DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
SHORE INFRASTRUCTURE LOGISTICS CENTER

SPECIFICATIONS FOR
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION SUBMISSION
24 OCTOBER 2025

PSN: 12675124

AT

USCG SECTOR LONG ISLAND SOUND
MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING
EAST HAMPTON, NY 11937
(SUFFOLK COUNTY)

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DESIGN PROJECT MANAGER

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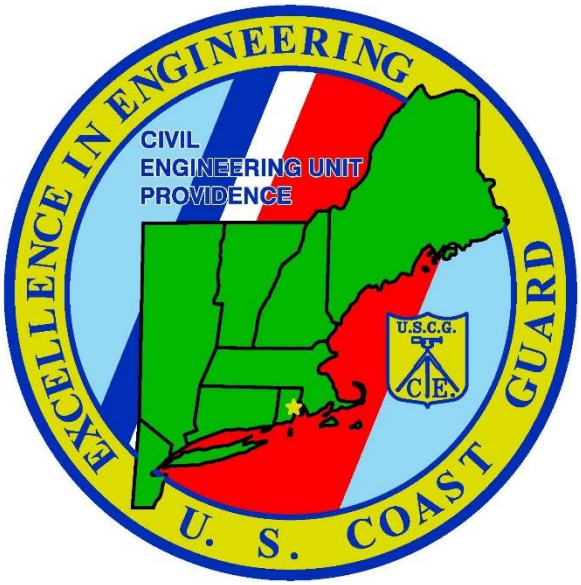
DESIGN TEAM 2 SUPERVISOR



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by direction of the
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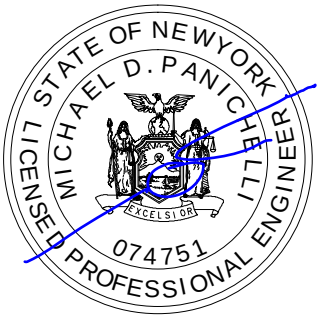
CIVIL ENGINEERING UNIT PROVIDENCE
475 KILVERT STREET, SUITE 100
WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND 02886

SEALS PAGE

Project Title:	Montauk Springs Family Housing
Project Location:	East Hampton, NY
Project Number:	MJ 1718.02
Contract Number:	21521195

SEALS AND SIGNATURES OF DESIGN PROFESSIONALS OF RECORD



ARCHITECT'S SEAL
Registration Expires October 31, 2026

MEP ENGINEER'S SEAL
Registration Expires May 31, 2028

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SECTION 00 00 01

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION 01 – General Requirements

01 11 00 Summary of Work
01 14 00 Work Restrictions
01 30 00 Administrative Requirements
01 32 00 Project Schedule
01 33 00 Submittal Procedures
01 35 26 Government Safety Requirements
01 45 00 Quality Control
01 50 00 Temporary Construction Facilities and Controls
01 57 19 Temporary Environmental Controls
01 77 00 Closeout Submittals
01 78 23 Operations and Maintenance Data
01 80 00 Facilities Preventative Maintenance Program
01 90 00 Rebates & Grant Requirements

DIVISION 02 – Existing Conditions

02 41 00 Demolition

DIVISION 03 – Concrete

03 42 13.00 10 Plant-Precast Concrete Products for Below Grade Construction

DIVISION 05 – Metals

05 52 00 Metal Railings

DIVISION 06 – Woods, Plastics and Composites

06 10 00 Rough Carpentry
06 20 00 Finish Carpentry
06 61 16 Solid Surfacing Fabrications

DIVISION 07 – Thermal and Moisture Protection

07 21 16 Mineral Fiber Blanket Insulation
07 27 10 Building Air Barrier System
07 27 19.01 Self-Adhering Air Barriers
07 31 13 Asphalt Shingles
07 60 00 Flashing and Sheet Metal
07 92 00 Joint Sealants

DIVISION 08 – Openings

08 14 00 Wood Doors

DIVISION 09 – Finishes

09 29 00 Gypsum Board
09 30 10 Ceramic, Quarry, and Glass Tiling
09 64 29 Wood Strip and Plank Flooring
09 90 00 Paints and Coatings

DIVISION 10 - Specialties

10 28 13 Toilet Accessories

DIVISION 11 - Special Equipment

11 31 13 Electric Kitchen Equipment

DIVISION 12 - Furnishings

12 32 00 Manufactured Wood Casework
12 35 30.23 Bathroom Casework

DIVISION 22 - Plumbing

22 00 00 Plumbing, General Purpose

DIVISION 23 - HVAC

23 01 30.41 HVAC System Cleaning
23 03 00.00 20 Basic Mechanical Materials and Methods
23 05 93 Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing for HVAC
23 07 00 Thermal Insulation for Mechanical Systems
23 11 20 Facility Gas Piping
23 23 00 Refrigerant Piping
23 30 00 HVAC Air Distribution
23 54 19 Propane Gas Fired Condensing Furnaces
23 81 00 Single Stage Heat Pumps

DIVISION 26 - Electrical

26 20 00 Interior Distribution System
26 51 00 Interior Lighting

DIVISION 31 - Earthwork

31 00 00 Earthwork
31 05 19.13 Geotextiles for Earthwork
31 11 00 Clearing and Grubbing

DIVISION 32 - Exterior Improvements

32 01 19.61 Sealing of Joints in Rigid Pavement
32 11 20 Base Course for Rigid and Subbase for Flexible Paving
32 12 16.16 Road-Mix Asphalt Paving
32 13 13.06 Portland Cement Concrete Pavement for Roads and Site Facilities
32 16 19 Concrete Curbs and Sidewalks
32 31 13 Chain Link Fences and Gates
32 92 19 Seeding

DIVISION 33 - Utilities

33 11 00 Water Utility Distribution Piping
33 30 00 Sanitary Sewerage

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Soil Boring Test Results
Appendix B – Submittal Register
Appendix C – Hazardous Materials Report

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SECTION 01 11 00

SUMMARY OF WORK
03/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 WORK COVERED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

1.1.1 Project Description

The project is defined by the Contract Documents and consists of all work, including all equipment, materials, labor and supervision necessary to repair 17 single family standalone homes, and their properties, at USCG Montauk Springs Family Housing (MSFHSG) as summarized below.

The project consists of one Base Bid Item (BBI) and two Optional Bid Items (OBI#1 and OBI#2). The BBI encompasses all work detailed in the drawings and specifications, except for work designated as OBI.

The summary of work below provides a brief summary of the project scope. Extent of work required shall be determined by all the contract documents including drawings and specifications.

1. Base Bid Items (BBI)

1.1. Execute Construction Phasing (BBI):

All work associated with construction phasing is Base Bid Work unless noted otherwise.

The construction phasing work at 20 Broadway is part of, and falls under, the scope of OBI#2.

This project will be executed in two construction phases to accommodate USCG occupancy needs.

- Phase I: Vacant units. Unrestricted contractor access. Incremental completion allowed.

- Phase II: Occupied units. Requires relocation of all materials in each occupied unit to completed Phase I units. Contractor is responsible for all associated moving expenses and coordination.

Construction phasing designations for each property are based on current occupancy needs and are as indicated in the drawings.

Construction Phasing Designations	
Phase I	Phase II
26 Malone Street	4 Presidio Place
185 Hog Creek Road	76 Church Lane
42 Harbor Boulevard	27 Church Lane

Construction Phasing Designations	
Phase I	Phase II
45A Church Lane	3 Hildreth Place
4 Borden Place	4 Hildreth Place
4 Kings Court	3 Presidio Place
31 Church Lane	4 Higbee Place
23 Waterhole Road	20 Broadway Avenue (OBI#2)
6 Presidio Place (OBI#1)	

Upon completion of Phase I units. The contractor is responsible for the relocation of all materials from Phase 2 units to completed Phase 1 units with the use of a professional mover. For bidding purposes contractor shall assume the following for each unit:

- Weight Limit: Maximum 15,000 lbs. of belongings per household (COR approval required for exceeding).
- Relocation Distance: Maximum 10 miles (COR approval required for exceeding)
- All tenant relocations must be coordinated with COR approval and involvement.
- Contractors must have adequate insurance coverage and supply a detailed relocation plan.

