragments weighing 2 pounds or less each. Provide rock with a minimum specific gravity of 2.50. Do not permit the inclusion of more than trace 1 percent quantities of dirt, sand, clay, and rock fines.

2.5 CAPILLARY WATER BARRIER

Provide capillary water barrier of clean, poorly graded crushed rock, crushed gravel, or uncrushed gravel placed beneath a building slab with or without a vapor barrier to cut off the capillary flow of pore water to the area immediately below. Conform to ASTM C33/C33M for fine aggregate grading with a maximum of 3 percent by weight passing ASTM D1140, No. 200 sieve, and for coarse aggregate grading with maximum particle size of 1-1/2 inch and no more than 2 percent by weight passing the No. 4 size sieve, or coarse aggregate Size 67.

2.6 RADON MITIGATION AGGREGATE

Provide radon mitigation aggregate consisting of clean, poorly graded crushed rock, crushed gravel, or uncrushed gravel placed beneath a building slab with a vapor barrier to cut off the flow of radon gas to building area above. Conform to ASTM C33/C33M for fine aggregate grading with a maximum of 3 percent by weight passing ASTM D1140, No. 200 sieve, and for coarse aggregate grading with maximum particle size of 1-1/2 inch and no more than 2 percent by weight passing the No. 4 size sieve, or coarse aggregate Size 67.

2.7 MATERIAL FOR ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION SYSTEM

All Rock Slope Protection materials shall be suitably wrapped, packaged, or covered at the factory or shop for protection against dirt, water, oil, grease, and rust contamination. Materials shall be protected against abrasion or damage during shipping and handling. Materials stored at or near the site shall be placed above ground on a well-supported, dry platform and covered with a water-resistant tarp or other covering. Transportation and storage conditions for the wire mesh and accessories shall be as recommended by the suppliers.

2.7.1 Wire Mesh

Provide wire mesh of a woven construction and consisting of only one type of wire. The mesh shall be made with minimum 0.157 inch (4 mm) diameter wire, and the ends of each wire shall be formed into a loop and twisted. The loops of the wire mesh shall be fastened together to prevent unraveling of the mesh. The wire shall be alloyed high strength carbon steel wire with a minimum tensile strength of 4,900 lbs (22 kN) in accordance with ASTM A1007 (Level 3 drawn Zn5Al wire). The mesh shall have a minimum punching strength of 62,900 lbs (280 kN) and a minimum resistance against slope parallel tensile stress of 11,200 lbs (50 kN). The wire shall be hot dip galvanized with a Zinc/Aluminum coating with a minimum weight of 0.40 oz/ft2 (150 g/m2) for Level 3 drawn Zn5Al wire in accordance with ASTM A1007.

The size of the mesh opening shall be a maximum of 3.25 inches (83 millimeters) by 5.43 inches (138 millimeters) (+ 3%), and the depth of the mesh shall be a minimum of 0.55 inches (15 millimeters) (+ 10 percent).

2.7.2 Main Support Ropes

Provide standard net support ropes having a minimum diameter of ¾ inches. The rope shall be 6x19 construction (or equivalent), IWRC and galvanized with a minimum breaking strength of 58,800 pounds. The rope shall be in accordance with Federal Specification RR-W-410H, ASTM A1023/A1023M including galvanizing. Alternative size support ropes are acceptable upon approval of the qualified project design representative.

2.7.3 Rock and Soil Anchors

Provide drapery system anchors consisting of double leg, wire rope anchors with a minimum diameter of 3/4 inch. The ends of the wire rope anchors shall be splayed. The rope shall be 6x19 construction (or equivalent), IWRC and galvanized with a minimum breaking strength of 58,800 pounds. The rope shall be in accordance with Federal Specification RR-W-410H, ASTM A1023/A1023M including galvanizing.

Wire rope anchors shall have a minimum pullout strength of 10 tons and must be verified by the contractor in the field.

2.7.4 Seam Rope and Fasteners

Provide seam ropes to fasten the mesh panels to each other. T-3 clips may be substituted on vertical and horizontal panel seams. Seam rope shall be used to lace the mesh to the net support rope. The seam rope shall have a diameter of 1/4 inch and shall be of 7 by 7, 7 by19 construction (or equivalent), GAC with a minimum breaking strength of 9,200 lbs. The rope shall be in accordance with Federal Specification RR-W-410H, ASTM A1023/A1023M including galvanizing.

2.7.5 Miscellaneous Materials

All miscellaneous material associated with the rock slope protection system shall be hot dip galvanized and be supplied by the vendor. Wire rope clips shall be in accordance with Fed Spec FF-C-450E, Type 1, Class 1 and hot-dip zinc galvanized according to ASTM A153/A153M. Thimbles shall be in accordance with Fed Spec FF-T-276B, and hot-dip zinc galvanized according to ASTM A153/A153M.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 STRIPPING OF TOPSOIL

Where indicated or directed, strip topsoil to a depth of 4 inches. Spread topsoil on areas already graded and prepared for topsoil or transported and deposited in stockpiles convenient to areas that are to receive application of the topsoil later, or at locations indicated or specified. Keep topsoil separate from other excavated materials, brush, litter, objectionable weeds, roots, stones larger than 2 inches in diameter, and other materials that would interfere with planting and maintenance operations. Remove from the site any surplus of topsoil from excavations and gradings.

3.2 GENERAL EXCAVATION

Perform excavation of every type of material encountered within the limits of the project to the lines, grades, and elevations indicated and as specified. Perform the grading in accordance with the typical sections shown and the tolerances specified in paragraph FINISHING. Transport satisfactory excavated materials and place in fill or embankment within the limits of the work. Excavate unsatisfactory materials encountered within the limits of the work below grade and replace with satisfactory materials as directed. Include such excavated material and the satisfactory material ordered as replacement in excavation. Dispose surplus satisfactory excavated material not required for fill and unsatisfactory excavated material as specified in paragraph DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL. During construction, perform excavation and fill in a manner and sequence that will provide proper drainage at all times. Excavate material required for fill or embankment in excess of that produced by excavation within the grading limits or from other approved areas selected by the Contractor as specified.

3.2.1 Ditches, Gutters, and Channel Changes

Finish excavation of ditches, gutters, and channel changes by cutting accurately to the cross sections, grades, and elevations shown on Drawings. Do not excavate ditches and gutters below grades shown. Backfill the excessive open ditch or gutter excavation with satisfactory, thoroughly compacted, material or with suitable stone or cobble to grades shown. Dispose excavated material as shown or as directed, except in no case allow material to be deposited a maximum 4 feet from edge of a ditch. Maintain excavations free from detrimental quantities of leaves, brush, sticks, trash, and other debris until final acceptance of the work.

3.2.2 Drainage Structures

Make excavations to the lines, grades, and elevations shown, or as directed. Provide trenches and foundation pits of sufficient size to permit the placement and removal of forms for the full length and width of structure footings and foundations as shown. Clean rock or other hard foundation material of loose debris and cut to a firm, level, stepped, or serrated surface. Remove loose disintegrated rock and thin strata. Do not disturb the bottom of the excavation when concrete or masonry is to be placed in an excavated area. Do not excavate to the final grade level until just before the concrete or masonry is to be placed.

3.2.3 Drainage

Provide for the collection and disposal of surface and subsurface water encountered during construction. Flowing groundwater should be anticipated in areas of site cutting and bedrock removal, especially at the northern and eastern extents of the Magazine site due to significant differences in ground surface elevations and depth of excavation required below groundwater levels. Divert naturally occurring surface ground water flows to prevent pooling in areas of site cutting and bedrock removal and other areas across the site for the duration of construction in order to keep soil materials sufficiently dry. Completely drain construction site during periods of construction to keep soil materials sufficiently dry. Construct storm drainage features (ponds/basins) at the earliest stages of site development, and throughout construction grade the construction area to provide positive surface water runoff away from the construction activity or provide temporary ditches, swales, and other drainage features and equipment as required to maintain dry soils. When unsuitable working platforms for equipment operation and unsuitable soil support for subsequent construction features develop, remove unsuitable material, and provide new soil material as specified herein. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to assess the soil and ground water conditions presented by the plans and specifications and to employ necessary measures to permit construction to proceed.

3.2.4 Dewatering

Control groundwater flowing toward or into excavations to prevent sloughing of excavation slopes and walls, boils, uplift, and heave in the excavation and to eliminate interference with orderly progress of construction. Flowing groundwater should be anticipated in areas of site cutting and bedrock removal, especially at the northern and eastern extents of the Magazine site due to significant differences in ground surface elevations and depth of excavation required below groundwater levels. Divert naturally occurring surface ground water flows to prevent pooling in areas of site cutting and bedrock removal and other areas across the site for the duration of construction in order to keep soil materials sufficiently dry. Do not permit French drains, sumps, ditches, or trenches within 3 feet of the foundation of any structure, except with specific written approval, and after specific contractual provisions for restoration of the foundation area have been made. Take control measures by the time the excavation reaches the water level in order to maintain the integrity of the in-situ material. While the excavation is open, maintain the water level continuously, at least 3 feet below the working level. Operate dewatering system continuously until construction work below existing water levels is complete. Submit performance records weekly. Measure and record performance of dewatering system at same time each day by use of observation wells or piezometers installed in conjunction with the dewatering system. Relieve hydrostatic head in previous zones below subgrade elevation in layered soils to prevent uplift.

3.2.5 Trench Excavation Requirements

Excavate the trench as recommended by the manufacturer of the pipe to be installed. Slope trench walls below the top of the pipe, or make vertical, and of such width as recommended in the manufacturer's printed installation manual. Provide vertical trench walls where no manufacturer's printed installation manual is available. Shore trench walls, cut back to a stable slope, or provide with equivalent means of protection for employees who may be exposed to moving ground or cave in,

as determined by the Contractor’s Safety Engineer or other competent person; refer to USACE publication EM 385-1-1. Excavate trench walls which are cut back to at least the angle of repose of the soil. Give special attention to slopes which may be adversely affected by weather or moisture content. Do not exceed the trench width below the pipe top of 24 inches plus pipe outside diameter (O.D.) for pipes of less than 24 inches inside diameter, and do not exceed 36 inches plus pipe outside diameter for sizes larger than 24 inches inside diameter. Where recommended trench widths are exceeded, provide redesign, stronger pipe, or special installation procedures by the Contractor. The Contractor is responsible for the cost of redesign, stronger pipe, or special installation procedures without any additional cost to the Government.

3.2.5.1 Bottom Preparation

Grade the bottoms of trenches accurately to provide uniform bearing and support for the bottom quadrant of each section of the pipe. Excavate bell holes to the necessary size at each joint or coupling to eliminate point bearing. Remove stones of 3 inches or greater in any dimension, or as recommended by the pipe manufacturer, whichever is smaller, to avoid point bearing.

3.2.5.2 Removal of Unyielding Material

Where overdepth is not indicated and unyielding material is encountered in the bottom of the trench, remove such material 12 inches below the required grade and replaced with suitable materials as provided in paragraph BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION.

3.2.5.3 Removal of Unstable Material

Where unstable material is encountered in the bottom of the trench, remove such material to the depth directed and replace it to the proper grade with select granular material as provided in paragraph BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION. When removal of unstable material is required due to the Contractor's fault or neglect in performing the work, the Contractor is responsible for excavating the resulting material and replacing it without additional cost to the Government.

3.2.5.4 Excavation for Appurtenances

Provide excavation for manholes, catch-basins, inlets, or similar structures sufficient to leave at least 12 inches clear between the outer structure surfaces and the face of the excavation or support members or of sufficient size to permit the placement and removal of forms for the full length and width of structure footings and foundations as shown. Clean rock or loose debris and cut to a firm surface either level, stepped, or serrated, as shown or as directed. Remove loose disintegrated rock and thin strata. Specify removal of unstable material. When concrete or masonry is to be placed in an excavated area, take special care not to disturb the bottom of the excavation. Do not excavate to the final grade level until just before the concrete or masonry is to be placed.

3.2.5.5 Jacking, Boring, and Tunneling

Unless otherwise indicated, provide excavation by open cut except that sections of a trench may be jacked, bored, or tunneled if, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, the pipe, cable, or duct can be safely and properly installed and backfill can be properly compacted in such sections.

3.2.6 Underground Utilities

The Contractor is responsible for movement of construction machinery and equipment over pipes and utilities during construction. Perform work adjacent to non-Government utilities as indicated in accordance with procedures outlined by utility company. Excavation made with power-driven equipment is not permitted within 2 feet of known Government-owned utility or subsurface construction. For work immediately adjacent to or for excavations exposing a utility or other buried obstruction, excavate by hand. Start hand excavation on each side of the indicated obstruction and continue until the obstruction is uncovered or until clearance for the new grade is assured. Support uncovered lines or other existing work affected by the contract excavation until approval for backfill is granted by the Contracting Officer. Report damage to utility lines or subsurface construction immediately to the Contracting Officer.

3.2.7 Structural Excavation

Ensure that footing subgrades have been inspected and approved by the Contracting Officer prior to concrete placement. Backfill and compact over excavations and changes in grade due to rigid inclusion operations to 95 percent of ASTM D1557 maximum density.

3.3 SELECTION OF BORROW MATERIAL

Select borrow material to meet the requirements and conditions of the particular fill or embankment for which it is to be used. Obtain borrow material from the borrow areas within the limits of the project site, selected by the Contractor or from approved private sources. Unless otherwise provided in the contract, the Contractor is responsible for obtaining the right to procure material, pay royalties and other charges involved, and bear the expense of developing the sources, including rights-of-way for hauling from the owners. Borrow material from approved sources on Government-controlled land may be obtained without payment of royalties. Unless specifically provided, do not obtain borrow within the limits of the project site without prior written approval. Consider necessary clearing, grubbing, and satisfactory drainage of borrow pits and the disposal of debris thereon related operations to the borrow excavation.

3.4 OPENING AND DRAINAGE OF EXCAVATION AND BORROW PITS

Notify the Contracting Officer sufficiently in advance of the opening of any excavation or borrow pit or borrow areas to permit elevations and measurements of the undisturbed ground surface to be taken. Except as otherwise permitted, excavate borrow pits and other excavation areas providing adequate drainage. Transport overburden and other spoil material to designated spoil areas or otherwise dispose of as directed. Provide neatly trimmed and drained borrow pits after the excavation is completed. Ensure that excavation of any area, operation of borrow pits, or dumping of spoil material results in minimum detrimental effects on natural environmental conditions.

3.5 SHORING

3.5.1 General Requirements

Submit a Shoring and Sheeting plan for approval 15 days prior to starting work. Submit drawings and calculations, certified by a registered

professional engineer, describing the methods for shoring and sheeting of excavations. Finish shoring, including sheet piling, and install as necessary to protect workmen, banks, adjacent paving, structures, and utilities. Remove shoring, bracing, and sheeting as excavations are backfilled, in a manner to prevent caving.