1.2. Replace Septic Systems (BBI – Phase I & Phase II):

This scope applies to all 17 properties and is BBI work.

This scope shall be completed in the construction Phase designated for each property.

Scope includes complete septic system replacement at each property. Removal and decommissioning of the existing septic system structures and leaching field. Provide new town approved low-nitrogen septic system including structures, piping, and precast concrete leaching pool.

1.3. 26 Malone Street Repairs & Improvements (BBI - Phase I):

Domestic water service lateral installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing and replacement of hardwood flooring (2nd floor), and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.4. 185 Hog Creek Road Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Domestic water service installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices

and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of the exterior trim, new gable end exterior attic vents, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.5. 42 Harbor Boulevard Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Domestic water service installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of 3 skylights, replacement of wood entry steps, adding code compliant railings to basement areaway, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, and painting, patching and seam replacement for all interior wallboard.

1.6. 45A Church Lane Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Domestic water service installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing and replacement of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.7. 4 Borden Place Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of damaged subflooring, replacement of missing exterior wall insulation and wall board, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, installing new hardwood flooring and refinishing existing hardwood flooring, replacement of all interior doors, new wall board, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.8. 4 Kings Court Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, replacement and refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.9. 31 Church Lane Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Domestic water service installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulkhead door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.10. 23 Waterhole Road Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, and fencing, replacement of HVAC system, new roof and gutter system, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.11. 6 Presidio Place Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase I):

Domestic water service installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features to support new septic system and water service line including driveway replacement. All other work at this address shall be associated with OBI#1.

1.12. 4 Presidio Place Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase II):

Replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.13. 76 Church Lane Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase II):

Domestic water service installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of kitchen finishes and fixtures, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.14. 27 Church Lane Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase II):

Domestic water service installation, well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fence, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.15. 3 Hildreth Place Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase II):

Domestic well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.16. 4 Hildreth Place Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase II):

Domestic well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures,

new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.17. 3 Presidio Place Repairs & Improvements (BBI - Phase II):

Domestic well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.18. 4 Higbee Place Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase II):

Domestic well decommissioning, replacement of site features including driveway, walkways, and fencing, replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.19. 20 Broadway Avenue Repairs & Improvements (BBI – Phase II):

Domestic well decommissioning. All other work at this address shall be associated with OBI#2.

2. OPTIONAL BID ITEM #1

2.1. 6 Presidio Place Repairs & Improvements (OBI #1 – Phase I)

Replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of basement bulk-head door, replacement of kitchen and bathrooms' finishes and fixtures, replacement and refinishing of hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior. Replacement of site features including walkway and fencing.

3. OPTIONAL BID Item #2

3.1. 20 Broadway Avenue Repairs & Improvements (OBI#2 – Phase II)

Replacement of the HVAC system, new electrical devices and wiring, new plumbing fixtures, new roof and gutter system, replacement of kitchen countertop, replacement of bathroom finishes and fixtures, refinishing of first floor hardwood flooring, replacement of second floor laminate flooring with hardwood flooring, and painting and patching throughout the interior.

1.1.2 Locations

USCG Sector Long Island Sound, Montauk Springs Housing, East Hampton, NY 11937. Refer to the above for exact list of properties included in the project.

The work shall be located at the above locations, approximately as indicated.

1.2 CONTRACT DRAWINGS

The following drawings accompany this specification and are a part thereof.

Sheets 1 through 203

Drawings for the project have been prepared using AutoCAD. One set of the original files will be provided to the successful KTR for the sole purpose of facilitating the execution of the specified work, including the preparation of shop drawings, coordination drawings, record drawings, and other submittals. Refer to Section 01 77 00, CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS, Paragraph SOURCE DRAWING FILES for limitation. The KTR shall verify all information as required to successfully provide the work specified.

1.3 PERMITS

Obtain permits required for the construction of the project.

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

(1) Suffolk County Department of Health Septic System Permit

b. The following permits will be obtained by the KTR prior to commencing work:

(1) Town of East Hampton Building Permit

(2) Town of East Hampton Limited Septic Registry

1.4 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

The USCG seeks to secure funding for the septic system replacement work through various grant programs offered by the Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County and New York State. Applications for all funding opportunities have been completed and submitted. As part of the work, if funding is secured, the contractor shall be responsible for abiding by the grant funding requirements and coordinating for receipt of funds from the applicable agencies. All grant funding received for the project will be paid directly to the contractor and credited to the USCG via change order. The full cost of the septic system work shall be included in the contractor’s bid amount, exclusive of any anticipated grant funding. Specific administrative requirements associated with the anticipated grant programs are as follows.

1.4.1 TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS (RFA) FUNDING

The contractor is responsible for coordinating with the Town of East Hampton (Town) to receive payments for all awarded Town allocated funding for the septic system work. The total grant amount to be provided by the Town will be determined by the contractor’s bid amount. Accordingly, the bid results are to be provided to the Town of East Hampton following contract award. Invoices for the septic system work shall be provided to the Town for the portion of work that is to be paid for by the Town. Upon receipt of payment from the Town by the contractor, reimbursement will be made to the USCG via

change order. A Town approved installer shall be used for all work associated with the septic systems. Installers approved through the Town can be found on the Town of East Hampton Septic Incentive Program Approved Vendor List, available on the Town's website. Installers shall also appear on Suffolk County's approved installer list, see sections 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 below for more information.

1.4.2 SUFFOLK COUNTY SEPTIC IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (SIP)

The contractor is responsible for coordination with Suffolk County to receive payments for any secured funding for the septic system work through the Suffolk County Septic Improvement Program. Invoices for the septic system work shall be provided to Suffolk County for grant payments. Upon receipt of payment from the County by the contractor, reimbursement will be made to the USCG via change order. The installer completing all work associated with the septic systems shall be listed on Suffolk County's approved list of installers, in addition to the Town's. Installers approved through Suffolk County can be found on the document titled Suffolk County, NY- Septic Improvement Program – Approved List of SIP Installers, available on Suffolk County's website.

1.4.3 NEW YORK STATE SEPTIC SYSTEM REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (SSRP)

The contractor is responsible for coordination with Suffolk County to receive payments for any secured funding for the septic system work through the New York State Septic System Replacement Program. Invoices for the septic system work shall be provided to Suffolk County for grant payments. Upon receipt of payment from New York State by the contractor, reimbursement will be made to the USCG via change order. The installer completing all work associated with the septic systems shall be listed on Suffolk County's approved list of installers, in addition to the Town's. Installers approved through Suffolk County can be found on the document titled Suffolk County, NY- Septic Improvement Program – Approved List of SIP Installers, available on Suffolk County's website.

1.5 EXISTING WORK

In addition to FAR 52.236-9 Protection of Existing Vegetation, Structures, Equipment, Utilities, and Improvements:

a. Remove or alter existing work in such a manner as to prevent injury or damage to any portions of the existing work which remain.

b. Repair or replace portions of existing work which have been altered during construction operations to match existing or adjoining work, as approved by the KO. At the completion of operations, existing work must be in a condition equal to or better than that which existed before new work started.

1.6 LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

1.6.1 Digging Permits

Obtain digging permits prior to start of excavation, or any underground work, and comply with installation requirements for locating and marking underground utilities. Contact local utility locating service a minimum of 72 hours prior to excavating, to mark utilities, and within sufficient time

required if work occurs on a Monday or after a Holiday. Verify existing utility locations indicated on contract drawings, within area of work.