3.5.2 Geotechnical Engineer

Hire a Professional Geotechnical Engineer to provide inspection of excavations and soil/groundwater conditions throughout construction. The Geotechnical Engineer is responsible for performing pre-construction and periodic site visits throughout construction to assess site conditions. The Geotechnical Engineer is responsible for updating the excavation, sheeting and dewatering plans as construction progresses to reflect changing conditions and submit an updated plan if necessary. Submit a monthly written report, informing the Contractor and Contracting Officer of the status of the plan and an accounting of the Contractor's adherence to the plan addressing any present or potential problems. The Contracting Officer is responsible for arranging meetings with the Geotechnical Engineer at any time throughout the contract duration.

3.6 GRADING AREAS

Where indicated, divide work into grading areas within which satisfactory excavated material will be placed in embankments, fills, and required backfills. Do not haul satisfactory material excavated in one grading area to another grading area except when so directed in writing. Place and grade stockpiles of satisfactory, unsatisfactory, and wasted materials as specified. Keep stockpiles in a neat and well drained condition, giving due consideration to drainage at all times. Clear, grub, and seal by rubber-tired equipment, the ground surface at stockpile locations; separately stockpile excavated satisfactory and unsatisfactory materials. Protect stockpiles of satisfactory materials from contamination which may destroy the quality and fitness of the stockpiled material. If the Contractor fails to protect the stockpiles, and any material becomes unsatisfactory, remove, and replace such material with satisfactory material from approved sources.

3.7 FINAL GRADE OF SURFACES TO SUPPORT CONCRETE

Do not excavate to final grade until just before concrete is to be placed. Only use excavation methods that will leave the foundation rock in a solid and unshattered condition. Roughen the level surfaces, and cut the sloped surfaces, as indicated, into rough steps or benches to provide a satisfactory bond. Protect shales from slaking and all surfaces from erosion resulting from ponding or water flow.

3.8 GROUND SURFACE PREPARATION

3.8.1 General Requirements

Remove and replace unsatisfactory material with satisfactory materials, as directed by the Contracting Officer, in surfaces to receive fill or in excavated areas. Scarify the surface to a depth of 6 inches before the fill is started. Plow, step, bench, or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so that the fill material will bond with the existing material. When subgrades are less than the specified density, break up the ground surface to a minimum depth of 6 inches, pulverizing, and compacting to the specified density. When the subgrade

is part fill and part excavation or natural ground, scarify the excavated or natural ground portion to a depth of 12 inches and compact it as specified for the adjacent fill.

3.8.2 Frozen Material

Do not place material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost. Finish compaction by sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic-tired rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, or other approved equipment well suited to the soil being compacted. Moisten material as necessary to plus or minus 2 percent of optimum moisture.

3.9 UTILIZATION OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS

Use satisfactory material removed from excavations, insofar as practicable, in the construction of fills, embankments, subgrades, shoulders, bedding (as backfill), and for similar purposes. Dispose surplus satisfactory excavated material not required for fill and unsatisfactory excavated material as specified in paragraph DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL. Stockpile and use coarse rock from excavations for constructing slopes or embankments adjacent to streams, or sides and bottoms of channels and for protecting against erosion. Do not dispose excavated material to obstruct the flow of any stream, endanger a partly finished structure, impair the efficiency or appearance of any structure, or be detrimental to the completed work in any way.

3.10 BURIED TAPE AND DETECTION WIRE

3.10.1 Buried Warning and Identification Tape

Provide buried utility lines with utility identification tape. Bury tape 12 inches below finished grade; under pavements and slabs, bury tape 6 inches below top of subgrade.

3.10.2 Buried Detection Wire

Bury detection wire directly above non-metallic piping at a distance not to exceed 12 inches above the top of pipe. Extend the wire continuously and unbroken, from manhole to manhole. Terminate the ends of the wire inside the manholes at each end of the pipe, with a minimum of 3 feet of wire, coiled, remaining accessible in each manhole. Furnish insulated wire over its entire length. Install wires at manholes between the top of the corbel and the frame and extend up through the chimney seal between the frame and the chimney seal. For force mains, terminate the wire in the valve pit at the pump station end of the pipe.

3.11 FILLING, BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION

Place fill and backfill beneath and adjacent to any and all type of structures, in successive horizontal layers of loose material not more than 8 inches in depth, or in loose layers not more than 5 inches in depth when using hand-operated compaction equipment. Compact earth cover over magazines to at least 92 percent, general site fills, fill below footing and slabs to 95 percent, pavement subgrade to 92 percent, pavement subbase to 95 percent, and landscaped areas to 90 percent of laboratory maximum density, except as otherwise specified. Perform compaction in such a manner as to prevent wedging action or eccentric loading upon or against the structure. Moisture condition fill and backfill material to within range of +2 or -2 percent of optimum moisture content at the time of

compaction.

Prepare ground surface on which backfill is to be placed and provide compaction requirements for backfill materials in conformance with the applicable portions of paragraphs GROUND SURFACE PREPARATION. Finish compaction by sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic-tired rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, vibratory compactors, or other approved equipment.

3.11.1 Trench Backfill

Backfill trenches to the grade shown. Backfill the trench to 2 feet above the top of pipe prior to performing the required pressure tests. Leave the joints and couplings uncovered during the pressure test. Do not backfill the trench until all specified tests are performed.

3.11.1.1 Replacement of Unyielding Material

Replace unyielding material removed from the bottom of the trench with select granular material or initial backfill material.

3.11.1.2 Replacement of Unstable Material

Replace unstable material removed from the bottom of the trench or excavation with select granular material placed in layers not exceeding 6 inches loose thickness.

3.11.1.3 Bedding and Initial Backfill

Provide bedding of the type and thickness shown. Place initial backfill material and compact it with approved tampers to a height of at least one foot above the utility pipe or conduit. Bring up the backfill evenly on both sides of the pipe for the full length of the pipe. Take care to ensure thorough compaction of the fill under the haunches of the pipe. Except as specified otherwise in the individual piping section, provide bedding for buried piping in accordance with AWWA C600, Type 4, except as specified herein. Compact backfill to top of pipe to 95 percent of ASTM D1557 maximum density. Provide plastic piping with bedding to spring line of pipe. Provide materials as follows:

3.11.1.3.1 Class I

Angular, 0.25-to-1.5 inch, graded stone, including a number of fill materials that have regional significance such as coral, slag, cinders, and crushed stone.

3.11.1.3.2 Class II

Coarse sands and gravels with maximum particle size of 1.5 inch, including various graded sands and gravels containing small percentages of fines, generally granular and non-cohesive, either wet or dry. Soil Types GW, GP, SW, and SP are included in this class as specified in ASTM D2487.

3.11.1.3.3 Sand

Clean, coarse-grained sand classified as SW or SP by ASTM D2487 for bedding and backfill.

3.11.1.3.4 Gravel and Crushed Stone

Clean, coarsely graded natural gravel, crushed stone or a combination thereof identified as gradation A of the Connecticut DOT State Standard or having a classification of GW or GP in accordance with ASTM D2487 for bedding and backfill. Do not exceed maximum particle size of 3 inches.

3.11.1.4 Final Backfill

Fill the remainder of the trench, except for special materials for roadways with satisfactory material. Place backfill material and compact as follows:

3.11.1.4.1 Roadways

Place excavatable flowable fill in a manner to completely fill voids in the location indicated. Do not place when atmospheric temperatures are expected to be below 33 degrees F at any time during the 3-day period following placement.

3.11.1.4.2 Sidewalks, Turfed or Seeded Areas and Miscellaneous Areas

Deposit backfill in layers of a maximum of 12 inches loose thickness, and compact it to 85 percent maximum density for cohesive soils and 90 percent maximum density for cohesionless soils. Do not permit compaction by water flooding or jetting. Apply this requirement to all other areas not specifically designated above.

3.11.2 Backfill for Appurtenances

After the manhole, catch basin, inlet, or similar structure has been constructed and the concrete has been allowed to cure for 7 days, place backfill in such a manner that the structure is not be damaged by the shock of falling earth. Deposit the backfill material, compact it as specified for final backfill, and bring up the backfill evenly on all sides of the structure to prevent eccentric loading and excessive stress.

3.12 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Special requirements for both excavation and backfill relating to the specific utilities are as follows:

3.12.1 Gas Distribution

Excavate trenches to a depth that will provide a minimum 18 inches of cover in rock excavation and a minimum 24 inch of cover in other excavation.

3.12.2 Water Lines

Excavate trenches to a depth that provides a minimum cover of 4 feet from the existing ground surface, or from the indicated finished grade, whichever is lower, to the top of the pipe.

3.12.3 Electrical Distribution System

Provide a minimum cover of 24 inches from the finished grade to direct burial cable and conduit or duct line, unless otherwise indicated.

3.12.4 Rip-Rap Construction

Construct riprap on filter fabric in accordance with Connecticut DOT State Standard, Section 7.03 in the areas indicated. Trim and dress indicated areas to conform to cross sections, lines and grades shown within a tolerance of 0.1 foot.

3.12.4.1 Bedding Placement

Spread filter fabric and bedding material uniformly on prepared subgrade as indicated.

3.12.4.2 Stone Placement

Place rock for riprap on prepared bedding material to produce a well graded mass with the minimum practicable percentage of voids in conformance with lines and grades indicated. Distribute larger rock fragments, with dimensions extending the full depth of the riprap throughout the entire mass and eliminate "pockets" of small rock fragments. Rearrange individual pieces by mechanical equipment or by hand as necessary to obtain the distribution of fragment sizes specified above.

3.13 EMBANKMENTS

3.13.1 Earth Embankments

Construct earth embankments from satisfactory materials free of organic or frozen material and rocks with any dimension greater than 3 inches. Place the material in successive horizontal layers of loose material not more than 8 inches in depth. Spread each layer uniformly on a soil surface that has been moistened or aerated as necessary and scarified or otherwise broken up so that the fill will bond with the surface on which it is placed. After spreading, plow, disk, or otherwise break up each layer; moisten or aerate as necessary; thoroughly mix; and compact to at least 92 percent laboratory maximum density for cohesive materials or 95 percent laboratory maximum density for cohesionless materials. Backfill and fill material must be within the range of -2 to +2 percent of optimum moisture.

Compaction requirements for the upper portion of earth embankments forming subgrade for pavements are identical with those requirements specified in paragraph SUBGRADE PREPARATION. Finish compaction by sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic-tired rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, vibratory compactors, or other approved equipment.

Compact the fill on opposite sides of individual magazine structures simultaneously. The difference in the fill height between the two sides shall not exceed two feet at any point in time.

3.14 SUBGRADE PREPARATION

3.14.1 Proof Rolling

Finish proof rolling on an exposed subgrade free of surface water (wet conditions resulting from rainfall) which would promote degradation of an otherwise acceptable subgrade. After stripping, proof roll the existing subgrade with six passes of either a tandem axle dump truck loaded with 4 cubic yards of soil or a 15 ton, pneumatic-tired roller. Operate the truck or roller in a systematic manner to ensure the number of passes over

all areas, and at speeds between 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 mph. When proof rolling, provide one-half of the passes made with the roller in a direction perpendicular to the other passes. Notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of 3 days prior to proof rolling. Perform proof rolling in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Correct rutting or pumping of material as directed by the Government Technical Authority and approved by the Contracting Officer and replace with select material.

3.14.2 Construction

Shape subgrade to line, grade, and cross section, and compact as specified. Include plowing, disking, and any moistening or aerating required to obtain specified compaction for this operation. Remove soft or otherwise unsatisfactory material and replace with satisfactory excavated material or other approved material as directed. Excavate rock encountered in the cut section to a depth of 12 inches below finished grade for the subgrade. Bring up low areas resulting from removal of unsatisfactory material or excavation of rock to required grade with satisfactory materials, and shape the entire subgrade to line, grade, and cross section and compact as specified. After rolling, do not show deviations for the surface of the subgrade for roadways greater than 1/2 inch when tested with a 12-foot straightedge applied both parallel and at right angles to the centerline of the area. Do not vary the elevation of the finish subgrade more than 0.05 foot from the established grade and cross section.

3.14.3 Compaction

Finish compaction by sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic-tired rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, vibratory compactors, or other approved equipment. Except for paved areas, compact each layer of the embankment to at least 95 percent of laboratory maximum density.

3.14.3.1 Subgrade for Pavements

Percentage of Laboratory Maximum Density Required (Flexible Pavement)					
Depth Below Pavement or Shoulder Surface (Inch)		Fill		Cut	
From	To	Cohesive Materials	Cohesionless Materials	Cohesive Materials	Cohesionless Materials
0	5	100		100	
5	11	95		95	
11	16	90		90	
21	26	85		85	
>26		80		80	
0	11		100		100
11	20		95		95

Percentage of Laboratory Maximum Density Required (Flexible Pavement)					
Depth Below Pavement or Shoulder Surface (Inch)		Fill		Cut	
From	To	Cohesive Materials	Cohesionless Materials	Cohesive Materials	Cohesionless Materials
20	28		90		90
28	37		85		85
>37			80		80

Compact subgrade for rigid pavements to at least 95 percentage laboratory maximum density the top 6 inches for cohesionless soil in cut sections and full depth of fill in fill sections. For cohesive soils, compact to 90 percentage laboratory maximum density the top 6 inches in a cut section and full depth of fill in fill sections. When more than one soil classification is present in the subgrade, thoroughly blend, reshape, and compact the top 12 inches of subgrade to at least 95 percentage laboratory maximum density.

3.14.3.2 Subgrade for Shoulders

Compact subgrade for shoulders to at least 92 percentage laboratory maximum density for the full depth of the shoulder.

3.15 SHOULDER CONSTRUCTION

Construct shoulders of satisfactory excavated or borrow material or as otherwise shown or specified. Submit advanced notice on shoulder construction for rigid pavements. Construct shoulders immediately after adjacent paving is complete. In the case of rigid pavements, do not construct shoulders until permission of the Contracting Officer has been obtained. Compact the entire shoulder area to at least the percentage of maximum density as specified in paragraph SUBGRADE PREPARATION above, for specific ranges of depth below the surface of the shoulder. Finish compaction by sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic-tired rollers, steel-wheeled rollers, vibratory compactors, or other approved equipment. Finish shoulder construction in proper sequence in such a manner that adjacent ditches will be drained effectively and that no damage of any kind is done to the adjacent completed pavement. Align the completed shoulders true to grade and shaped to drain in conformity with the cross section shown.

3.16 FINISHING

Finish the surface of excavations, embankments, and subgrades to a smooth and compact surface in accordance with the lines, grades, and cross sections or elevations shown. Provide the degree of finish for graded areas within 0.1 foot of the grades and elevations indicated except that the degree of finish for subgrades specified in paragraph SUBGRADE PREPARATION. Finish gutters and ditches in a manner that will result in effective drainage. Finish the surface of areas to be turfed to a smoothness suitable for the application of turfing materials. Repair graded, topsoiled, or backfilled areas prior to acceptance of the work, and re-established grades to the required elevations and slopes.