1.6.2 Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

Identify and mark all other utilities not managed and located by the local utility companies. Scan the construction site with Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), electromagnetic, or sonic equipment, and mark the surface of the ground or paved surface where existing underground utilities are discovered. Verify the elevations of existing piping, utilities, and any type of underground or encased obstruction not indicated, or specified to be removed, that is indicated or discovered during scanning, in locations to be traversed by piping, ducts, and other work to be conducted or installed. Verify elevations before installing new work closer than nearest manhole or other structure at which an adjustment in grade can be made.

1.7 FEDERAL AND OTHER AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION

All work shall be in compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations and requirements, including but not limited to the Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County Water Authority, Suffolk County Department of Health Services Division of Environmental Quality.

1.8 SALVAGE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT

Any items designated on the drawings for reuse shall be carefully removed and stored in a safe location on site for reinstallation as indicated in the Contract Documents, or directed by the COR.

1.9 DEFINITIONS

COR: Contracting Officer Representative

FURNISH: After submittal approval (when required), deliver specified materials, components, equipment, and/or systems to the project site and protect until installed.

INSTALL: Install at location indicated or approved; make ready for service as specified.

KO: Contracting Officer

KTR: Contractor

NEW: As used in these specifications, "new" is indicated for the convenience of the KTR. Unless the word "existing" is used as a qualifier, all devices, components, and equipment indicated shall be new from the manufacturer.

REMOVE: Completely remove materials, components, equipment, and/or systems identified; dispose of legally; repair remaining surfaces damaged as a result of removal.

SHALL: Mandatory.

1.10 SUPERVISION

Have at least one qualified Supervisor, Contractor Quality Control (CQC) System Manager, and Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in the English language on the job site during working hours. For this Contract, the Supervisor, CQC System Manager, and SSHO may be the same individual, provided that they possess the minimum qualifications required as specified herein.

1.11 MEETINGS

The KTR shall attend the Pre-Construction Conference and Construction Progress Meetings with the KO, COR, USCG Construction Inspector, and other project personnel in accordance with the requirements specified herein.

1.12 INSPECTION

The KTR shall keep the KO or duly appointed representative fully informed of contract operations and plans so that a representative may arrange to be present at various times that work is being performed.

1.12.1 KTR’s Daily Log

The KTR shall complete the USCG Daily Log form at the end of each working day and deliver it to the Government Inspector and COR. The Government Inspector will attest to its accuracy by initialing the form and forwarding that form to CEU Providence. The form template will be provided to the KTR by the COR.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BUY AMERICAN ACT COMPLIANCE

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the “Buy American Act” (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.2 BASIS OF DESIGN; AND BRAND NAME OR EQUAL

In general, the federal government does not include the name of manufacturers or model numbers to specify various items, equipment, components or systems. However, since equipment or other items of equal capacity is not necessarily available in the same arrangement, size or construction required for the specific use or application required, manufacturers' model numbers, figures or other "Brand Name" information or references are used in the Contract Documents for the convenience of the government and as a service to bidders, in order to generally identify features, performance and level of quality or materials to be provided. The information may appear in the specifications, on the drawings (in the form of drawing notes, schedules or other similar methods), or a combination of these methods.

Use of the name of a manufacturer in conjunction with the words "or equal" or "Design Basis" does not indicate a preference for this equipment, but rather that the government is not aware of all possible or acceptable sources of supply for the particular item but has at least one source. However, given the impact on the construction schedule and need for

coordination during that period, these two conditions have specific meanings relative to contract document requirements.

2.2.1 Basis of Design

Items specified without identifying a manufacturer or using "Design Basis" or "Basis of Design" may be proposed as part of the normal submittal process.

2.2.2 Brand Name or Equal

Items specified with the words "Brand Name or Equal" (information in square brackets may be a manufacturer plus model number or series of equipment) have been so specified because of their particular significance relative to successfully achieving design requirements and intent. When this specification method is used, the KTR shall, if s/he would like to use a manufacturer/model number other than that specified, include a detailed submittal fully describing the item, including its ability to meet or exceed the required salient characteristics of the specified equipment, with the bid materials submitted, as an alternate manufacturer for evaluation as part of the bidding process. The KTR shall also fully bear any costs associated with use of the alternate equipment or item, if approved (e.g., work by other trades, other modifications required to achieve project requirements).

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

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SECTION 01 14 00

WORK RESTRICTIONS
03/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUIREMENTS

a. The USCG Montauk Springs Housing is an active USCG housing facility. Accordingly, the KTR shall not interfere or impede access to occupied properties.

b. The KTR shall be responsible for obtaining approval to begin each phase of work in coordination with the COR and USCG Unit Commanding Officer (CO).

c. The KTR shall have all materials, equipment, and personnel required to perform the work at the site prior to the commencement of the work.

d. Permission to interrupt any parking areas, storage areas, access, and/or utility service shall be requested in writing a minimum of 15 calendar days prior to the desired date of interruption.

e. The KTR shall identify on the construction schedule each factor which constitutes a potential interruption to Unit operations.

f. The KTR shall be responsible for issuing the pre- and post-construction notifications required by the State and Federal Permits.

g. All HVAC work is to be completed between April 1st and October 31st. There shall be no interruptions to the heating and cooling system between October 31st and April 1st lasting longer than one (1) hour.

h. All roof related work is to be completed between April 1st and October 31st.

1.2 KTR ACCESS AND USE OF PREMISES

1.2.1 Activity Regulations

Ensure that KTR personnel employed on the Activity become familiar with and obey Activity regulations including safety, fire, traffic and security regulations. Keep within the limits of the work and avenues of ingress and egress. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in designated areas. Ensure all KTR equipment, including delivery vehicles and personnel, are clearly identified/marked for identification.

1.2.1.1 No Smoking Policy

Smoking/Vaping (use of electronic nicotine delivery systems) of any kind is prohibited within and outside of all buildings, except in designated smoking areas. This applies to existing buildings, buildings under construction and buildings under renovation. Discarding tobacco materials other than into designated tobacco receptacles is considered littering and is subject to fines. The COR will identify designated smoking areas.

1.2.2 Working Hours

Regular working hours shall consist of an 8 1/2-hour period established by the KO and Unit CO Monday through Friday, excluding Government holidays.

1.2.3 Work Outside Regular Hours

Work outside regular working hours requires KO approval. Submit request in writing to the KO at least 2 full working days prior to such work to allow arrangements to be made by the Government to inspect the work in progress, giving the specific dates, hours, location, type of work to be performed, contract number and project title. Based on the justification provided, the KO may approve of work outside regular hours. During periods of darkness, the different parts of the work must be lit in a manner approved by the KO.

1.2.4 Exclusionary Period

No work shall be performed during the period excluded in the project permits, if any, without the prior written approval of the KO. This period will not be considered part of the time allowed for the performance of the work.

1.2.5 Existing Buildings

The KTR shall be working in and around existing buildings. Do not enter the buildings without prior approval of the KO.

The existing buildings and their contents must be kept secure at all times. Provide temporary closures as required to maintain security as directed by the KO.

The Government will remove and relocate other Government property in the areas of the buildings scheduled to receive work.

Work conducted by the KTR shall provide the least possible interference with the activities of government personnel (e.g. noise, vibrations, visual, etc.)

1.2.6 Utility Cutovers and Interruptions

a. Make utility cutovers and interruptions after normal working hours or on Saturdays, Sundays, and Government holidays unless otherwise directed by the KO. Submit request in writing to the KO at least 10 full working days prior to such work. Conform to procedures required in paragraph WORK OUTSIDE REGULAR HOURS.

b. Ensure that new utility lines are complete, except for the connection, prior to interrupting existing service. Test new utility lines as applicable prior to interrupting existing service.

c. Interruption to water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, telephone service, electric service, air conditioning, heating, and fire alarm systems are considered utility cutovers pursuant the paragraph WORK OUTSIDE REGULAR HOURS. Such interruptions are further limited to 4 hours. This time limit includes time for deactivation and reactivation. KTR shall provide temporary utility services necessary to maintain USCG Unit

operations. HVAC work must be completed between April 1st and October 30th.