3.16.1 Subgrade and Embankments

During construction, keep embankments and excavations shaped and drained. Maintain ditches and drains along subgrade to drain effectively at all times. Do not disturb the finished subgrade by traffic or other operation. Protect and maintain the finished subgrade in a satisfactory condition until ballast, subbase, base, or pavement is placed. Do not permit the storage or stockpiling of materials on the finished subgrade. Do not lay subbase, base course, ballast, or pavement until the subgrade has been checked and approved, and in no case place subbase, base, surfacing, pavement, or ballast on a muddy, spongy, or frozen subgrade.

3.16.2 Capillary Water Barrier

Place a capillary water barrier under concrete floor and area-way slabs grade directly on the subgrade and compact with a minimum of two passes of a hand-operated plate-type vibratory compactor.

3.16.3 Grading Around Structures

Construct areas within 5 feet outside of each building and structure line true-to-grade, shape to drain, and maintain free of trash and debris until final inspection has been completed and the work has been accepted.

3.17 PLACING TOPSOIL

On areas to receive topsoil, prepare the compacted subgrade soil to a 2 inches depth for bonding of topsoil with subsoil. Spread topsoil evenly to a minimum thickness of 4 inches and grade to the elevations and slopes shown. Do not spread topsoil when frozen or excessively wet or dry. Obtain material required for topsoil in excess of that produced by excavation within the grading limits from offsite areas.

3.18 TESTING

Perform testing by a Corps validated commercial testing laboratory or the Contractor's validated testing facility. Submit qualifications of the Corps validated commercial testing laboratory or the Contractor's validated testing facilities. If the Contractor elects to establish testing facilities, do not permit work requiring testing until the Contractor's facilities have been inspected, Corps validated and approved by the Contracting Officer.

a. Determine field in-place density in accordance with ASTM D1556/D1556M, ASTM D2167, or ASTM D6938. When ASTM D6938 is used, check the calibration curves and adjust using only the sand cone method as described in ASTM D1556/D1556M. ASTM D6938 results in a wet unit weight of soil in determining the moisture content of the soil when using this method.

b. Check the calibration curves furnished with the moisture gauges along with density calibration checks as described in ASTM D6938; check the calibration of both the density and moisture gauges at the beginning of a job on each different type of material encountered and at intervals as directed by the Contracting Officer. ASTM D2937, use the Drive Cylinder Method only for soft, fine-grained, cohesive soils. When test results indicate, as determined by the Contracting Officer, that compaction is not as specified, remove the material, replace and

recompact to meet specification requirements.

c. Perform tests on recompacted areas to determine conformance with specification requirements. Appoint a registered professional civil engineer to certify inspections and test results. State that the tests and observations were performed by or under the direct supervision of the engineer and that the results are representative of the materials or conditions being certified by the tests. The following number of tests, if performed at the appropriate time, will be the minimum acceptable for each type of operation.

3.18.1 Fill and Backfill Material Gradation

One test per 500 cubic yards stockpiled or in-place source material. Determine gradation of fill and backfill material in accordance with ASTM C136/C136M or ASTM D1140.

3.18.2 In-Place Densities

a. One test per 2000 square feet, or fraction thereof, of each lift of fill or backfill areas compacted by other than hand-operated machines.

b. One test per 500 square feet, or fraction thereof, of each lift of fill or backfill areas compacted by hand-operated machines.

c. One test per 100 linear feet, or fraction thereof, of each lift of embankment or backfill for roads.

3.18.3 Check Tests on In-Place Densities

If ASTM D6938 is used, check in-place densities by ASTM D1556/D1556M as follows:

a. One check test per lift for each 2000 square feet, or fraction thereof, of each lift of fill or backfill compacted by other than hand-operated machines.

b. One check test per lift for each 500 square feet, of fill or backfill areas compacted by hand-operated machines.

c. One check test per lift for each 100 linear feet, or fraction thereof, of embankment or backfill for roads.

3.18.4 Moisture Contents

In the stockpile, excavation, or borrow areas, perform a minimum of two tests per day per type of material or source of material being placed during stable weather conditions. During unstable weather, perform tests as dictated by local conditions and approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.18.5 Optimum Moisture and Laboratory Maximum Density

Perform tests for each type of material or source of material including borrow material to determine the optimum moisture and laboratory maximum density values. One representative test per 500 cubic yards of fill and backfill, or when any change in material occurs which may affect the optimum moisture content or laboratory maximum density.

3.18.6 Tolerance Tests for Subgrades

Perform continuous checks on the degree of finish specified in paragraph SUBGRADE PREPARATION during construction of the subgrades.

3.18.7 Displacement of Sewers

After other required tests have been performed and the trench backfill compacted to 2, feet above the top of the pipe, inspect the pipe to determine whether significant displacement has occurred. Conduct this inspection in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Inspect pipe sizes larger than 36 inches, while inspecting smaller diameter pipe by shining a light or laser between manholes or manhole locations, or by the use of television cameras passed through the pipe. If, in the judgment of the Contracting Officer, the interior of the pipe shows poor alignment or any other defects that would cause improper functioning of the system, replace or repair the defects as directed at no additional cost to the Government.

3.19 DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL

Remove surplus material and excavated unsatisfactory material not required or suitable for filling or backfilling, and brush, refuse, stumps, roots, and timber from Government property and properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations as specified in Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

3.20 ROCK FALL PROTECTION SYSTEM

3.20.1 General requirements

The installation of a rock fall protection system on rock walls generated after blasting and scaling operations employs a Wire Mesh rockfall netting system that is to be designed by the Contractor. The Contractor shall follow the selected manufacturer's standards, recommendations, installation procedures and guidelines contained within the manufacturer's installation literature, such as those detailed by Geobrugg TECCO G65/4 Mesh or similar guideline literature of an equivalent accepted system.

The system shall be designed by a qualified, professional engineer registered in the State of Connecticut, experienced with designing, specifying, and providing professional oversight of installation of similar rockfall retention systems, using proprietary manufacturer's computer software programs such as GeoBrugg's "Ruvolum".

The system shall be designed to withstand static and dynamic forces generated from rocks sliding under the permanently installed system. The system design shall have been previously used and shall have a demonstrated satisfactory performance in similar applications and capacities. The contractor shall submit references for previous installations.

The system shall be constructed of relatively lightweight components and shall be compact in order to minimize transportation costs and installation time on site. The Contractor's approved Wire Mesh system design shall include only the proprietary and compatible components recommended by the respective manufacturer and is to be constructed as a harmonized system. Interchange of components between proprietary systems from different manufacturers shall not be permitted unless approved by the Engineer or Contracting Officer.

The manufacturer shall be regularly engaged in the manufacturing of rockfall protection systems, having documented experience with manufacturing of rockfall protection systems used in a similar application and capacity. The manufacturer shall supply written evidence demonstrating certification of a quality assurance program, as well as proof and validity of seller's liability insurance.

All material shall be properly marked by the manufacturer in order for the contractor to identify the components easily with the drawings to minimize installation time. All material shall be shipped by the manufacturer, F.O.B., job site.

3.20.2 Safety Requirements

The Contractor shall be responsible for determining safety requirements unique to construction operations on this particular site so as not to endanger life, property, utility services, any existing or new construction, or any property adjacent to the site. The Contractor shall be responsible for and pay for any damage to adjacent structures resulting from work executed under this Section.

3.20.3 Execution

3.20.3.1 Inspection

Examine the Site and work prepared by others and report to the Engineer or Contracting Officer in writing any conditions detrimental to the proper and timely completion of the work of this Section. Coordinate rock mesh anchoring and installation with perimeter fence installation. Do not proceed with the work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected in an acceptable manner. Refer to Specification Section 31 23 06 - Blasting for rock face scaling requirements.

3.20.3.2 Pre-Construction Meeting

A pre-construction meeting shall be held prior to the start of the work. The purpose of the meeting shall be to clarify the construction requirements of the work, to coordinate construction activities, to identify contractual relationships and responsibilities, and to facilitate coordination between all parties involved.

Individuals attending the pre-construction meeting should include the Contractor, a representative of the Specialty Subcontractor, a representative of the earthwork subcontractor and the Engineer, or any other personnel the Engineer deems appropriate, and Contracting Officer.

3.20.3.3 Installation of Rock Fall Protection System

The wire mesh Rock Fall Protection System shall be installed in accordance with approved Submittals (including Rock Fall Protection System Plan and Rock Fall Protection System (Materials)), Contract Documents and in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

a. Anchors should be spaced at roughly the width of two mesh panels (approx. 22 feet). Larger anchor spacing is acceptable at the discretion of the Engineer or Contracting Officer. Where possible, a lateral anchor should also be installed at each end of the system in line with the top support rope.

b. The top support rope should terminate on each end at the lateral anchors (where possible) by making a wire rope loop with wire rope clips. All wire rope clip torques and spacing should be in accordance with the guidelines of the wire rope clip manufacturer.

   Anchors should be connected to the top support rope with shackles. If anchor locations are such that it is not possible to connect the top support rope directly to the anchors, extension ropes (tag lines) should be used.

c. Position the mesh panels on the slope in the desired configuration by unrolling the mesh from the top. Alternatively, larger sections of mesh can be pre-assembled on the ground and lifted into place with a crane.

The mesh should be attached to the top support rope with a 1/4" diameter seaming rope. The seaming rope should pass through each mesh opening and around the top support rope. The seam rope should be pulled hand tight and be terminated by looping back onto itself and being clipped to itself with two wire rope clips. All vertical seams between panels should have an overlap of two meshes; all horizontal seams between panels should have an overlap of one mesh when using seaming rope. The connection should be made with a 1/4" diameter seaming rope. The seam rope should pass through each mesh opening (for a horizontal seam) or every other mesh opening (for a vertical seam) and be pulled hand tight. Wherever a seam rope is terminated, the seam rope should loop back onto itself and be clipped to itself with two wire rope clips. When 4mm mesh is specified, 2 clips are required per loop for vertical seams and 3/8" shackles are used to connect the horizontal loops.

3.20.3.4 Anchor Testing

The objective of anchor testing is to ensure the anchors achieve a minimum pullout proof strength as designed and verifies the Contractor's field installation procedures. Wire rope anchors shall have a minimum pullout strength of 10 tons and must be verified by the contractor in the field. Submit Wire Rope Anchor Support Test Reports to the Engineer for approval.

The testing shall consist of a pullout test incorporating 20 percent of the total number of anchors using the following criteria:

a. If more than 25% of the tested anchors fail, all anchors shall be tested. Failed anchors shall be replaced by the contractor at no additional cost to the Government.

b. Testing shall be performed against a temporary yoke or load frame. No part of the yoke or load frame shall bear within 3 feet of the anchor.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 31 23 06.00

BLASTING - SURFACE
02/21, CHG 1: 11/21

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

The breakage of rock and hard/unyielding materials may be conducted by any means unless otherwise stated herein. If the contractor elects to use drilling and blasting for breakage or displacement of any units, this entire section is applicable and covers activities associated with drilling and blasting for rock excavation at the surface. Contained herein are procedures for all activities relating to drilling; blasting and the transportation, storage, and use of explosives; breakage and displacement of rock. The Contractor's blasting program and methods are those necessary to accomplish the excavation shown on the Contract drawings in accordance with the provisions specified herein. Control the quantity of explosives fired in all blasting to prevent injuries to persons and to avoid damage to all structures, properties, governmental and nonprofit entities, commerce and businesses, and natural resources and their habitat.

Work shall also be performed in accordance with NAVSEA SW023-AG-WHM-010, NAVSEA OP5, VOL. 1, SUBASENLONINST 8020.1G and State of Connecticut RCSA 29-349-106 to 29-349-378.

1.2 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

1.3 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D5434	(2012) Field Logging of Subsurface Explorations of Soil and Rock
ASTM D6032/D6032M	(2017) Standard Test Method for Determining Rock Quality Designation (RQD) of Rock Core

Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA)

NAVSEA SW023-AG-WHM-010	(2009, Rev 5) ON-STATION MOVEMENT OF AMMNUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES BY MOTOR VEHICLE
NAVSEA OP5, VOL. 1	(2001, Rev 7) AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES

SAFETY ASHORE

SUBASENLONINST 8020.1G	(2012) Procedure for Blasting Incident to Construction

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF AUTOMATION (ISA)

ISEE PSBS	(2017) ISEE Performance Specification for Blasting Seismographs

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

RCSA 29-349-106 to 29-349-378	(3-6-2015) Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, Title 29. Public Safety & State Police; Storage, Handling and Use of Explosives and Blasting Agents

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	**(2024) Safety -- Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Requirements**

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910.109	Explosives and Blasting Agents
29 CFR 1926-SUBPART U	Blasting and the Use of Explosives
49 CFR 177	Carriage by Public Highway
49 CFR CH-1 (10-1-2004)	Para. 173.62 - Specific Packaging Requirements for Explosives

1.4 DEFINITIONS

1.4.1 Blaster In Charge

Person(s) authorized and certified to use explosives for blasting purposes.

1.4.2 Blast Site

The area where explosive material is handled during the loading of blastholes, including 50 feet in all directions from the perimeter formed by loaded holes. A minimum of 30 feet may replace the 50 feet requirement if the perimeter of loaded holes is marked and separated from non-blast site areas by a barrier. The 50 feet or 30 feet distance requirements, as applicable, apply in all directions along the full depth of the blasthole.

1.4.3 Blast Area

The area of a blast within the influence of flying rock and eject gases, and concussion that may cause injury to persons or property.

1.4.4 Buffer Zone

Buffer Zone is defined as a designated section of rock between a slope to be formed by line drilling or pre-splitting during excavation and the production blast. The explosives in each blast hole and the burden in the buffer zone must be reduced to prevent damage to the final rock slopes.

1.4.5 Controlled Blasting

Controlled blasting refers to blasting techniques used to better distribute the explosive charge to minimize impacts such as fracturing and loosening of the rock beyond the design excavation line (overbreak). This is accomplished by using small diameter, decoupled charges in closely spaced blastholes placed on the perimeter of an excavation. Methods including but not limited to line drilling, and pre-splitting (pre-shearing) cushion blasting, and buffer zone blasting.

1.4.6 Flyrock

Flyrock is defined as any airborne rock flying more than 200 feet horizontally or 40 feet vertically from the blast or if flyrock travels more than one-half the distance between the blast and the Contractor work limits, whichever distance is the lesser.

1.4.7 Green Concrete

Concrete that has undergone initial setting but has not hardened to design strength. Green concrete also includes the materials of shotcrete or cementitious grouts. Each Individual Shot Plan is required to consider vibrations emanating from its blast reaching the location of the reported newly placed concrete to remain below allowable vibration levels depending upon the age of the concrete. Note the paragraph Green Concrete.

1.4.8 Line Drilling

Line drilling is defined as a controlled excavation technique consisting of a series of closely spaced holes (spacing minimum of twice the hole diameter) that are either not loaded with explosives or lightly loaded and are drilled along the excavation line. The line drill hole spacing must be no greater than twice the hole diameter.