1.3 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

1.3.1 Subcontractors and Personnel Contacts

Provide a list of contact personnel of the KTR and subcontractors including addresses and telephone numbers for use in the event of an emergency. As changes occur and additional information becomes available, correct and change the information contained in previous lists.

1.3.2 Employee List

The KTR shall provide, in writing, the names of two (2) designated representatives authorized to request personnel for employees and subcontractor’s employees prior to commencement of work under this contract with KO.

1.3.3 Personnel Entry Approval

Failure to obtain entry approval will not affect the contract price or time of completion.

1.3.4 Areas Not Covered by Contract

The KTR will not be permitted to enter buildings or areas not covered by the work included in this contract, except by prior approval of the COR and Unit CO.

1.3.5 Parking

Do not park on or block any adjacent driveways or properties not included in this contract. Metal tracked construction vehicles are not permitted on paved areas, utilize rubber tire or rubber tracked vehicles only.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 Relocation of Furniture and USCG Personnel Personal Belongings

After completion of Phase I scope of work in support of the Phasing Plan approved by the Coast Guard:

The KTR will be responsible for relocating residents from the occupied Phase II units into the newly renovated Phase I units as they become available after a certificate of occupancy is issued by the JHA. Following the complete vacancy of each individual Phase II unit, construction will begin at that property. The KTR is responsible for contracting with a professional moving company to move each household’s belongings.

a. The KTR is responsible for managing the entire relocation process with a professional moving company.

b. The weight limit on each household's personal belongings is a maximum of 15,000 lbs. COR approval is needed to exceed the weight limit.

c. The relocation distance for each household is a maximum of 10 miles. COR approval is needed to exceed the relocation distance.

d. The professional moving company is responsible for full packing and unpacking services for each household that requires relocation.

e. COR approval is needed prior to communicating and coordinating relocation with USCG tenants. All initial contact with tenants will include a designated COR representative, virtually or in-person, to coordinate, schedule, and coordinate all moving and relocation logistics.

f. The KTR will provide adequate insurance coverage for the relocation process.

g. The KTR will submit a detailed relocation plan outlining procedures and protocols to execute the moving and relocation as outlined in the Construction Phasing Plan.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 30 00

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS
03/22

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	(2014) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.2 MINIMUM INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Provide the minimum insurance coverage required by FAR 52.228-5, Insurance-Work on a Government Installation, during the entire period of performance under this contract. Provide other insurance coverage as required by State law.

1.3 SUPERVISION

1.3.1 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 KO may request proof of the Superintendent's qualifications at any point in the project if the performance of the Superintendent is in question.

For projects where the Superintendent is permitted to also serve as the Contractor Quality Control (CQC) System Manager as established in Section 01 45 00 QUALITY CONTROL, and the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) as established in accordance with Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, the Superintendent must have qualifications in accordance with those sections.

1.3.2 Minimum Communication Requirements

Have at least one qualified Superintendent, CQC System Manager, and SSHO, or competent alternates, capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in the English language, on the jobsite at all times during the performance of contract work.

1.3.3 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 project meetings, safety 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.

1.3.4 Project Manager

Assign a Project Manager with responsibility for the overall management of the project. The KO may request proof of the Project Manager's qualifications at any point in the project if the performance of the Project Manager is in question.

1.3.4.1 Project Manager Qualifications

The Project Manager must have a minimum of 10 years’ experience as a Project Manager or Superintendent on projects of similar size and complexity. The Project Manager shall be capable of reading, writing, and conversing fluently in the English language, on the jobsite at all times during the performance of contract work.

1.3.4.2 Non-Compliance Actions

The Project Superintendent and Project Manager are subject to removal by the KO for non-compliance with requirements specified in the contract and for failure to manage the project to ensure timely completion. Furthermore, the KO 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 KTR.

1.4 MEETINGS

1.4.1 Preconstruction Meeting Conference

Immediately after the award, prior to commencing any work at the site, coordinate with the KO a time and place to meet for the Preconstruction Meeting. The meeting must take place within 14 calendar days after the award of the contract, but prior to commencement of any work at the site. The purpose of this meeting conference 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, outage requests, hot work permits, schedule requirements, quality control, schedule of prices or earned value report, shop drawings, submittals, prosecution of the work, government acceptance, final inspections and contract close-out. KTR must present and discuss their basic approach to scheduling the construction work and any required phasing.

1.4.2 Construction Progress Meetings

Construction Progress Meetings (aka 'Job Meetings') will be held on a regular basis in person or via video conference (e.g., MS TEAMS). The need for these meetings shall be at the discretion of the COR, but it is anticipated that initially, at a minimum, these meetings shall occur biweekly until all submittals are approved. Meetings may increase to weekly as the period for on-site construction approaches, and continue on a weekly

basis until no longer required, at the discretion of the COR. The KTR will record and distribute the progress meeting minutes to each party present and to parties requiring information. Review progress since the last meeting. Review items of significance that could affect progress. Determine whether each activity is on time, ahead of schedule, or behind schedule, in relation to KTR's construction schedule. Determine how construction behind schedule will be expedited; secure commitments from parties involved to do so. Discuss whether schedule revisions are required to ensure that current and subsequent activities will be completed within the Contract Time.

1.4.2.1 Progress Meeting Minutes

Progress Meeting Minutes shall include the following:

a. Project Name, Meeting Date, and List of Attendees,
b. Project Status (i.e. items On-Time/Ahead-of-Schedule/Behind-Schedule),
c. Submittal and RFI Status,
d. Previous Outstanding KTR Concerns/Issues
e. Previous Outstanding Government Concerns/Issues
f. Progress/Schedule
g. New KTR Concerns/Issues
h. New Government Concerns/Issues

1.4.3 Attendees

KTR attendees must include the Project Manager, Superintendent, SSHO, CQC System Manager and major subcontractors.

1.5 ELECTRONIC MAIL (E-MAIL) ADDRESS

Establish and maintain electronic mail (e-mail) capability along with the capability to open various electronic attachments such as text files, pdf files, and other similar formats. Within 10 days after the contract award, provide the KO with a single (only one) e-mail address for electronic communications from the KO related to this contract including, but not limited to, contract documents, invoice information, request for proposals, and other correspondence. The KO may also use email to notify the KTR of access conditions when emergency conditions warrant, such as hurricanes or terrorist threats. Multiple email addresses are not allowed.

It is the KTR’s responsibility to make timely distribution of all KO initiated e-mail with its own organization including field office(s). Promptly notify the KO, in writing, of any changes to this email address.

1.6 MOBILIZATION

KTR shall mobilize the jobsite within 30 calendar days after the contract award. Mobilize is defined as having equipment AND having the physical presence of at least one person from the KTR's team on the jobsite.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 32 00

PROJECT SCHEDULE
02/15

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.1.1 SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Construction Schedule

Schedule of Values

Approval of the above submittals is required prior to the start of construction.

1.2 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE AND SCHEDULE OF VALUES

At the Pre-Construction Conference, submit a Construction Schedule and Schedule of Values in accordance with FAR Clause 52.236.15. The Schedule of Values shall be based on the actual breakdown of the bid price. The cost of insurance shall not be listed as a separate item but included as part of each item of work. The actual cost of bonds may be paid as the first progress payment when a receipt from the bonding company is presented to the KO. In addition, keep the Government Inspector informed daily of the expected delivery dates for major pieces of equipment and materials.

1.2.1 Contents

The Construction Schedule and the Schedule of Values shall be incorporated into separate forms which clearly indicate the start and completion dates and unit value of all major work components. Include the following project specific items at a minimum:

a. Bonds

b. Pre-Construction Submittals

c. Mobilization for Each Individual Property

d. Work Activities

e. Quality Control

f. In-Progress Submittals

g. Final Government Inspection

h. Close-Out Submittals: i.e. Testing Balancing Reports, Warranties, Operation and Maintenance Manuals, Posted Instructions

i. As-Built Drawings

j. Demobilization for Each Individual Property

1.2.1.1 Definitions

a. Pre-Construction Submittals: Pre-Construction Submittals are those activities which encompass the obtaining, submission, review and approval of submittals necessary prior to the start of the related site work. KTR shall annotate all such activities into the progress schedule with their forecasted time periods. These activity periods shall not be exclusive of the contract performance period. No site work shall commence until the respective submittals have been approved.

b. Mobilization: Mobilization is defined as having equipment AND having a physical presence of at least one person from the KTR's team on the jobsite.

c. Work Activities: The value of all major work components within the project shall be identified on the Schedule of Values on a unit quantity and unit cost basis, e.g. number of squares and cost per square of roofing, number of lineal feet and cost per lineal foot of conduit, number of panels and cost per.

1.2.2 Format

The Construction Schedule shall be provided in a horizontal Gantt-chart format and prepared using MS PROJECT or approved equal. Include any constraints and work restrictions (e.g., exclusionary periods, holidays, government scheduled events, etc.), phasing, work performed by the government, staging of construction for major portions of the work, and milestones. Subdivide a schedule into sufficient number of work activities to accurately display the work schedule, sequence of work, activity duration, and interdependence of each activity. Clearly show the activities of the critical path. The critical path is defined as the longest path.

The Schedule of Values shall be provided on the attached KTR’s Schedule of Values Form.

Provide one (1) electronic copy of both the Construction Schedule and Schedule of Values in PDF format as well as one (1) electronic copy of the Construction Schedule in MS PROJECT format prior to the start of

construction. Provide updated versions in accordance with the paragraph Updated Schedules.

1.2.3 KTR Schedule Responsibilities

The Construction Schedule and Schedule of Values as approved by the Government is not a substitute for quantities conveyed by the specification and drawings and those required for a complete job. Omissions and errors on the Construction Schedule and Schedule of Values are the responsibility of the KTR. Payments will not be made until the schedule of prices has been submitted to and approved by the KO.

1.2.4 Updated Schedules

Update the Construction Schedule, Schedule of Values, and equipment delivery schedule at monthly intervals or when schedule has been revised. Reflect any changes occurring once the last update. Submit copies of the purchase orders and confirmation of the delivery dates as directed.

1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULER QUALIFICATIONS

Designate an authorized representative to be responsible for the preparation of the schedule and all required updating and production of reports. The authorized representative must have a minimum of 2 years of experience scheduling construction projects similar in size and nature to this project with scheduling software that meets the requirements of this specification. Representative must have a comprehensive knowledge of CPM scheduling principles and application. Qualifications shall be submitted upon the request of the COR.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1.2 Withholdings / Payment Rejection

Failure to meet the requirements of this specification may result in the disapproval of the preliminary, initial or periodic schedule updates and subsequent rejection of payment requests until compliance is met.

In the event that the KO directs schedule revisions and those revisions have not been included in subsequent Project Schedule revisions or updates, the KO may withhold 10 percent of pay request amount from each payment period until such revisions to the project schedule have been made.

3.2 PROJECT SCHEDULE DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

3.2.1 Level of Detail Required

Develop the Project Schedule to the appropriate level of detail to address major milestones and to allow for satisfactory project planning and execution. Failure to develop the Project Schedule to an appropriate level of detail will result in its disapproval. The KO will consider, but is not

limited to, the following characteristics and requirements to determine the appropriate level of detail:

3.2.2 Procurement Activities

Include activities associated with the critical submittals and their approvals, procurement, fabrication, and delivery of long lead materials, equipment, fabricated assemblies, and supplies. Long lead procurement activities are those with an anticipated procurement sequence of over 60 calendar days.

3.2.3 Government Activities

Show Government and other agency activities that could impact progress. These activities include but are not limited to approvals, environmental permit approvals by State and/or Federal regulators, inspections, utility tie-in, Government Furnished Equipment (GFE) and Notice to Proceed (NTP) for phasing requirements.

3.2.4 Phase of Work

Assign Phase of Work to all activities. Examples of phase of work are procurement phase and construction phase.

3.2.5 Out-of-Sequence Progress

Activities that have progressed before all preceding logic has been satisfied (Out-of-Sequence Progress) will be allowed only on a case-by-case basis subject to approval by the KO. Propose logic corrections to eliminate out of sequence progress or justify not changing the sequencing for approval prior to submitting an updated project schedule.

3.2.6 Added and Deleted Activities

Do not delete activities from the project schedule or add new activities to the schedule without approval from the KO. Activity number and description changes are considered new activities and cannot be changed without KO approval.

3.2.7 Percent Complete

Update the percent complete for each activity started, based on the realistic assessment of earned value.

3.2.8 Remaining Duration

Update the remaining duration for each activity based on the number of estimated workdays it will take to complete the activity.

3.3 REQUESTS FOR TIME EXTENSIONS

Provide a justification for delay to the KO in accordance with the contract provisions and clauses for approval within 10 days of a delay occurring. Also prepare a time impact analysis for each Government request for proposal (RFP) to justify time extensions.

3.3.1 Justification of Delay

Provide a description of the event(s) that caused the delay and/or impact to the work. As part of the description, identify all schedule activities impacted. Show that the event that caused the delay/impact was the responsibility of the Government. Provide a time impact analysis that demonstrates the effects of the delay or impact on the project completion date or interim completion date(s).

3.3.2 Time Extension

No time extension will be granted without KO approval of the Justification of Delay and time impact analysis. Approval will not be granted unless the delay consumes all available Project Float and extends the projected finish date ("End Project" milestone) beyond the Contract Completion Date. The time extension will be in calendar days.

Actual delays that are found to be caused by the KTR's own actions, which result in a calculated schedule delay will not be a cause for an extension to the performance period, completion date, or any interim milestone date.

3.4 FAILURE TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS

Should progress fall behind the approved project schedule for reasons other than those that are excusable within the terms of the contract, KO may require provision of a written recovery plan for approval. The plan must detail how progress will be made to include which activities will be accelerated by adding additional crews, longer work hours, extra workdays, etc.

3.4.1 Failure to Perform

Failure to perform work and maintain progress in accordance with the supplemental recovery plan may result in an interim and final unsatisfactory performance rating and may result in corrective action directed by the KO pursuant to FAR 52.236-15 Schedules for Construction Contracts, FAR 52.249-10 Default (Fixed-Price Construction), and other contract provisions.

3.5 MODIFICATIONS

When a modification is issued by the Government, record the modification as the last activity of the Construction Schedule and Schedule of Values and include the value of the modification. Adjust the Schedule of Values to reflect the inclusion of the modification. Revise the Construction Schedule portion of the form to annotate the progress change. Enter all modifications in this manner in sequential order.

-- End of Section --

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SECTION 01 33 00

SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

1.1.1 Submittal Information

The KO may request submittals in addition to those specified when deemed necessary to adequately describe the work covered in the respective sections. Each submittal is to be complete and in sufficient detail to allow ready determination of compliance with contract requirements.

1.1.2 Submission of Submittals

Schedule and provide submittals requiring Government approval before acquiring the material or equipment covered thereby. Pick up and dispose of samples not incorporated into the work in accordance with manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and in compliance with existing laws and regulations.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Submittal

Shop drawings, product data, samples, and administrative submittals presented for review and approval. Contract Clauses "FAR 52.236-5, Material and Workmanship," paragraph (b) and "FAR 52.236-21, Specifications and Drawings for Construction," paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) apply to all "submittals."

1.2.2 Types of Submittals

All submittals are classified as indicated in paragraph "Submittal Descriptions (SD)". Submittals also are grouped as follows:

a. Shop drawings: As used in this section, drawings, schedules, diagrams, and other data prepared specifically for this contract, by contractor or through contractor by way of subcontractor, manufacturer, supplier, distributor, or other lower tier contractor, to illustrate portion of work.

b. Product data: Preprinted material such as illustrations, standard schedules, performance charts, instructions, brochures, diagrams, manufacturer's descriptive literature, catalog data, and other data to illustrate portion of work, but not prepared exclusively for this contract.

c. Samples: Physical examples of products, materials, equipment, assemblies, or workmanship that are physically identical to portion of work, illustrating portion of work or establishing standards for evaluating appearance of finished work or both.

d. Administrative submittals: Data presented for reviews and approval to ensure that administrative requirements of project are adequately met but not to ensure directly that work is in accordance with design concept and in compliance with contract documents.