1.4.9 Pre-Splitting

Pre-splitting is defined as a method of controlled blasting utilizing a row of closely spaced, (typically 12 inches or larger), lightly loaded blastholes placed on the perimeter of the excavation and fired before the production blast. The purpose of the pre-split blast is to form a crack between blastholes without serious damage, overbreak, heaving or cracking of the final wall.

1.4.10 Precision Pre-Splitting

Precision pre-splitting is defined as a special pre-splitting method which utilizes closely spaced blastholes (24 inches or less center to center) with light explosives loads (no more than 0.2 pounds of explosive per foot of blasthole) to supply only sufficient energy to shear the web of rock between holes without any damage to the Presplit wall.

1.4.11 Airblast

Airblast are the overpressure waveforms that move though air as audible and sub-audible sound waves. These are also called compression waves.

1.4.12 Vibrations

Vibrations are one of the three, primary adverse impacts from blasting. Vibrations are the result of various wave forms emanating from the detonation or deflagration of ignited materials from a shot pattern. Peak particle velocity (PPV) is defined as the maximum absolute value among the three ground vibration velocities measured in the vertical, longitudinal, and transverse directions over the period of a record. Peak, total vector-sum particle velocity is the peak value over the full-time history of each time-unit's value of the square-root sum of the squared, component velocities. Velocity units are expressed in centimeters per second (cps) or inches per second (ips).

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. The Public Works Office (PWO), SUBASENLON is the Approving Authority for all blasting operations incident to construction at SUBASENLON. Blasting operations aboard SUBASENLON will be reviewed and approved 30 days in advance by the SUBASENLON Explosives Safety Officer and SUBASENLON Commanding Officer. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Blasting Consultant's Qualifications; G

Vibration Monitoring Specialty Firm; G

Structural Inspection/Evaluation Technician; G

Blasting Safety Plan; G

Master Blasting Plan; G

Survey Control Plan; G

Test-Blast Plan; G

Pre-Blast Surveys; G

Public Notice Of Blasting Operations

SD-03 Product Data

Seismographs; G

Lightning Detection Device; G

SD-05 Design Data

Individual Shot Plan; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Individual Shot Reports; G

Post-Blast Surveys

Individual Shot Videos

Drilling Logs

Downhole Deviation Surveys

Individual Shot Monitoring Report

SD-07 Certificates

Blasting Consultant; G

Blasting Specialist; G

Blaster In Charge; G

Blasting Administrator; G

Magazine Keeper; G

Structural Inspection/Evaluation Technician; G

Seismic Specialist; G

1.6 COORDINATION

Blasting will be in the vicinity of the existing munitions storage magazines, operations building, sentry building, highway, and utilities and their operation will not be impeded or delayed beyond that which has been coordinated with Contracting Officer, Public Works Officer (PWO), SUBASENLON, environmental or natural resources offices, Department of Transportation, local government entities, or local utilities.

Coordinate, through the Contracting Officer, with other Contractors working onsite to minimize work stoppages during blasting.

1.7 LIABILITY

Compliance with provisions in the contract will not relieve the Contractor of their responsibility for any damages or injuries caused by, related to or arising out of blasting or associated blasting activities. The Contractor assumes all liability and hold and save the Government, its agents, officers, and employees harmless for any and all claims for personal injuries, property damage, or other claims arising out of or in connection with the handling of explosives or blasting under this contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STORAGE AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES

2.1.1 General

Store, transport, handle, use, and otherwise secure explosives in accordance with best practices as approved by the Contracting Officer and in accordance with all Federal, State and Local laws and regulations. Comply with all special rules, regulations and ordinances that may be made by the authorities having jurisdiction, or by the Contracting Officer, regarding construction of, and storage in, magazines and precautions in

handling and transporting explosives for blasting. Times and imposed restrictions concerning the use of explosives must be conducted in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to establish further restrictions or time windows when blasting will not be allowed beyond the Local, State, and Federal requirements; these windows may include times of day of high traffic volumes, times when school traffic is present, or during funerals. The Contractor is responsible for all claims for damages and injuries caused by or arising out of blasting activities. Perform all blasting operations in accordance with the current edition of EM 385-1-1.

2.1.2 Blasting Products

All blasting caps used on the project must be one year or less of age. Millisecond delay, shock tube initiators, must be used as the initiation system. To ensure the accuracy of firing times of blasting caps, it is required that each cap period come from one lot number. Mixing of lot numbers for any one cap period is strictly prohibited. All explosives used on the project must be six months or less of age or no older than one half the shelf life shown on the explosives manufacturer's technical data sheet for that product. Cartridge and bulk explosives may be used in different sections of the project. Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO) is not allowed in wet environments. Bulk explosives such as ANFO or bulk emulsion or emulsion blends will not be allowed for production blasts within 50 feet of presplit walls.

Explosives that do not meet the manufacturer's specifications must not be used. When, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, any blasting product is either of excessive age or appears to be in a deteriorated condition, all work must cease until the products age and quality can be determined. Blasting products without date and batch codes will not be permitted on site. The Contracting Officer may require any product to be tested by an independent organization to determine its performance as compared to the manufacturer's data sheet. If product performance or composition deviates by more than 10 percent in any manner from the manufacturer's data sheet, that lot number will be rejected. The Contractor is responsible for any required testing and no additional compensation will be made for any product testing directed by the Contracting Officer.

2.1.3 Magazines

Explosives must be stored offsite. Obtain all necessary Federal and State magazine permits. Magazines must be located at safe distances as defined by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) in addition to the State of Connecticut requirements and following the American Table of Distances for Storage of Explosives. There must be no permanent explosive storage or overnight explosive storage on site. Procure off-site explosive storage and expect to have daily explosives deliveries to the site. Secure a permit to transport explosives from the Connecticut Highway Patrol when the amount of explosives to be transported exceeds 1000 pounds, and transport explosives in accordance with 49 CFR 177 when carried on public highways.

2.1.4 Magazine Keeper

Each magazine keeper must be experienced and familiar with the laws and general practices concerning the handling, care, use, and storage of explosives and detonators. The magazine keeper is responsible for

maintaining a cleared area around each magazine. The magazine keeper will not be required to perform any duties that will in any way interfere with their duties as magazine keeper and being physically present at the magazines for every entry to the magazines for delivery, disbursement, and review of explosives at the magazines. If explosives are delivered and returned daily from the manufacturer or supplier to the project, the driver of the truck will serve as the magazine keeper.

2.2 BLAST MATS

Double blast mats, and other measures as needed, shall be used to prevent flyrock at blasting areas.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

Obtain approval, or revise for approval, of the submitted Master Blasting Plan and Individual Shot Plans, acquire all required permits, and comply with all laws, regulations, ordinances, applicable safety code requirements, and regulations relative to the transportation, handling, storage, and use of explosives and the protection of life and property. Perform vibration and airblast monitoring at the Contracting Officer's specified locations to record blast effects. The peak particle velocity must be limited to the values in Paragraph BLAST EFFECTS MONITORING in these specifications. Minimize rock over-break and blast damages beyond the design excavation line. The Contracting Officer will, always, have the authority to prohibit or halt the blasting operations, if it is apparent that the required lines and grades and stable rock slopes are not being obtained with the methods being employed.

Blasting is only allowed Monday through Friday from 0900 to 1500 hours. Drilling operations may be conducted after 1700 hours only when prior notification has been given and necessary approval has been obtained from the Contracting Officer.

Prohibition of Blasting. Should a blaster violate any of the provisions of this Section, the NAVFAC PWO is authorized to prohibit the blaster from conducting further blasting operations for a period of up to 30 calendar days at his discretion, depending upon the seriousness of the violation noted. Should a blaster repeatedly violate the provisions of this Section, the NAVFAC PWO shall forward to the Commanding Officer his recommendation for any longer period of prohibition or of permanent prohibition from blasting on SUBASENLON.

3.2 SAFETY PROCEDURES

3.2.1 General

Ensure all work completed under this Contract is executed safely. Follow the safety procedures outlined in EM 385-1-1. EM 385-1-1 will govern all activity unless more stringent safety requirements are specified here and in other applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

3.2.2 Weekly Coordination Meeting

Coordinate all blasting schedules with the Resident Engineer's Office at least one week in advance and hold a weekly blasting coordination meeting

with the Resident Office. Provide an agenda for the blasting coordination meeting that lists the prior week's shots, the forecasted shot schedule and displays a scale site plan showing the locations of the scheduled shots. The Blasting Specialist, Blaster in Charge, and Seismic Specialist are required to participate in discussion of agenda items and lessons learned.

SUBASENLON Security, SUBASENLON Fire Department and Naval Submarine Support Facility (NSSF) Weapons Department will be notified 48 hours in advance of all commercial explosives arriving onboard the installation. Naval Facilities Public Works Department (PWD) will coordinate with SUBASENLON Security, SUBASENLON Fire Department, and NSSF Weapons Department as to when and where the blasting contractor will be operating.

3.2.3 Public Notice of Blasting Operations

At least thirty calendar days, and prior to any blasting operations, prepare and submit to the Contracting Officer a public government notification letter of the proposed blasting activities. The Government will distribute copies of this notification letter by certified mail to law enforcement, local governments, public utilities, public users of project recreational facilities, and residents and commercial interests located within one half mile of the blast site. This notification letter must contain at minimum:

a. Name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the Contractor;

b. Plan maps identifying the specific areas in which blasting will take place, and major and secondary roads, geographic features and auxiliary features;

c. Proposed duration of blasting activities, and on which days of the week and hours of the day that blasts can be expected to occur;

d. Vehicular and pedestrian traffic control measures to be taken;

e. Methods to limit access to the blasting area; and,

f. Types, patterns and duration of audible warning and all clear signals to be used before and after blasting.

3.2.4 Public Meetings

Fifteen calendar days prior to any blasting operations, provide the approved Seismic Specialist, Blasting Specialist and Blasting Consultant to attend a public relations meeting to be conducted on an evening to be determined by the Contracting Officer. This meeting will inform the public about the anticipated blasting operations. The Blasting Specialist, Blasting Consultant and Seismic Specialist must make a short presentation of blasting operations and answer any questions pertaining to public concerns dealing with the blasting operations, the magnitude of seismic vibrations, airblast and potential for flyrock that may impact the public. Distribute points of contact for the public and local entities in the event of concerns related to the blasting program.

3.2.5 Warnings and Signals

The Blaster in Charge will notify the Contracting Officer no less than 30 minutes before each intended shot. The Contracting Officer will then

notify the SUBASENLON Security Department and PWO of the time of intended shot. The shot cannot be performed until the Contracting Officer is contacted. Establish a method of warning all employees on the job site of an impending blast following the guidance of the EM 385-1-1. The signal must consist of a five-minute warning signal to notify all in the area that a blast will be fired in five minutes. A second warning signal must be sounded one minute before the blast. After the blast is over, sound an all-clear signal, after the blast site has been inspected for misfires by the Blaster in Charge to provide notification to all personnel in the area that the blasting operation is finished. No personnel other than the Blaster in Charge must enter the blast area until it has been determined to be all clear.

3.2.6 Time Restrictions for Blasting

Blast only between 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM, local time, on weekdays and only during the approved time periods each day and at the same time each day, in concert with the approved closure time for area roads. No blasting is allowed on Saturdays, Sundays, or official holidays recognized by the Federal Government or the State of Connecticut unless consent is granted by the State Fire Marshal. Drilling operations may be conducted after 1700 hours only when prior notification has been given and necessary approval has been obtained from the Public Works Officer, except as noted in Section 01 14 00 WORK RESTRICTIONS.

3.2.7 Traffic Control During Blasting

The Contractor will need to coordinate with the Contracting Officer for blasting. In addition, use of protective blasting mats for all shots, unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer to minimize any fly rock near existing munitions storage magazines and operations building may be required, if, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, fly rock becomes an issue. If traffic stoppages are warranted, coordinate with the Contracting Officer.

Flagmen will be posted at points of vehicular/pedestrian traffic as directed by the Contracting Officer or PWO to ensure the site is clear during blasting. Flagmen will stay posted until the ALL CLEAR SIGNAL is given.

3.2.8 Lightning Detection Equipment and Safety

Furnish, maintain, and operate Lightning Detection Device during the entire period of blasting operations and during the periods that explosives are used at the site. Equipment must provide real time audio and visual alarm/signal and detection based on combined detection of electromagnetic, electrostatic, light wave spectral and audio disturbances, or a commercial service based on these as a minimum as approved. Equipment must be capable of detecting lightning within 25 miles as minimum of the blast area.

Provide the equipment after approval of lightning detection device. When and where the lightning detection device indicates a blasting hazard potential, immediately evacuate personnel from all areas where drilling is being conducted or explosives are present. When a lightning detector indicates a blasting hazard, perform the following:

a. Clear the blasting area of all personnel. Place guards at all access points to the blast area.

b. Immediately notify the Contracting Officer of the potential hazards and precautions being taken.

c. Terminate the loading of holes and secure the unused explosives to an approved location.

d. When the hazard dissipates, inform the Contracting Officer that the drilling and loading of holes will continue.

3.2.9 Check for Misfires

The Blaster in Charge must closely inspect the entire blast area for a minimum of five minutes following a blast to guard against rock fall before commencing work in the cut. The five-minute delay between blasting and commencing work is needed to ensure that no misfires have occurred. During the five-minute delay, it is the responsibility of the Blaster in Charge to go into the shot area and check all holes to make sure that all explosives have been detonated.

3.2.10 Misfire Handling Procedures

Should a visual inspection indicate that complete detonation of all charges did not occur, only critical personnel involved in the blasting operation or excavation of the unexploded material are allowed within the established blasting area. Restrict the site until the Blaster in Charge and the Blasting Specialist indicate the site is safe. If the misfire poses problems that cannot be safely corrected by the Blaster in Charge or the Blasting Specialist, a consultant, or an explosives company representative skilled in correcting misfires must be called to resolve the problem. Compliance with this or any other provision in the Contract must not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for any damages or injuries caused by, related to, or arising out of blasting or associated blasting activities. Detail the misfire procedures in the Blasting Safety Plan including the distance of the restricted area when a misfire is discovered.

3.3 BLASTING PERSONNEL

3.3.1 Blasting Consultant

The Blasting Consultant, Blasting Specialist, Blasting Administrator, Blaster in Charge, and Vibration Specialist cannot be the same person. Retain a recognized Blasting Consultant to assist in the blast design. The Blasting Consultant must be approved by the Contracting Officer prior to the submission of the Master Blasting Plan. Submit the Blasting Consultant Qualifications including resume, experience, current blasting licenses, credentials, and training of the proposed Blasting Consultant, and a formal letter of commitment from the consultant verifying their availability on an "as needed" basis for the duration of the Contract prior to the award of the Contract. The consultant must be an expert in the field of drilling and blasting who has derived their primary source of income by providing specialized blasting and blasting consulting services. The consultant must not be an employee of the Contractor, explosives manufacturer, or explosives distributor or any other sub-contractor. There must be no additional cost to the Government for the Blasting Consultant's duties, even when required by the Government.