1.2.3 Submittal Descriptions (SD)

Submittal requirements are specified in the technical sections. Examples and descriptions of submittals identified by the Submittal Description (SD) numbers and titles follow:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

The following shall be submitted within 10 calendar days of contract award unless specified elsewhere in the specifications:

Certificates Of Insurance
Surety Bonds

The following Division 01 preconstruction submittals are required prior to mobilization or commencing on site work:

Construction Progress Schedule
List Of Proposed Subcontractors
List Of Proposed Products
Submittal Register
Schedule of Values
Accident Prevention Plan
Health and Safety Plan
Work Plan
Quality Control Plan
Environmental Protection Plan

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Drawings, diagrams and schedules specifically prepared to illustrate some portion of the work. Work must not begin until shop drawings have been approved.

Diagrams and instructions from a manufacturer or fabricator for use in producing the product and as aids to the contractor for integrating the product or system into the project.

Drawings prepared by or for the contractor to show how multiple systems and interdisciplinary work will be coordinated.

SD-03 Product Data

Catalog cuts, illustrations, schedules, diagrams, performance charts, instructions and brochures illustrating size, physical appearance and other characteristics of materials or equipment for some portion of the work but not prepared exclusively for this contract.

On product cut sheets, include model, part number, size, and other pertinent characteristics.

Samples of warranty language when the contract requires extended product warranties.

SD-04 Samples

Physical examples of products, materials, equipment, assemblies, or workmanship that are physically identical to portion of work, illustrating portion of work or establishing standards for evaluating appearance of finished work or both.

Color samples from the manufacturer's standard line (or custom color samples if specified) to be used in selecting or approving colors for the project.

SD-05 Design Data

Calculations, mix designs, analyses or other data pertaining to a part of work.

SD-06 Test Reports

Report signed by authorized official of testing laboratory that a material, product or system identical to the material, product or system to be provided has been tested in accord with specified requirements. (Testing must have been within three years of date of contract award for the project.)

Report which includes findings of a test required to be performed by the contractor on an actual portion of the work or prototype prepared for the project before shipment to job site.

Report which includes finding of a test made at the job site or on sample taken from the job site, on portion of work during or after installation.

SD-07 Certificates

Statements signed by responsible officials of manufacturer of product, system or material attesting that product, system or material meets specification requirements. Must be dated after the award of project contract and clearly name the project.

Document required of Contractor, or of a supplier, installer or subcontractor through Contractor, the purpose of which is to further quality of orderly progression of a portion of the work by documenting procedures, acceptability of methods or personnel qualifications.

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Preprinted material describing installation of a product, system or material, including special notices and Material Safety Data sheets concerning impedances, hazards and safety precautions.

SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Documentation of the testing and verification actions taken by manufacturer's representative to confirm compliance with manufacturer's standards or instructions.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Data provided by the manufacturer, or the system provider, including manufacturer's help and product line documentation, necessary to maintain and install equipment, for operating and maintenance use by facility personnel.

Data required by operating and maintenance personnel for the safe and efficient operation, maintenance and repair of the item.

Data is incorporated in an operations and maintenance manual or control system.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Documentation to record compliance with technical or administrative requirements or to establish an administrative mechanism. Special requirements are necessary to properly close out a construction contract. Also, submittal requirements are necessary to properly close out a major phase of construction on a multi-phase contract.

SD-12 Facilities Preventative Maintenance Program (FPMP)

The KTR shall develop and submit an FPMP for all newly constructed or installed infrastructure that accurately identifies the preventive maintenance required to professionally maintain each system or piece of equipment provided in this contract.

1.2.4 Approving Authority

Person authorized to approve submittal.

1.2.5 Work

As used in this section, on- and off-site construction required by contract documents, including labor necessary to produce construction and materials, products, equipment, and systems incorporated or to be incorporated in such construction.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals in accordance with this section. Submit the following in accordance with the requirements of this section.

1.3.1 SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Submittal register

Approval of the above submittal is required prior to mobilization or commencing on site work

1.4 USE OF SUBMITTAL REGISTER

Prepare and maintain submittal register, as the work progresses. Do not change data in columns (a), (b), (c), and (d) as delivered by government.

1.4.1 Submittal Register Updates

Prepare and submit monthly updates of submittal register or at COR's discretion.

1.4.2 Submittal Register

Submit submittal register. Verify that all submittals required for project are listed and add missing submittals. Complete the following on the register:

Column (e) Contractor Submit Date: Scheduled date for approving authority to receive submittals.

Column (f) Date Forwarded to Approving Authority: Actual date submittal is forwarded to Approving Authority.

1.5 PROCEDURES FOR SUBMITTALS

1.5.1 Reviewing, Certifying, Approving Authority

Government organization shall be responsible for reviewing and certifying that submittals are in compliance with contract requirements. Approving authority on submittals is the Project Manager unless otherwise specified for specific submittal.

1.5.2 Constraints

a. Submittals listed or specified in this contract shall conform to the provisions of this section, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

b. Submittals shall be complete for each definable feature of work; components of definable feature interrelated as a system shall be submitted at same time.

c. When acceptability of a submittal is dependent on conditions, items, or materials included in separate subsequent submittals, submittal will be returned without review.

d. Approval of a separate material, product, or component does not imply approval of assembly in which the item functions.

1.5.3 Scheduling

a. Coordinate scheduling, sequencing, preparing and processing of submittals with performance of work so that work will not be delayed by submittal processing. Allow for potential requirements to be resubmitted.

b. Except as specified otherwise, allow a review period, beginning with receipt by approving authority, that includes at least 10 working days. The period of review for each resubmittal is the same as for initial submittal. Allow longer time periods where processing must be coordinated with subsequent submittals.

c. No time extensions shall be authorized because of the Contractor’s failure to transmit submittals to the USCG sufficiently in advance of the work.

1.5.4 Variations

Variations from contract requirements require Government approval pursuant to the contract Clause entitled "FAR 52.236-21, Specifications and Drawings for Construction" and will be considered where advantageous to government.

1.5.4.1 Proposing Variations

When proposing variation, deliver written request to the contracting officer, with documentation of the nature and features of the variation and why the variation is desirable and beneficial to government. If lower cost is a benefit, also include an estimate of the cost saving. In addition to documentation required for variation, include the submittals required for the item. Clearly mark the proposed variation in all documentation.

1.5.4.2 Warranting That Variation Are Compatible

When delivering a variation for approval, the contractor warrants that this contract has been reviewed to establish that the variation, if incorporated, will be compatible with other elements of work, and deliver the same service life and performance.

1.5.4.3 Review Schedule Is Modified

In addition to the normal submittal review period, a period of 5 working days will be allowed for consideration by the Government of submittals with variations.

1.5.5 Contractor's Responsibilities

a. Determine and verify field measurements, materials, field construction criteria; review each submittal; and check and coordinate each submittal with requirements of the work and contract documents.

b. Transmit submittals to the Contracting Officer in accordance with schedule on approved Submittal Register, and to prevent delays in the work, delays to government, or delays to separate contractors.

c. Advise contracting officer of variation, as required by paragraph entitled "Variations."

d. Correct and resubmit submittal as directed by approving authority. When resubmitting disapproved transmittals or transmittals noted for resubmittal, the contractor shall provide a copy of that previously submitted transmittal including all reviewer comments for use by approving authority. Direct specific attention in writing or on resubmitted submittal, to revisions not requested by approving authority on previous submissions.

e. Furnish additional copies of submittal when requested by contracting officer, to a limit of 4 copies per submittal.

f. Complete work which must be accomplished as basis of a submittal in time to allow submittal to occur as scheduled.

g. Ensure no work has begun until submittals for that work have been returned as "approved," except to the extent that a portion of work must be accomplished as basis of submittal.