The Contractor's Blasting Consultant with the Blasting Specialist must

develop controlled blasting techniques to be utilized in the areas specified in the drawings during the Test Blasting program. The Blaster in Charge is responsible for the technical application of the controlled blasting methods specified during and following the Test Blasting. The Blasting Consultant must modify controlled blasting methods, as necessary, to meet safety requirements, airblast and vibrations limits and protect the rock foundation. Proposed controlled blasting methods must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval.

The Blasting Consultant must review the Master Blasting Plan and Individual Shot Reports and attend the public meeting and be available for consultation on an "as needed" basis, as determined by the Contractor, Contracting Officer, or both. The Blasting Consultant is not required to be on the job site for review of the Master Blasting Plan or Individual Shot Reports. The Blasting Consultant must submit a short, signed Blasting Consultant's Report each month stating that the Blasting Consultant has briefly reviewed the Individual Shot Reports including blast videos, and any problems, concerns or errors in the reports were addressed. This report is due within 15 days after the end of the month.

3.3.1.1 Blasting Consultant's Qualifications

The consultant must be able to demonstrate involvement in at least 15 projects with blasting. The consultant must have as a minimum the credentials and experience outlined below:

a. The consultant must have at least 20 years of experience in construction blasting within 100 feet of protected structures, natural resource concerns and environmentally sensitive areas, final presplit slopes or walls.

b. The consultant must be able to demonstrate that he has attended at least 15 short courses, seminars, or conferences on blasting technology, or university engineering class studies on blast design during the past 20 years including a complete understanding of blasting seismology with emphasis on vibration frequency, acceleration, and displacement (ground strain).

c. For the past 10 years the consultant must have derived their primary source of income from providing specialized blasting consulting services.

d. Project list will contain a description of the projects, details of the blast plans, and any modifications made during the project.

e. The names and telephone numbers of at least three project owners with enough knowledge of the projects to verify the submitted information.

f. The Blasting Consultant must be approved by the Contracting Officer prior to the beginning of any drilling and blasting work including submission of the Master Blasting Plan.

g. Hands-on experience as a blaster for at least three years, and

h. The Blasting Consultant, Blasting Specialist, Blaster in Charge, and Vibration Specialist cannot be the same person.

3.3.1.2 Issues Requiring the Blasting Consultant

If problems with vibration, flyrock, airblast, presplitting, or production blasting, or adverse impacts on natural resources occur the Contracting Officer will require the Contractor to immediately summon the approved Blasting Consultant and have their presence on site within 10 days after the problem develops for the following:

a. To approve the blasting plans for each individual blast.

b. To be present to review the blasthole layout on the ground before drilling begins.

c. Observe blasthole loading.

d. To sign each blasting plan and each Individual Shot Report, at no additional cost to the Government. The consultant must have full authority to stop or delay any blast the Blasting Consultant considers unsafe.

e. To submit and sign a written checklist that all necessary precautions were reviewed and followed by the drilling and blasting crews. The checklist must be as defined under the section on Individual Shot Reports. The signed checklist must be attached to each blasting report.

f. Submit Blasting Consultant's Reports after each site visit.

3.3.2 Blasting Specialist

Submit the Blasting Specialist's Qualifications including resume, experience, education, training, and valid blasting licenses of the Blasting Specialist for approval, at least 60 days before drilling and blasting operations commence. Detail the experience and training, which qualifies the specialist for work under this Contract. The duties of the Blasting Specialist are to prepare all necessary paperwork, to conduct quality control and to coordinate with the Contracting Officer on all issues dealing with blasting. The Blasting Specialist must be an employee of the Contractor on the job site each day.

a. The Blasting Specialist must have at least 10 years of verifiable experience utilizing controlled blasting techniques and Precision Presplitting to create uniform presplit faces in rock types like the bedrock strata present at the project site.

b. Within the last five years, the specialist must have completed at least five days of classroom training that has familiarized the specialist with the most current drilling and controlled blasting methods.

c. In the last five years he must have been responsible for the blast design or execution of large rock excavation projects similar in scope and complexity as this project.

d. Their credentials must include a list of the projects, including the location, duration, scope, description, geologic conditions, and the challenges that developed though the course of the projects and how the challenges were resolved.

e. Each project description must be accompanied with photos which exhibit the Blasting Specialist's competency and ability to create the designed cut slope configuration to the specified tolerances. The list of projects must also contain the names and phone numbers of the project owner or their representative, Contracting Officer, or project engineers who has enough knowledge to verify the submitted information. The Contracting Officer will invalidate any project submitted as reference that cannot be verified.

3.3.3 Blaster in Charge

Submit the Blaster in Charge's Qualifications including resume, experience, education, blasting licenses and training of the Blaster in Charge for approval, at least 60 days prior to the commencement of drilling and blasting. Also submit the Contractor's Federal ATF License. Detail the experience and training, which qualifies the Blaster in Charge for work under this Contract. The Blaster in Charge is responsible for preparing the Individual Shot Plans that will be approved by the Blasting Specialist. The Blaster in Charge is responsible for marking the blasthole locations for drilling, accounting for the relevant geology, loading the blastholes according to the Individual Shot Plans and firing the blast.

a. The Blaster in Charge must be a licensed blaster in the State of Connecticut per that State's regulations or issuing agency.

b. Blaster in Charge will have at least 10 years of verifiable experience utilizing controlled blasting techniques and at least 5 years of experience with "Precision Presplitting" to create uniform presplit faces with blasthole spacing at 24 inches or less in variably weathered and fractured rock similar to the bedrock strata present at the project site.

c. Within the last five years, the Blaster in Charge must have completed at least five days of classroom training that has familiarized the Blaster in Charge with the most current controlled blasting methods.

d. Blaster in Charge must have been responsible for at least 3 large rock excavation projects similar in scope and complexity as this project. The projects must have included experience totaling at least 50,000 linear feet of drilled blastholes for "Precision Presplitting".

e. The Blaster in Charge credentials must include a list of the projects, including the location, duration, scope, description, geologic conditions, and the challenges that developed though the course of the projects and how the challenges were resolved. Each project description must be accompanied with photos, which exhibit the Blaster in Charge's competency and ability to design the blast. Create the designed cut slope configuration to the specified tolerances. The list of projects must also contain the names and phone numbers of the project owner or their representative, Contracting Officer, or project engineers who has enough knowledge to verify the submitted information. The Contracting Officer will invalidate any project submitted as reference that cannot be verified.

3.3.4 Blasting Administrator

The duties of the Blasting Administrator are to be the direct assistant the Blasting Specialist to prepare all necessary paperwork, and quality

control on all issues dealing with blasting. The primary function is to assist the Blasting Specialist in the preparation and completion of submittals, prepare the detailed post blast report, and the individual shot videos for submittal to the Contracting Officer, and submit the drilling logs with the post blast report. The Blasting Administrator cannot sign any paperwork. The Blasting Administrator must be approved by the Contracting Officer. Submit the Blasting Administrator's Qualifications.

The Blasting Administrator will possess the following minimum qualifications and experience:

a. Hold a current Blaster's license;

b. Have at least 5 years of credible and verifiable experience in the industry utilizing controlled drilling and blasting techniques;

c. Have at least five years of specialized experience with presplitting techniques;

d. Must have completed at least five days of classroom training within the last five years that has equipped the Blasting Administrator with the most current knowledge in controlled blasting or perimeter control techniques.

e. Have proven proficiency with blasting software and spreadsheets.

3.3.5 Magazine Keeper

Each magazine keeper must be experienced and familiar with the laws and general practices concerning the handling, care, use, and storage of explosives and detonators. The magazine keeper is responsible for maintaining a cleared area around each magazine. The magazine keeper will not be required to perform any duties that will in any way interfere with their duties as magazine keeper. If explosives are delivered daily from the manufacturer, the driver of the truck will serve as the magazine keeper.

3.3.6 Vibration Monitoring Specialty Firm

Retain the services of a vibration monitoring specialty firm that specializes in the prediction, monitoring and control of ground vibration and airblasts. The firm must have experience conducting installation of seismographs for vibration monitoring, communicating vibration and airblast results, and developing and maintaining a site attenuation curve. The firm must have on staff at least two Seismic Specialists that specialize in vibration monitoring and analysis. The firm must have on staff at least four Seismograph Technicians that have five years or more experience with seismograph installation and vibration monitoring. Submit resumes for all personnel and for the firm for approval citing, in additional to other pertinent data, experience, training, and education, at least 60 days prior to the commencement of blasting. The Seismograph Technicians must be persons capable of setting up the seismographs at designated locations, effectively recording the blast, and appropriately interpreting results. The Seismic Specialists must interpret the seismograph records to ensure that the seismic data must be effectively utilized in the control of the blasting operations with respect to the existing structures. The Seismograph Technicians must supervise the placement, operation, and maintenance of the seismographs. The Seismic

Specialists must conduct the airblast and particle velocity regression analysis as described in this Section. The Contracting Officer may require the Seismic Specialists and Seismograph Technicians to be present during the test blast program, production blasting, or both.

3.3.7 Structural Inspection/Evaluation Technician

Pre and Post Blast structural inspections must be performed by technicians with at least five years' experience in pre-blast and post blast surveys in the State of Connecticut. Submit a copy of the qualifications and certificates to the Contracting Officer.

3.4 PRE-CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

3.4.1 Master Blasting Plan

Submit a Master Blasting Plan at least 30 days prior to commencing drilling and blasting operations that includes a section called Blasting Safety Plan for review and approval. The Master Blasting Plan must contain the full details of the typical drilling and blasting patterns and control for line drilling and for the presplit, buffer and production blasting, in the situation where controlled blasting is required for the project. The Master Blasting Plan must contain the following information, at a minimum:

a. A plan of the blasting areas. Typical plan and section views drawn to scale of proposed drill patterns including free face, burden, blasthole spacing, blasthole diameters, blasthole angles, sequence of rock removal, lift height and subdrilling depth, where allowed except for the blast that will carry the excavation to foundation grade where subdrilling is restricted as specified in the article SUBDRILLING. Heights of blasted rock lifts will need to be agreed to by the Contracting Officer. Final width of resultant rock benches separating lifts shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Base the typical plan and section views on the geology and excavation plan for this project site, it cannot be a blast plan from a previous project. Submittal shall include drill hole location at top of slope, elevation of anticipated benches and location of toe of slope for each permanent rock wall.

b. Typical loading diagrams for each blast design being proposed showing type and amount of explosives, primers, boosters, decks, initiators and location and depth of stemming in each blasthole.

c. Typical initiator sequence of blastholes including delay times and delay system.

d. Predicted vibration and airblast amplitudes, and the mathematical equations used to calculate them. The Contractor must monitor the results of the test blasts and with the seismic data collected can determine the site-specific ground vibration equations and the site specific airblast equations for the project. After the first 10 blasts the Individual Shot Plans must use the site-specific estimates at the 95 percent confidence level.

e. Manufacturer's data sheets, including Safety Data Sheet (SDS), for all explosives, primers, and initiators to be employed. Provide copies of SDS for all explosives and detonators and define specific details about hazard communication programs for employees and specify where

copies of SDS will be kept.

f. The Master Blasting Plan submittal is for quality control and record keeping purposes. Approval of the Master Blasting Plan does not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the plan when implemented in the field. Retain the professional services of a Blasting Consultant to assist with the blast designs included in the Master Blasting Plan.

g. Provide the Test Blast Plan and procedures for test blasting and modifying shot plans during production blasting in the Master Blasting Plan. Also provide the expected results from each shot including, but not limited to, the likely maximum peak particle velocity and airblast levels at the nearest inhabited structures

h. Indicate that the Individual Shot Report design and blast record documents must provide all the data of each blast in sufficient detail; for example, the exact same blast design data conduct by anyone else from the Individual Shot Plan provided with no other information would produce similar blast results and impacts.

i. Include samples of all completed submittal forms and diagrams (Pre-Blast Surveys, Individual Shot Plan, Drilling Logs, Individual Shot Reports, Individual Shot Vibration Monitoring Report, Results of Vibration and Airblast Monitoring, and Individual Shot Video).

j. Manufacturer's specifications on equipment to be used including but not limited to drills, air compressors, drill bits, drilling equipment specifications, manufacturer's literature of the drill rods, bits, casing, etc.

k. Plans for construction sequencing line drilling, presplitting, blasting, and mucking operations to complete the rock excavation with the limitations of the peak particle velocities. Describe the change in placement any of the seismographs with regards to the progressing blasting and excavation. Provide the names of individuals responsible for the instruments, data retrieval, and analyses.

l. Single Sheet plan view showing location of all seismographs. This sheet must be amended and resubmitted whenever seismographs are moved.

m. Sample checklist that the Contractor will use to ensure that all required information is included in each blasting plan.

n. Survey Control Plan: Establish survey control as approved by the Contracting Officer for horizontal and vertical control of all line drill, presplit and production blasts. Assure that all blast holes are drilled on the specified pattern and at the location and the depths as detailed in the blast plan.

3.4.2 Blasting Safety Plan

In addition to the Master Blasting Plan, a Blasting Safety Plan must also be prepared, as specified, and outlined in EM 385-1-1, Section 29. All blasting work must be conducted in accordance with the requirements specified in EM 385-1-1. The maximum total peak particle velocity shall be limited to 1.92 ips, unless otherwise specified in site specific event waiver.

The required minimum safe distance shall be specified as part of the Master Blasting Plan and Blasting Safety Plan. The plan must specify the maximum weight of explosives that will be detonated per delay interval of 8 milliseconds or longer. Any weight below 2,000 pounds shall require a minimum non-essential personnel safe distance of 1,500 feet per NAVSEA OP 5 paragraph 7-16.4, unless otherwise specified by NOSSA and OPNAV. All of the public, including swimming and boating recreationists must be excluded from the safety zone during blasts, including pre- and post-blast operations. All stored munitions within the safety zone shall be in their transportation configuration to ensure that vibrations can be withstood. Additionally, doors to all earth-covered magazines shall remain closed during blasting. The safety zone must be marked with an intrusion prevention barrier and high hazard warnings. Risk to structures and their contents, and utilities within the safety zone must be identified and provided in the request for authorization of the blasting site plan and accepted by the Contracting Officer prior to execution of work.

The Blasting Safety Plan must provide a complete description of the clearing and guarding procedures that must be employed to ensure personnel, staff, visitors, and all other persons are at safe locations during blasting. A Blasting Safety Plan simply stating: "all regulations will be followed" is not acceptable and will be rejected. This plan must be developed and signed by the Contractor's Blasting Specialist with input from the Contractor's Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) with the intent to show how the Contractor's procedures and methods meet or exceed applicable rules, regulations and standards established by the Regulatory Agencies, codes and professional societies, and specifications listed herein. The guarding procedures must also consider aircraft and water vehicles that may enter the danger zone. This information must include detailed descriptions and maps, when appropriate of traffic control, visible warning signs or flags, audible warning signals, method of determining blast areas (all areas affected by any potentially harmful blast effects), access blocking methods, guard placement and guard release procedures, primary initiation method, and the system by which the Blaster in Charge must communicate with site security guards or other appropriate site supervisory personnel. The Blasting Safety Plan must be in accordance with and include items required in the EM 385-1-1, Section 29, 29 CFR 1910.109, 29 CFR 1926-SUBPART U and State of Connecticut.

No deliveries of blasting materials will be made prior to receiving authorization from the Public Works Officer. All deliveries will be coordinated with NAVFAC PWO, SUBASENLON ESO, SUBASENLON Security, SUBASENLON Fire Department and NSSF Weapons Officer. Deliveries of commercial explosives onboard SUBASENLON will be through Gate 7 only and be subject to all required inspections. A NAVFAC PWD representative will assist the security inspector to assure the explosive material is packaged in accordance with 49 CFR CH-1 (10-1-2004) Para. 173.62. Vehicles carrying deliveries of commercial explosives will be marked with an orange 1.1D placard. Deliveries must be accompanied by hazardous materials shipping papers. NAVFAC PWD will escort the commercial explosive laden vehicle at all times when transporting onboard SUBASENLON. SUBASENLON Security, SUBASENLON Fire Department and NSSF Weapons Officer will be advised that commercial explosives are en route onboard SUBASENLON.

The Blasting Safety Plan must state that explosive distributor will be delivering explosives on the day of the planned operation and recovering unused explosives at the end of the day. Day storage of commercial explosives shall meet the requirements of EM 385-1-1. In the event of lightning detected at 10 miles or less from the project site requirements

for ceasing operations must be described. Provide a plan for controlling the temporary onsite storage of explosives or of securing an area of loaded holes until the threat has passed.In the event of an emergency where commercial explosive material cannot be removed from SUBASENLON, the following steps shall be taken:

a. The blasting contractor (blaster in charge) will immediately contact the NAVFAC PWO and brief the situation.

b. The NAVFAC PWO will contact SUBASENLON ESO and NSSF Weapons Officer. The NAVFAC PWO will coordinate with NSSF Weapons Officer for the plan of action for emergency storage of the commercial explosives.

c. SUBASENLON Commanding Officer, SUBASENLON Security and SUBASENLON Fire Department will be briefed of the situation.

The Blasting Safety Plan must contain detailed descriptions of how and from where explosives will be transported and used at the various project work areas, and a map of the transportation route. The Blasting Safety Plan must explain how explosive transport vehicles will satisfy all applicable ATF, OSHA, Federal, State, County, and local regulations. The driver of a vehicle delivering or transporting commercial explosives onboard SUBASENLON must be qualified and certified per U.S Army Corps of Engineers Safety Manual (EM 385-1-1), Section 29. The Blasting Safety Plan must also include the following.

a. Specific details about hazard communication programs for employees.

b. Equipment that will be used to monitor the approach of lightning or dust storms and in such event, the site evacuation and site security plans, and the criteria for determining if the site is safe to re-occupy.

c. Methods for preventing spills or losses of explosives, drilling fluids, oil, or any other pollutants onto the ground during handling and blast hole loading operations. Include details of spill containment and contingency plans for quickly and effectively cleaning up spilled materials.

d. Method of safe and approved disposal of all explosive packaging materials.

e. Detailed contingency plans for detection and disposal of misfires resulting from cutoffs or other causes, hang fires, inadvertent initiator extraction, or accidental loss of downlines. A narrative describing in detail job steps, controls, and hazards associated with but not limited to hung or bridged powder, overloaded holes, cutoffs during placement of blast mats, failure of communication system during pre and post blasting protocols, recovery protocols for unexploded objects (UXO), etc.

f. Misfire mitigation procedures, including but not limited to restrictions of entry, securing the area prior to investigating and inspection, additional safety measures, time-sequence of operations, and mitigation protocols.

g. Fire Prevention Plan details, including tobacco smoking policies, procedures and limitations for work involving open flames or sparks, description and location of firefighting equipment, and firefighting

and evacuation plans.

h. Digital copies of a valid state blasting license for the Blaster in Charge, Blasting Specialist and all personnel required to have one.

i. State required certifications for the Contractor's explosives supplier's Federal, ATF Explosives license or permit.

j. Other required county or state permits required for explosive transportation, use and offsite storage.

k. Explosive transporters' commercial driver's licenses with HazMat endorsements.

l. A reference in Attachment II (under misfire) when a misfire is declared the Blaster in Charge must wait 1 hour before inspecting site and provide proper safeguards for excluding employees from the danger zone except those necessary to do the work.

m. Submit updates, modifications, and additions to the Master Blasting Plan in an appropriate and timely manner.

n. Complete project team organization with duties, responsibilities and authorities clearly defined. This organizational outline must also include names, addresses, resumes, responsibilities, and qualifications of all personnel authorized to sign for, receive and use explosives on this Contract.

o. Traffic Control Plan.

3.4.3 Pre-Blast Surveys

Prior to the commencement of blasting, conduct a Pre-Blast Survey of any nearby buildings, structures, and utilities within 500 feet from the blast area that may potentially be at risk of blasting damage to document pre-existing conditions. The survey extent and method used must be acceptable to both the Contractor's insurance company and the Contracting Officer. The Contractor is responsible for any damages or injuries resulting from blasting. Submit all Pre-Blast Surveys 30 calendar days before the start of blasting. There will be no blasting allowed until the Pre-Blast Survey is submitted and approved by the Contracting Officer. Provide owners of surveyed features a copy of their feature's Pre-Blast Survey results before or with the notice of blasting commencement. Notify owners and occupants of local buildings prior to the commencement of blasting. Perform the following when conducting Pre-Blast Surveys:

a. Provide methodology to be used in conducting the Pre-Blast Survey and listing of structures, determined from the survey to be sensitive, with reasons for these structures being sensitive.

b. Each structure must be documented (including high resolution photography and videotaping) as to its construction, foundation type, condition, and closest distance to excavation blasting. The general condition and all observable defects of each structure must be documented. This includes measurements of the defects.

c. The Commodity storage facilities that may be impacted by blasting must be addressed by the Contractor for safety and continued operation during the blasting program.

d. Freestanding structures (such as retaining walls) must be inspected on the exterior and on the interior as a room. All concrete walks, driveways, etc. must be inspected for cracks, level condition, holes, and defects.

e. Industrial structures, silo/elevators and special facilities, and office space must be described relative to their present conditions and tolerance to vibration. Besides the inspection of walls, columns and stairwells, the Contractor must survey the work areas and structures for distress.

f. An inspection of accessible structures must be made and a list of all structures, which could not be surveyed or refused to allow survey, must be completed. The dates of possible subsequent surveys and physical constraints prohibiting the survey must be documented. The requirement to perform Pre-Blast Surveys is not an indication of Right-of-Entry by the Contractor. Any Right-of-Entry associated with Pre-Blast Surveys, monitoring during blasting and post-Blast surveys are the responsibility of the Contractor. In the event a property or properties identified as significant or intended to be included in the Surveys and monitoring are not included because access was denied, indicate this occurrence including the points of contact, dates contacted, and any reasons provided for denial of access (if given.)

g. Certify that the survey was prepared prior to the start of any blasting under this Contract. Submit a copy of the Pre-blast survey in conjunction with the Master Blasting Plan.

3.5 RECORD KEEPING

3.5.1 Individual Shot Plan

The Blasting Plan must be consistent with the general concepts, designs and layouts shown in the approved Master Blasting Plan. The number of rows of blastholes and the number of blastholes per row can be changed from one individual shot plan to the next. Provide reasons and technical justification for all significant changes from the Master Blasting Plan.

Submit a Blasting Plan for each blast at least 24 hours prior to the planned initiation of drilling. The results of the previous blast are to be jointly evaluated by the Contractor and Contracting Officer prior to the submission of the Individual Shot Plan. The Individual Shot Plan must contain but be not limited to the following:

a. Plan view, and at least two sectional views drawn to scale, of the shot pattern showing blasthole locations, inclinations and designations;

b. Individual blasthole depths, diameters, blasthole spacings, burden, depth intervals of stemming and depth of subdrill;

c. Type of shot, i.e., test, production, pre-split, line drilling or buffer and shot number;

d. Orientation and elevation of the collar and bottom of all blast holes;

e. Total volume of blasted material in cubic meters cubic yards;

f. Description of type of blast and indication if blast is on final slopes or inverts;

g. Amount, type, diameter and depth of explosives, stemming and delay in each hole, and amount, type, and location of boosters and centering devices and the lift elevation;

h. Plan view of blasthole shot pattern showing in-hole and surface delays and firing times of each blasthole or decked charge;

i. Anticipated time and date of blast;

j. Survey coordinates using State Plane coordinate system and, if appropriate, a local coordinate system;

k. Any significant geologic features, and techniques planned for mitigating their influence upon results must be included in plan and section with appropriate elevations;

l. Estimated/anticipated peak particle velocities and maximum peak airblast predictions at seismographs located at protected structures using site specific data and regression analysis and the accurate distances from the blast to seismographs;

m. Name of Contractor;

n. Name, signature, and license number of the Blaster in Charge;

o. The maximum charge weight per delay, pattern and sequence of delays, and firing times for the blast;

p. Type of detonators, initiation and down hole lines;

q. Powder factors both in charge weight per cubic yard of material shot and in charge weight per meter per foot of total drillhole depth;

r. An elevation sketch of a typically loaded hole depicting each hole pattern, top of overburden elevation, top of rock elevation, bottom of hole elevation and diameter of hole, sub-drilling, decking charges, locations of explosives and stemming, and the locations of primers and boosters; and

s. The location of the blast area on a scale plan map of the project indicating the location of the shot, and the distance and directional relationship between all seismic equipment and the nearest structure subject to damage using a scaled distance measured in a horizontal line from the blast site to the nearest building, or structure, berthing facility.

t. A minimum of ten high resolution photos, taken with a camera with a resolution of at least eight megapixels, of the entire blast area, preferably from above, of surface and open face of the shot and surrounding rock to document conditions prior to the shot.

u. No blastholes must be drilled until the Individual Shot Plan for them is approved. Evaluate any problems or impediments of the prior shot and implement solutions for those issues with the next Individual Shot Plan. Provide the Individual Shot Plan to the Contracting Officer electronically. The Contracting Officer will review the plan and send

comments to the Contractor within 24 hours of receiving the plan if the plan is submitted between Monday and not later than close of business Thursday.

v. Include a tabular listing by hole in the ascending time order of delays by the describing: row and number within the row of the shot hole, total delay time, the total charge weight of explosive materials for the entire hole, top of sound rock elevation, bottom hole elevation, stemming elevations, and detonator, primer and booster elevations in the hole; and for each seismic monitoring location the closest approach, the square-root scaled distance, the cube-root scaled distance, and the estimated PPV and air blast overpressure.

3.5.2 Drilling Logs

The drillers are required to keep precise drilling logs on each blasthole to show the depth of the geological features. At minimum, each drilling log must include:

a. Blast number;

b. Blasthole designation and location station number, bench number and type of blast (production, presplit, buffer, etc.);

c. Blasthole depth and diameter;

d. Elevation of top and diameter of blasthole;

e. Subdrill depth as permitted in the article SUBDRILLING;

f. Depth(s) of geologic structural features, e.g., voids, gouge or mud seams, soft weathered or altered zones, rusty intervals, changes in rock chip color, and other features encountered in the blasthole pertinent to loading the hole;

g. Relative penetration rates;

h. Start and end times of drilling;

i. List any blasthole misalignment; and

j. Soft seams within the rock and sudden feed pressure changes on the rig;

k. If qualitative descriptors are used (e.g., soft, moderately hard, hard, very hard, decomposed, highly weathered, moderately weathered, slightly weathered, unweathered). Ensure consistency between drill operators in logging using these terms. Blasting Specialist and Blaster in Charge must ensure drillers are using consistent terminology between drillers. Log soil and rock in accordance with ASTM D2487, ASTM D5434. ASTM D6032/D6032M. Submit an example of the Drilling Logs with the Master Blasting Plan. Copies, both hard and electronic PDFs, of these drilling logs must be provided to the Contracting Officer at least 24 hours prior to loading any blastholes. The drilling logs must be used to determine the proper design and loading of blastholes and for locating the depths for use of stemming decks across intersected geological features to protect against blowout, fly rock and any unusual or hazardous blasting effects.

Survey the elevation at the collar of each production hole in the final blast to foundation grade to ensure that the production blastholes are not subdrilled below final foundation grade, except as permitted in article SUBDRILLING. The survey must be included in the Individual Shot Plan.

3.5.3 Individual Shot Reports

As a minimum, the Individual Shot Report must be the same form used in the Individual Shot Plan but provide all "as-built" information required for the blast plan. Furthermore, the Individual Shot Report must better describe any part of the blasting operation that wasn't adequately described by the Individual Shot Plan including information on misfires, observed field conditions, and information how the Blaster in Charge compensated for compromising field conditions, such as increased stemming amounts, or stemming decks where voids, cracks, spalls, or mud seams were identified and resolved. The Blasting Specialist is responsible for recording all explosives loaded in the blasthole and for accurate documentation of daily blasting activities. Submit the Individual Shot Report no later than 24 hours after the blast. No additional blast will be drilled or loaded in the immediate area of the completed blast until the previous day's Individual Shot Report is submitted to the Contracting Officer. The Contractor must plan on multiple work areas so that production can be maintained on schedule. The report must include at minimum the following information:

a. Blast number (i.e., R-L3-PS1);

b. Date and specific time the blast was initiated;

c. Blasthole designations, locations;

d. Amount, type and depth of explosives, decking, stemming, and delay in each hole;

e. Plan and section views, drawn to scale, of drill pattern including free face, burden, blasthole spacing, blasthole diameters, blasthole angles and azimuths, blasthole number, lift height, and subdrill depth. Show in-hole and surface delays, as well as actual firing times of each blasthole or decked charge. Use different symbols to distinguish the production, buffer, presplit and line-drilled blastholes. Include a north arrow and scale on each plan view. Label the direction of the sections on the sections. Include section parallel to, and perpendicular to the blasthole rows. Show final grade and slope lines as appropriate in the sections. Show the location of the two video recorders on the plan in relation to the blast.

f. Drilling logs for presplit, line, buffer, and production blastholes. Each drill hole must be logged by the driller to provide additional information to the Blaster in Charge during loading operations. Drilling Logs must contain information pertinent to the rock characteristics and blast operations. At the minimum, drill logs must contain geological information on pertinent geologic structure, soft or weathered zones, voids, penetration rate changes, and driller's notes.

g. Loading diagram showing type, diameter, amount and depth interval of explosive, primers, initiators and location, depth, and type of stemming for each blasthole. Show the charge weight of each type of

explosive and the total explosive load per delay and per hole.

h. Diagrams showing the delay system in the initiation sequence in each blasthole and the location and delay time of all surface delays of each blast. Indicate which blastholes are firing with a delay of less than 8 milliseconds.

i. Trade names and sizes of all explosives, primers, and initiators to be employed.

j. Daily explosives material consumption record.

k. A description of all personal injuries and property damage caused by the blast; when the measured maximum peak particle velocity or airblast exceeded by 10 percent the anticipated values from the Blasting Plan; and, all problems with the Warning System and problematic results of the blast, such as overbreak or large fragmentation, or with the shot pattern, such as misfires.

l. The vibration and airblast report described in paragraph Vibration and Airblast Monitoring. Include a comparison of predicted and actual measured values.

m. Signature of the Blasting Specialist specifying that the Blasting Specialist has reviewed the Individual Shot Report for accuracy and completeness.

n. Signature of the Blaster in Charge.

o. Note if mats are used or required by the Contracting Officer then list the type of blasting mats or other protective covering used.

p. A brief weather description at or near the time of the detonation such as cloudy, clear, partly cloudy, and foggy, with approximate wind direction and velocity, and temperature.

q. Updated or "as-built" Plan drawings depicting the borehole pattern and the delay pattern employed as well as pounds of explosives utilized, hazard incidents, and blast holes not loaded.

r. Copies of drilling records and originals of the blast monitoring data.

s. A plan view map of each bench showing the location of each completed blast.

t. Include photos, after the shot, taken from the same locations and at the same resolution as the blasting plan photos.

u. Include an updated as-built tabular listing by hole in the ascending time order of delays by the describing: row and number within the row of the shot hole, total delay time, the total charge weight of explosive materials for the entire hole, top of sound rock elevation, bottom hole elevation, stemming elevations, and detonator, primer and booster elevations in the hole, by hole in the ascending total delay time order of delays by describing: row and number within the row of the shot; and for each seismic monitoring location the closest approach, the square-root scaled distance, the cube-root scaled distance, and the estimated PPV and airblast overpressure.