1.5.6 Government Responsibilities

a. Note date on which submittal was received from contractor on each Contract Item Approval Request Form.

b. Review each submittal; and check and coordinate each submittal with requirements of work and contract documents.

c. Review submittals for conformance with project design concepts and compliance with contract documents.

d. Ensure that material is clearly legible.

e. Review submittals for approval within scheduling period specified and only for conformance with project design concepts and compliance with contract documents.

f. Identify returned submittals with one of the actions defined in paragraph entitled "Actions Possible" and with markings appropriate for action indicated.

1.5.7 Actions Possible

Submittals will be returned with one of the following notations:

a. Submittals marked "approved", "approved as submitted" authorize contractor to proceed with the work covered.

b. Submittals marked "approved", "see below" authorize contractor to proceed with work as noted provided contractor takes no exception to the notations.

c. Submittals marked "disapproved" indicate submittal is incomplete or does not comply with design concept or requirements of the contract documents and shall be resubmitted with appropriate changes. No work shall proceed for this item until resubmittal is approved.

1.6 FORMAT OF SUBMITTALS

1.6.1 Transmittal Form

Transmit each submittal electronically, unless otherwise noted in the submittal register and/or where electronic submission is not feasible (i.e. samples), to office of approving authority. Transmit submittals with transmittal form prescribed by contracting officer and standard for project. The transmittal form shall identify the contractor, indicate date of submittal, and include information prescribed by transmittal form and required in paragraph entitled "Identifying Submittals." Process transmittal forms to record actions regarding sample panels and sample installations.

1.6.2 Electronic File Format

Provide submittals in electronic format, with the exception of material samples required for SD-04 Samples items. In addition to the electronic submittal, provide four hard copies of the submittals. Compile the submittal file as a single, complete document, to include the Transmittal Form described within. Name the electronic submittal file specifically according to its contents and coordinate the file naming convention with the Contracting Officer. Electronic files must be of sufficient quality so that all information is legible. Use PDF as the electronic format, unless otherwise specified or directed by the Contracting Officer. Generate PDF files from original documents with bookmarks so that the text included in the PDF file is searchable and can be copied. If documents are scanned, optical character resolution (OCR) routines are required. Index and bookmark files exceeding 30 pages to allow efficient navigation of the file. When required, the electronic file must include a valid electronic signature or a scan of a signature.

E-mail electronic submittal documents smaller than 10MB to an e-mail address as directed by the Contracting Officer. Provide electronic documents over 10 MB on an optical disc or through an electronic file sharing system such as DoD Safe, in which the link will be provided by the COR.

1.6.3 Identifying Submittals

Identify submittals, except sample panel and sample installation, with the following information on each separate component of each submittal and transmittal form. Identify each copy of each submittal identically, with the following:

a. Project title and location.

b. Construction contract number.

c. Dates of the drawings and revisions

d. Section number of the specification section by which submittal is required.

e. Submittal description (SD) number of each component of submittal.

f. When a resubmission, alphabetic suffix on submittal description, for example, SD-10A, to indicate resubmission.

g. Name, address, and telephone number of subcontractor, supplier, manufacturer and any other second tier contractor associated with submittal.

h. Product identification and location in project.

1.6.4 Format of SD-01 Pre-Construction Submittals

When submittal includes a document which is to be used in project or become part of project record, other than as a submittal, do not apply

contractor's approval stamp to document, but to a separate sheet accompanying document.

1.6.5 Format for SD-02 Shop Drawings

a. Shop drawings shall not be less than 8 1/2 by 11 inches nor more than 30 by 42 inches. Prepare drawings to accurate size, with scale indicated, unless another form is required. Ensure drawings are suitable for reproduction and of a quality to produce clear, distinct lines and letters, with dark lines on a white background.

b. Present 8 1/2 by 11 inches sized shop drawings as part of the submittals required by section. Present larger drawings in sets.

c. Include on each drawing the drawing title, number, date, and revision numbers and dates, in addition to information required in paragraph entitled "Identifying Submittals."

d. Dimension drawings, except diagrams and schematic drawings; prepare drawings demonstrating interface with other trades to scale. Shop drawing dimensions shall be the same unit of measure as indicated on the contract drawings. Identify materials and products for work shown.

1.6.6 Format for SD-03 Product Data

a. Present product data submittals for each section. Include table of contents, listing page and catalog item numbers for product data.

b. Indicate, by prominent notation, each product which is being submitted; indicate specification section number and paragraph number to which it pertains.

c. Supplement product data with material prepared for project to satisfy submittal requirements for which product data does not exist. Identify this material as developed specifically for project.

1.6.7 Format of SD-04 Samples

a. Furnish samples in sizes below, unless otherwise specified or unless the manufacturer has prepackaged samples of approximately same size as specified:

(1) Sample of Equipment or Device: Full size.

(2) Sample of Materials Less Than 2 by 3 inches: Built up to 8 1/2 by 11 inches.

(3) Sample of Materials Exceeding 8 1/2 by 11 inches: Cut down to 8 1/2 by 11 inches and adequate to indicate color, texture, and material variations.

(4) Sample of Linear Devices or Materials: 10-inch length or length to be supplied, if less than 10 inches. Examples of Linear devices or materials are conduit and handrails.

(5) Sample of Non-Solid Materials: Pint. Examples of non-solid The materials are sand and paint.

(6) Color Selection Samples: 2 by 4 inches.

(7) Sample Panel: 4 by 4 feet.

(8) Sample Installation: 100 square feet.

b. Samples Showing Range of Variation: Where variations are unavoidable due to nature of the materials, submit sets of samples of not less than three units showing extremes and middle of range.

c. Reusable Samples: Incorporate returned samples into work only if so specified or indicated. Incorporated samples shall be in undamaged condition at time of use.

d. Recording of Sample Installation: Note and preserve the notation of area constituting sample installation but remove notation at final cleanup of project.

e. When color, texture or pattern is specified by naming a particular manufacturer and style, include one sample of that manufacturer and style, for comparison.

1.6.8 Format of SD-05 Design Data

Provide design data and certificates on 8 1/2 by 11-inch size format.

1.6.9 Format of SD-06 Test Reports

Provide reports on 8 1/2 by 11-inch size format in a complete bound volume.

By prominent notation, indicate each report in the submittal. Indicate the specification number and paragraph number to which each report pertains.

1.6.10 Format of SD-07 Certificates

Provide design data and certificates on 8 1/2 by 11-inch size format.

1.6.11 Format of SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Present manufacturer's instructions submittals for each section. Include the manufacturer's name, trade name, place of manufacture, and catalog model or number on product data. Also include applicable federal, military, industry, and technical-society publication references. If supplemental information is needed to clarify the manufacturer's data, submit it as specified for SD-07 Certificates.

Submit the manufacturer's instructions before installation.

1.6.12 Format of SD-09 Manufacturer's Field Reports

Provide reports on 8 1/2 by 11-inch size format.

By prominent notation, indicate each report in the submittal. Indicate the specification number and paragraph number to which each report pertains.

1.6.13 Format of SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Manual Data

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. Include components required in that section and the various technical sections.

1.6.14 Format of SD-11 Closeout Submittals

When the submittal includes a document that is to be used in the project or is to become part of the project record, other than as a submittal, do not apply the Contractor's approval stamp to the document itself, but to a separate sheet accompanying the document.

Provide data in the unit of measure used in the contract documents.

1.6.15 Format of SD-12 Facilities Preventative Maintenance Program (FPMP

Submit in accordance with Section 01 80 00, FACILITIES PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM. Include components required in that section and the various technical sections.

1.7 QUANTITY OF SUBMITTALS

1.7.1 Number of Copies of Submittals

When hard copy submission is required, submit four copies of submittals unless otherwise specified.

1.7.2 Number of Samples

a. Submit two samples, or two sets of samples showing a range of variation, of each required item. One approved sample or set of samples will be retained by approving authority and one will be returned to the contractor.

b. Submit one sample panel. Include components listed in technical section or as directed.

c. Submit one sample installation, where directed.

d. Submit one sample of non-solid materials.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not used.

--End of Section--

SECTION 01 35 26

GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
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 B30.7	(2021) Winches
ASME B30.9	(2018) Slings
ASME B30.20	(2018) Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices
ASME B30.22	(2016) Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.26	(2015; R 2020) Rigging Hardware

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

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 Z359.15 (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

ASSP Z490.1 (2016) Criteria for Accepted Practices in Safety, Health, and Environmental Training

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) Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers

NFPA 70 (2020; ERTA 20-1 2020; ERTA 20-2 2020; TIA 20-1; TIA 20-2; TIA 20-3; TIA 20-4) National Electrical Code

NFPA 70E (2021) Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

NFPA 241	(2022) Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2014) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

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 1915.89	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 1926.1400	Cranes and Derricks in Construction
49 CFR 173	Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging
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 documented 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 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 any mishap that meets the criteria described in the Contractor Significant Incident Report (CSIR).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.3.1 SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

Approval of the above submittal is required prior to the start of construction.

1.3.2 SD-06 Test Reports

Monthly Exposure Reports

Notifications and Reports

Accident Reports

Refer herein for submittal scheduling requirements.

1.3.3 SD-07 Certificates

Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation Checklist

Crane Operators/Riggers

Standard Lift Plan

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)

Certificate of Compliance

License Certificates

Machinery & Mechanized Equipment Certification Form

Approval of the above submittals is required prior to commencing the subject activities.

1.4 MONTHLY EXPOSURE REPORTS

Provide a Monthly Exposure Report when required and attach it 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 payment.

1.5 CONTRACTOR SAFETY SELF-EVALUATION CHECKLIST

Not used.

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 the following 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 KTR 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 KTR or with a subcontractor at any tier.

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 SSHO. The SSHO or an equally qualified Alternate SSHO must always be at the work site to implement and administer the KTR'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 always be on the project site 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

For this Contract, the SSHO may also serve as the Quality Control Manager and Superintendent, provided that this individual meets the qualification requirements as specified herein.

The SSHO must have completed a 40-hour contract safety awareness course based on the content and principles of EM 385-1-1 and instructed in accordance with the guidelines of ASSP Z490.1, by a trainer meeting the qualifications of paragraph QUALIFIED TRAINER REQUIREMENTS. If the SSHO does not have a current certification, certification must be obtained within 60 days, maximum, of Contract award.

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 KTR's Safety and Health Program and accepted Accident Prevention Plan must always be on-site 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 KO for information in consultation with the Safety Office.

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.

1.7.1.4 Requirements for all KTR Jobsite Personnel Holding H-1B or H-2B Visas:

All KTR jobsite workers holding an H-1B or H-2B visa must complete a minimum 16 hours of classroom training on the requirements of the latest version of EM 385-1-1 prior to their first day on the jobsite to include but not limited to the following topics: Sanitation; Medical and First Aid Requirements; Temporary Facilities; Personal Protective Equipment; Electrical; Hand and Power Tools; Material Handling and Storage; Motor Vehicles; Fall Protection; Work Platforms and Scaffoldings; Demolition; Safe Access, Ladders, Floor & Wall Openings, Stairs and Railing Systems; Excavations and Trenching; and Confined Spaces, prior to reporting to the jobsite.

Submit a list of workers who have completed the training to the KO prior to them reporting to the jobsite. Update the list as additional workers are added. Maintain the updated list at the jobsite for review by the Government's designated authority. Include the name and qualifications of qualified trainer(s) that provided the training. Personnel who have taken the 40 Hour Construction Safety Hazard Awareness Training Course for Contractors or similar course that includes emphasis on EM 385-1-1 compliance, are not required to take the 16 hours of classroom training on the requirements of the latest version of the EM 385-1-1. The 16 hours classroom training may be provided by the Guam Contractors Association (GCA), Trades Academy, or other qualified trainers as outlined in paragraph QUALIFIED TRAINER REQUIREMENTS.

1.7.1.6 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.

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 KTRs' 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 KTRs and subcontractors and make available to the KO 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 conference, 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 KTR 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 Conference

a. KTR representatives who have a responsibility or significant role in accident prevention on the project must attend the preconstruction conference. 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 KTR and the KO 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 KO'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 KO.

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 KO on request. Notify the KO 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 KTR'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 KTR 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 KTR senior person), the individual preparing the APP, the on-site superintendent, the designated SSHO, the KTR 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 KO. If English is not the foreman's primary language, the Prime KTR must provide an interpreter.

Submit the APP to the KO prior to the date of the preconstruction meeting conference for acceptance. Work cannot proceed without an accepted APP. Once reviewed and accepted by the KO, 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 KO, 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 KO, 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 KO 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.

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:

1.8.3.2 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 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.

1.8.3.4 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 workplace 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).

1.8.3.5 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 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.

1.8.3.6 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.

1.8.3.7 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.

1.8.3.8 Site Safety and Health Plan

Identify the safety and health aspects, and prepare in accordance with Section 01 35 29.13 HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR CONTAMINATED SITES.

1.8.3.9 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 KTR, a subcontractor, or supplier performing the work, and provided for Prime KTR review and approval before submitting to the KO. 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 KO. Submit the AHA for review prior to the start of onsite work. The Government reserves the right to require the KTR 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 KTR 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 KO, 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 the 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 KO, COR, and Inspector 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 KO as soon as practical but not more than four hours after mishap. The KTR 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 (including 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 KTR 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 USACE Accident Report Form 3394 and provide the report to the KO within 5 calendar days of the accident. The KO will provide copies of any required or special forms.
b. Near Misses: Report all "Near Misses" to the GDA, using local mishap reporting procedures, within 24 hrs. KO will provide the KTR with the required forms. Near miss reports are considered positive and proactive KTR 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 KO within 30 calendar days of the accident. Do not proceed with crane operations until the cause is determined and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of the KO. The KO 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 KO 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 Unit Commanding Officer/Officer in Charge. 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 THE CRITERIA BEFORE A PERMIT 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 Fire Department phone number. REPORT ANY FIRE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, TO THE RESPONSIBLE Unit Commanding Officer/Officer in Charge and the KO IMMEDIATELY.

1.15 SEVERE STORM PLAN

In the event of a severe storm warning, the KTR must comply with the applicable Storm Plan and:

a. Secure outside equipment and materials and place materials that could be damaged in protected areas.

b. Check the surrounding area, including roof, for loose material, equipment, debris, and other objects that could be blown away or against existing facilities.

c. Ensure that temporary erosion controls are adequate.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used

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. Always use personal hearing protection 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 with 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 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 KO immediately. If material is not hazardous or poses no danger, the Government will direct the KTR 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 52.236-2 Differing Site Conditions.

3.2 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).

3.3 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.

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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.

3.3.2.1 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.

3.3.2.2 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 carabiners 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.

3.3.3 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, in 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.

3.3.4 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.

3.3.5 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.

3.3.6 Rescue and Evacuation Plan and Procedures

When personal fall arrest systems are used, ensure that the mishap victim can be 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.

3.4 WORK PLATFORMS

3.4.1 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 using a scaffold stair system.

b. Ladders commonly provided by scaffold system manufacturers are prohibited from 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.

3.4.2 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). The lanyards used must be sufficiently short to prohibit worker from climbing out of the 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 KTR. Maintain proof of qualifications on site for review and include in the AHA.

3.5 EQUIPMENT

3.5.1 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 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.

3.5.2 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 KO 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. KTR's operator must remain with the crane during the spot check. Rigging gear must be in accordance with OSHA, ASME B30.