Include two log-peak particle velocity versus square root scaled distance as per RI8507 diagrams for each seismograph. One diagram including all shots. The second including only data from the last 10 shots.

Include seismic records with peak displacement, velocity, and accelerations at their respective frequencies. Site curve modification may be required to ensure that vibration levels at the control room remain acceptable.

If a recorded seismic value appears anomalous, the Contracting Officer may request that the vibrations monitoring specialist interpret all of the collected seismic records from the seismographs for that blast and provide an explanation of the anomalous readings. Anomalous readings include, but are not limited to, unusually high or low particle velocities, failure of a seismograph to trigger, or atypical wave forms on the paper record. No additional blasting will be allowed until the issue is resolved to the Contracting Officer's satisfaction.

Signatures of the Blasting Specialist and Blaster in Charge will be considered as proof that the shot was laid out, drilled, loaded, and wired as designed. Proof of the Blasting Specialist and Blaster-in Charge's qualification must include remaining below the allowable peak particle velocities at all structures. Inability to remain below the allowable vibration levels may be cause for dismissal of either or both parties.

The Blasting Specialist must oversee all loading operations and collect and keep accurate records of the information required for each Individual Shot Report. Submit an example of an Individual Shot Report to the Contracting Officer for approval as least 30 days before commencement of any blasting. Failure to submit satisfactory Individual Shot Reports must result in suspension of any additional drilling and blasting until the Contractor complies with this requirement. The Blasting Specialist will make sure that the drilling logs are used by the blaster when blastholes are loaded to prevent overloading in soft or weak rock in the borehole.

The Individual Shot Reports are for quality control and record keeping. Review of, and comments on, the blast reports by the Contracting Officer will not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of the blast design.

Supplement the Individual Shot Reports with the original digital copy of the printed results of vibration and airblast monitoring showing peak readings and frequencies for each blast to the Contracting Officer. This submittal must also include the distance from the blast to the seismograph in meters feet as well as the maximum kilograms pounds of explosive per delay. The seismograph locations must be clearly marked and located on a map in the blast report.

Supplement the Individual Shot Report with the original, handwritten, field notes showing any field changes on the approved blasting plan.

The Blasting Consultant must develop a checklist of tasks that must be completed and checked off by the Blasting Specialist for each blast. Complete the tasks in an orderly fashion before a blast is fired. Submit the draft checklist for approval. Submit the completed and signed daily checklist with the Individual Shot Report.

3.5.4 Individual Shot Videos

Record each blast with high resolution digital video cameras from two designated locations, approximately perpendicular to one another, that provide side, front and rear views of the blast and area above it. The video images must not contain any other text than the shot number. Include metadata consisting of the blast ID, date, and time of the blast. Index the two video recordings to properly identify each blast. Submit the proposed locations of the two video recorders on a map with the Individual Shot Plan for approval. Furnish electronic file copies of video recordings on the sFTP within 24 hours of a blast. If the Contracting Officer requests that a copy of the video be submitted earlier, then deliver a copy within one hour of the request. Maintain a digital video library of all blasts. All drilling and blasting activities must cease after the 24 hours from the previous blast if the video recordings of the previous blast are not furnished to the Contracting Officer.

3.5.5 Post-Blast Surveys

Post-blast surveys must be conducted at any location, where a reasonable notice of damage from blasting has been provided. Post-blast surveys will be conducted by, or under the supervision of, the Structural Inspection/ Evaluation Specialist, who will also sign and date each survey. The survey extent and method used must be acceptable to both the Contractor's insurance company and the Contracting Officer. The post-blast surveys must be conducted within a week of the notice of damage from blasting. The Contractor is responsible for any damages or injuries resulting from blasting. Submit a copy of all post-blast surveys within two business days of the on-premises surveys to both the structure's owner and the Contracting Officer.

3.6 BLAST EFFECTS MONITORING

3.6.1 Vibration and Airblast Monitoring

Vibration monitoring must conform to current industry standards and use equipment developed for that purpose. Peak particle velocity must be used as the unit of measure. The maximum total peak particle velocity shall be limited to 1.92 ips, unless otherwise specified in site specific event waiver. Begin seismic vibration monitoring at least four weeks prior to the commencement of any blasting to determine vibration background levels on adjacent roads, magazines, operations building and utilities. Permanently mount the seismograph to record seismic events for a 24-hour period daily. Submit the background vibration monitoring reports and the baseline vibrations levels determined from the data for approval at least two weeks prior to the commencement of blasting. When blasting commences, analyze all events shown on the seismograph including normal background or blast induced vibrations. Monitor all blasts for vibration. Control ground vibration levels always using properly designed delay sequences and allowable charge weights per delay. Base allowable charge weights per delay on vibration levels recorded during the test and production blasting that produced no adverse impacts. Monitor each blast with an approved seismograph located between the blast area and the closest structure(s) of interest. The seismograph used must be capable of recording particle velocities for three mutually perpendicular direction components of vibration in the range generally found with controlled, cautious blasting. The peak particle velocity of each component must not be allowed to exceed current local, State and Federal vibration limits,

whichever is more stringent, and never exceed the safe limits of the nearest structure subject to vibration damage.

Report peak particle velocity, peak acceleration, and peak displacement in the Individual Shot Monitoring Report. The Individual Shot Monitoring Report must include the summary report from each seismograph which will include the peak particle velocity and frequency of the peak, peak particle displacement, peak acceleration, distance from the blast, map location of each seismograph and the blast, and charge weight per delay. A single delay includes the weight of all charges fired within 8 milliseconds of each other. Compile all vibration data in an up-to-date database of distance, charge weight per delay and measured peak particle velocity. The Seismic Specialist must conduct a linear regression of the particle velocities to determine the equation of the 95 percent confidence level propagation. Use the equation to predict the expected vibration in the next blast. Show the time history of the particle velocity in the vibration report.

The seismograph must also record airblast. This data must also be added to the Individual Shot Monitoring Report. The report must include the airblasts measured at each seismograph. Compile all airblast data in and up to date database with the Individual Shot Monitoring Report data. The Seismic Specialist must conduct a linear regression of the airblasts to determine the equation of the 95 percent confidence level airblast propagation. The equation must be used to predict the expected airblast in the next blast. Provide the linear regression data to the Contracting Officer in digital form to become part of the Individual Shot Monitoring Report.

3.6.2 Blasting Near Green Concrete, Grouting, and Shotcrete

Blasting operations are typically ongoing in one section of a project while placing concrete or applying shotcrete in another. Blasting shall not be permitted within 50 feet of new concrete footings, slabs, or walls unless a blast plan for the specific blasts is approved by the Contracting Officer.

TABLE 2: VIBRATION LEVELS FOR GREEN MASSCONCRETE/SHOTCRETE/GROUT		
TIME AFTERPLACEMENT	ALLOWABLE PPV(ips)	ALLOWABLE PPV(cps)
0 - 4 Hours	2.00	5.0
4 - 24 Hours	3.00	7.6
1 - 3 Days	5.00	12.7
4 - 7 Days	7.00	17.7
8 - 10 Days	9.00	22.8
Over 10 Days	10.00	25.4

TABLE 3: VIBRATION LEVELS FOR GREEN CONCRETE/SHOTCRETE		
TIME AFTERPLACEMENT	ALLOWABLE PPV(ips)	ALLOWABLE PPV(cps)
0 - 10 Hours	0.10	0.2
10 - 24 Hours	2.00	5.0
24 - 48 Hours	3.00	7.6
2 - 3 Days	4.00	10.0
4 - 7 Days	6.00	15.2
8 - 10 Days	8.00	20.3
Over 10 Days	10.00	25.4

3.6.3 Measuring and Recording Instruments

Submit seismographs for approval. Provide up to 5 blasting seismographs capable of sampling rates of 15,000 samples per second or higher that meets ISEE PSBS. The 15,000 samples per second accuracy is required to acquire reproducible vibration readings. The units must be self-contained except for external geophones and microphones. The seismograph must be capable of providing a printout of each blast or downloading the data to a portable device for off-site printing. The units must be programmed with specific data for each site of seismograph placement, which includes seismograph location, geophone burial or mounting method, calibration signal, date, time, and closest distance to the blast area. The seismic record must also indicate the maximum charge weight of explosives per delay in the blast. The seismographs must not be placed inside of a structure, unless required for the designated purpose and authorized by the Contracting Officer. The seismographs and geophones must be placed on and secured to sound bedrock or virgin soil, or mass concrete foundations. The seismographs should not be placed near a structure unless the intent is to measure that structure's specific response to the blast. Include the raw data values from the seismograph of vibration and airblast.

3.6.4 Seismograph Locations

Install seismographs at the following locations:

a. Closest point on the existing operations building.

b. Within the magazine area at the closest magazine structure to remain in operation and at the closest magazine structure storing weapons.

c. At the closest point on the guard house/sentry building structure.

d. One other selected by the Contractor with the agreement of the Contracting Officers.

These locations are subject to change as the project progresses.

3.6.5 Individual Vibration Monitoring Report

Provide the original digital results of vibration monitoring in the form of peak readings and frequencies for each blast prior to conducting any subsequent blasts, provide the Contracting Officer with access to the online data available immediately after the shot. Submit the vibration monitoring reports with the individual shot reports. Data recorded for each shot must include the following:

a. Identification of instrument used and location.

b. Name of qualified observer and interpreter.

c. Distance and direction of recording station from blast area.

d. Maximum pounds of explosive per delay period.

e. Type of ground at recording station and material on which the instrument is sitting.

f. How the geophone is anchored, if peak acceleration is greater than 0.2 g to prevent decoupling of the sensor.

g. Maximum particle velocity in each component direction.

h. A dated and signed copy of seismic records with their supporting information.

i. Regression analysis of seismic data measured at each seismograph for each blast. The Seismic Specialist must conduct an independent regression analysis for each seismic location after each blast. The regression analysis is necessary to understand vibration transmission throughout the site and must be used to accurately predict the vibration levels generated on the next blast design.

j. Airblast results.

Take all necessary precautions to assure that the peak particle velocity readings available from the blast record are accurate to the maximum extent possible, as defined by the manufacturer of the equipment. The equipment must be calibrated annually.

3.6.6 Airblast Monitoring

Take every precaution to minimize airblasts from all blasts. Install an airblast monitoring system between the main blasting area and the nearest structure subject to blast damage or annoyance. The equipment used to make the airblast measurements must be specifically manufactured for that purpose. Peak overpressure must be held below 133 dB (linear peak scale), 0.015 psi at the nearest residential or inhabited structure or other designated location. Appropriate blasthole patterns, detonation systems, and stemming must be used to prevent venting of blasts and to minimize airblast and noise levels produced by the blasting operations. A dated record of the peak overpressure measurements signed by the Seismic Specialist must be furnished to the Blasting Specialist immediately after each blast unless a variance is given by the Contracting Officer. Provide

the Contracting Officer with access to the online data available immediately after the shot. Include the airblast data in the Individual Vibration Monitoring Report.

3.6.7 Flyrock Control

Before firing any blast in areas where flying rock may result in personal injury or any damage to property or the work area, the rock to be blasted must be covered with approved blasting mats, or other equally serviceable material, to prevent flyrock. The Contractor must ensure that enough blasting mats are available at the project site to cover the blast area. If flyrock occurs all blasting must cease until the Blasting Consultant files a report explaining the cause of the flyrock and methods that must be employed on all subsequent blasts to prevent flyrock. Submit this report to the Contracting Officer for review before any additional blasts are detonated. No additional compensation will be given to the Contractor for work stoppage after a flyrock incident.

3.6.8 Rock Damage Control

The rock formations are known to contain geological features including variable weathering, alteration, fracturing and shearing, voids, weathered joints, and gouge seams. Rock cores recovered during drilling investigations disclose the site's geological conditions and are available for review by the Contractor. The Contractor is encouraged to review the Geotechnical Data Report, Geotechnical Baseline Report, other reports provided with bid documents, the drill core, drill core photographs, cut slopes, and all geotechnical and structural information available before planning and conducting blasting operations.

Use stemming decks across weak or open geological features to confine the energy into the hard rock and minimize explosive gas penetration into these features. No rock mass damage, uplift or shifting or significant overbreak will be tolerated. Control drilling accuracy and delay timing to provide proper relief toward the free face away from final rock slopes. Any blasting damage or breakage into the excavation walls will be mitigated at the Contractor's expense. Damage is defined as the loosening of rock behind final lines and grades, opening of joints in the final wall and rock block displacement in the final wall. If any damage occurs to the final wall that requires remediation, it must be the responsibility of the Contractor to prove that the blasting method employed did not cause the damage.

3.7 TEST BLASTING

Submit the Test-Blast Plan for review and approval. Allow 21 days for review after submittal. Allow 14 days for Government review after submitting the revised plan. Approval of the revised plan will not relieve the Contractor of their responsibility to produce safe and satisfactory results as set forth by these specifications.

Prior to commencing full-scale blasting operations in a different rock type, weathering grade or new bench elevation, demonstrate the adequacy and effectiveness of the proposed blasting plan by drilling, blasting, and excavating short test sections, not exceeding 50 feet in length, to determine which combination of method, hole spacing, and explosive loads produces the proper split. If more than one presplit design is tested in one test blast, each presplit design section must be at least 20 feet in length along the surface.

The first opening blast starting from a level plane that has only vertical relief (i.e., a sinking cut), must not be used as the production test blast. However, its results must be considered when designing the test blasts. The opening blast must be excavated to full depth if possible before drilling the blastholes for the test blast. The test blast must incorporate the planned methods of presplitting and must be near the center of the excavation and at least 15 feet away from the final excavation walls or invert. The Contracting Officer has the option to adjust the location of the test blast areas to optimize for geology. Anticipate blasting up to 10 test sections with at least one test at each different geologic condition. The location of the test blast section must be approved in advance. The Contracting Officer may direct the Contractor to use test section lengths less than 50 feet if field conditions warrant.

Unless otherwise directed, begin the presplit test blast with presplit holes spaced at 24 inches center to center. Requirements for presplit and production blasting operations are covered elsewhere in this specification but apply to test blasts.

Do not drill ahead of the test shot area until the test section has been as fully excavated as possible and the results have been evaluated by the Contracting Officer. If the results of the test blast(s) are unsatisfactory, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, the Contractor's Blasting Consultant must revise the blast design as necessary to achieve the specified results. Unsatisfactory test blast results include an excessive amount of fragmentation beyond the indicated lines and grade, extensive overbreak, flyrock, ground vibration, airblast or violation of other requirements or these specifications. All costs incurred by the Contractor in adopting revised blasting methods necessary to produce acceptable test blast results will be borne by the Contractor.

If at any time during the progress of the work, the methods of drilling and blasting do not produce the desired result of an undamaged rock slope within the specified tolerances, perform additional test sections by drilling, blasting and excavating short sections, not exceeding 50 feet in length, until a technique is developed that produces the desired results. No additional compensation will be made for the additional test sections.

At the conclusion of the test blast program, produce a Post-Test Blast Evaluation Report which examines all reports, surveys, test data, and other pertinent information and conclusions reached. Submit a Test Blast Evaluation Report prepared by the Blasting Consultant and Blasting Specialist after testing blasting is completed.

3.8 BLASTHOLE DRILLING

Survey the elevation at the collar of each production hole in the final blast to foundation grade to ensure that the production blastholes are not subdrilled below final foundation grade, except as permitted in paragraph SUBDRILLING. The survey must be included in the Individual Shot Plan and must not be changed without prior approval from the Contracting Officer. Drill production blastholes according to the patterns in the approved Individual Shot Plan.

Prior to commencement of drilling of any production blasthole, all holes must be located by survey and clearly marked and numbered. Drill the production blastholes within two blasthole diameters of the marked collar location. Downhole deviation surveys on a minimum of 20 percent of the

perimeter control blastholes using "Boretrak" measurement system (or equivalent) shall not deviate greater than 1 percent of the blasthole depth in either two axes parallel to the excavation limits or perpendicular to the excavation limits, with an accuracy of 0.10 degrees. The blastholes must have no more than a plus or minus 1 foot horizontal tolerance at the bottom. If holes are drilled outside of these tolerances, except for geologic reasons, fill these holes with crushed stone or neat grout and re-drill them at the approved location as directed by the Contracting Officer at no additional expense to the Government.

After drilling of blast holes, place approved, reusable plastic blasthole markers in each hole to identify all blasthole locations and keep material from falling into the holes. Check, measure and record the depth of all blastholes as soon as the drill is retracted from the blasthole. If any blasthole has become plugged or is unable to be fully loaded, re-drill or clean out those holes with air prior to commencement of loading operations. Check and measure the depth of all blastholes in a shot to ensure each blasthole is open to the original drilled depth prior to loading of any holes. If any blasthole is found not be open to the drilled depth, re-drill the shot holes to the proper depth at the Contractor's expense. If any holes are too deep, fill the holes to the proper depth with crushed stone. Blasthole loading and drilling may be ongoing concurrently in a shot area; nonetheless, drilling must be separated from loaded holes by a distance equivalent to at least the depth of the loaded hole but in no case less than 50 feet.

The Contracting Officer may require inclined boreholes to reduce toe burdens and backbreak.

3.9 PRODUCTION BLASTING

The Contractor must provide a detailed narrative for the proposed sequence of production blasting for the project in the Master Blasting Plan, to be evaluated and approved by the Contracting Officer. The proposed sequence must be tailored primarily towards conducting a safe blasting operation and overall responsible, prudent, and professional blast design in efforts to keep overbreak, flyrock, vibration and airblast levels to a minimum. If in the opinion of the Contracting Officer satisfactory results in the production blasts are not being produced, the Contracting Officer reserves the right to require changes in the blast design which could include variables such as burden, spacing, bench height, timing sequence and delays, subdrill depths, explosive loads, detonators, blast matting and the use of air decks or stemming in borehole bottoms. Such required revisions will be at no additional cost to the Government. Cuts over 40 feet in height shall be drilled and blasted in more than one lift.

3.9.1 General Blasting Considerations and Limitations

In order to help control the effects of vibration, flyrock and airblast, maintain a burden distance that is not more than one-half the bench height and the burden must be between 25 to 35 times the diameter of the explosive charges in the blastholes. Deck loading must be placed across joints and seams that may direct energy and gases into the final walls. "Mud capping" for secondary blasting or blasting to reduce oversize rock fragments of blocks is prohibited.

3.10 PRESPLIT BLASTING

Perform all presplit blasting, including presplit test blasts, in

accordance with the following requirements:

Unless otherwise permitted by the Contracting Officer, completely remove all loose and decomposed rock along the top of the excavation floor for a distance of at least 30 feet beyond the end of the production hole drilling limits or to the edge of the excavation cut slope to reduce the possibility of flyrock before drilling any presplit blastholes.

The presplit blastholes must be 3 inches in diameter.

The Contracting Officer reserves the right to determine whether blasting results are satisfactory after evaluating the final rock slopes. Successful demonstration of presplit blasting including blasthole spacing and the ability to meet allowable tolerances must be completed using test blasts during the beginning of blasting operations and when there is a change in rock materials character and bench elevations as outlined in the blasting test section of the specifications.

Use proper equipment and techniques to control drilling operations and ensure that no hole deviates from the plane of the planned final face by more than 6 inches normal to the slope or 6 inches from its planned position along the slope. Presplit blastholes deviating more than these limits will not be paid for unless, if in the Contracting Officer's opinion, satisfactory rock slopes are being obtained.

Drill presplit blastholes along a line that is within 3 inches of the design excavation line. If the presplit holes are outside of the tolerance given in Subpart c, fill the holes with crushed stone or neat grout and re-drill at the correct location. Use electro-mechanical or electronic devices installed on all equipment for drilling the presplit holes to accurately measure the angle at which the drill steel enters the rock. Presplit blasthole drilling will not be permitted if these devices are not being used. The drill rig used must have the ability to change feed, impact, and rotation pressures on demand to adjust for the varying rock conditions and maintain presplit hole alignment. If problems maintaining the blast hole tolerances persist, use an approved device, to determine blasthole orientation before the holes are loaded.

Measure the blasthole orientation of all presplit blastholes drilled at the location(s) where this method is needed using an approved device to check borehole alignment.

The row of presplit holes must extend 30 feet beyond the limits of the production blast.

Measure and record the blasthole depth on the drilling log after drilling is completed. Place protection over each blasthole before moving the drill to the next blasthole location. The Blaster in Charge must also measure the blasthole depth to determine that it is free of obstructions for its entire depth before loading the blasthole. The Blasting Specialist must record the depths on the Individual Shot Report. Exercise all necessary precautions so that placing the charges does not cause caving of material from the walls of the holes. Blasthole conditions may vary from dry to partially to filled with groundwater. The depth of water in each blasthole must be recorded in the Individual Shot Report. The maximum diameter of explosives used in presplit holes must not be greater than one-half the diameter of the presplit hole. Perform presplitting before the production blast.

Line drilling along final walls may be required at corners where presplit lines meet.

Blastholes exceeding the allowable tolerances for location and alignment must be refilled with crushed stone or lean grout (at the option of the Contracting Officer) and re-drilled at the proper location and alignment.

Use only standard cartridge explosives manufactured specifically for presplitting or detonating cord in presplit holes. Do not use continuous columns of presplit explosives in the presplit holes. Use lighter loads composed of fractional cartridges affixed to detonating cord with inert spacers between charges or detonating cord in the blastholes. Firmly affix the cartridges to the detonating cord in such a manner that the cartridges will not slip down the detonating cord nor bridge across the hole.

Use "Precision Presplitting" methods as defined in paragraph DEFINITIONS.

Spacing between the fractional cartridges along the detonating cord must not exceed 36 inches center to center and must be adjusted to give the desired results. Fractional sticks of presplit explosive must be assembled and affixed to the detonating cord in accordance with the explosive manufacturer's instructions, a copy of which must be furnished to the Contracting Officer. The "air deck" method of presplitting is not allowed. The bottom charge of a presplit hole may be larger than the line charges but must not be greater than one pound or so large as to cause overbreak or damage to the toe of the slope. Place the column charge of the presplit hole far enough below the collar and reduce the upper charge(s) sufficiently to avoid overbreak and heaving of rock at the collar of the hole.

Place stemming in the upper portion of all presplit blastholes, extending from the uppermost charge to the hole collar. Stemming material must not extend more than 30 inches below the collar of the hole. If test blasts produce unsatisfactory results adjustments must be made. Stemming material for presplit blastholes must consist of dry sand or drill cuttings supported by a stemming plug. Cover the presplit blasts as well as an adjoining production blast with blasting mats, if required to prevent flyrock.

If required to reduce ground vibrations or noise, presplit holes may be delayed, providing the hole-to-hole delay is no more than 25 milliseconds.

The presplit face must not deviate more than 6 inches either side of a plane passing through adjacent drill holes, except where the character of the rock is such that, as determined by the Contracting Officer, irregularities are unavoidable. The geologic conditions affecting rock character include joints, shears, voids, gouge seams and variable weathering/alteration zones of various thicknesses and orientations. Design the blasts in such a manner to keep explosives gases from entering these planes and zones of weakness. Use of the Daily Drill Logs during explosive loading to identify the depth of weak zones and install stemming decks across them. The stemming decks must be filled with dry, angular, well graded crushed stone with the gradation specified in paragraph STEMMING.

3.11 CUSHION OR TRIM BLASTING

Do not use cushion or trim blasting on this project.

3.12 LINE DRILLING

Perform all line drilling in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The line drill holes must be 3 inches in diameter and drilled with a spacing of 6 inches on center.

b. Use proper equipment and techniques to control drilling operations and ensure that no line drill hole must deviate from the plane of the planned slope by more than 3 inches normal to the slope or 3 inches from its planned position along the slope plane. Line drill holes deviating more than these limits will not be paid for unless, in the Contracting Officer's opinion, satisfactory rock slopes are being obtained.

c. Drill line drill holes within 3 inches of the marked collar location. If the line drill holes are outside of the 3-inch tolerance, fill them with crushed stone or lean grout and re-drill at the correct location.

d. Locate line drill hole collars along a line that is within 3 inches of the design excavation line. Line drilling will not be permitted if electro-mechanical or electronic devices are not being used to accurately determine the angle at which the drill steel enters the rock. The drill rig should have the ability to change feed, impact, and rotation pressures on demand to meet the varying rock conditions and to maintain hole alignment. If problems maintaining the drill hole tolerance persist, use an approved device to determine blasthole orientation before the holes are loaded.

Lined drill holes in those areas where located must extend a minimum of 30 feet beyond the limits of the production holes to be detonated, or to the end of the cut, as applicable.

3.12.1 Line Drilling Locations

Line drilling must be performed at the following locations:

a. 10 feet on either side of outside corners with an angle equal to or less than 120 degrees.

b. 5 feet on either side of inside corners with an angle equal to or less than 90 degrees.

3.13 STEMMING

Variations in rock hardness, structure, and other geological conditions encountered at depth will require the Contractor to stem the blast holes through soft weak areas, shears, open joints, and voids; therefore, close attention will be taken to classify the rock while drilling the blast holes. Where necessary, holes will be stemmed with dry, angular, well-graded crushed stone from 1/8-inch to 3/8-inches in diameter without fines. The Blasting Consultant may submit a written, signed request to use drill cuttings for applications such as in presplit blastholes, must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval. Wet holes must not be stemmed with drill cuttings. No separate payment is made for stemming.

3.14 SUBDRILLING

Subdrilling of blastholes below the design excavation line of the foundation is restricted to limited areas of the excavation. Use precise survey control to attain accurate drill blasthole depths and locations in accordance with the approved Master Blasting Plan. The methods of controlling blasthole depths and locations are subject to approval. Describe in the Master Blasting Plan the depth range of subdrilling planned in areas where it is allowed.

If test blasts on higher benches in the same geologic material as that above foundation grade demonstrate that subdrilling with no explosive placed in the hole below grade (air or water cushion in subdrill) causes no cracking below the grade, a request to use the subdrilling procedure may be submitted for approval.

Backfill any blastholes that are not in compliance with these requirements with crushed stone to the appropriate depth at the Contractor's expense.

3.15 FRAGMENT SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND TOLERANCES

Produce rock fragmentation from blasts such that rock fragments can be placed into a rock crusher. Crushed and processed blast rock that meet gradation requirements may be reused for select granular fills. Reduce oversize material from blasting to meet the size range specified above. Predictive methods involving photo comparison and image analyses such as Wipfrag or Motion Metrics are encouraged to analyze size distribution of fragmented rock. Any secondary blasts of oversize fragments must be covered with blasting mats and use a charge diameter no greater than 1.25 inches.

3.16 REQUIRED MUCKING

Muck and scale following each shot after firing for inspection of the slopes, bottom of the shot lift, or foundation. Drilling and loading for the next shot must not be allowed before the required mucking of the previous shot. This requirement may be waived temporarily when in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, the Contractor's blasting is satisfactory (i.e., no backbreak, overbreak, vibration cracking, exceedance of vibration or airblast thresholds etc.). Notwithstanding this requirement, the face must fully be dug out after every shot to a distance not less than 20 feet prior to drilling and loading the next shot to allow inspection and evaluation of the shot face and allow for adjustments to the blast design for adjacent shots. Required mucking after each shot must be reinstated, when in the opinion of the Contracting Officer blasting is unsatisfactory. Any excavation support deemed necessary by the Contractor or Contracting Officer for the safety of personnel in the excavation will be installed as the excavation proceeds. Blasting of the next lower lift will not be permitted until the slope has been accepted by the Contracting Officer.

3.17 SCALING

Scale any loose and unstable or unsafe appearing material remaining on the rock slopes after blasting and as the excavation is carried down. Perform scaling immediately after each lift of the rock mass is removed by production blasting. The scaling operations shall be conducted by personnel experienced in scaling work, so as to minimize damage to the surrounding rock. The scaling operations shall be sufficient to only

remove the loose surficial rock and loose rock blocks. The scaling must be accomplished by methods approved by the Contracting Officer. Drilling of the next lift will not be allowed until a rock slope has been properly scaled and rock reinforcement installed as determined by the Contracting Officer. No separate payment is made for scaling.

-- End of Section --

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK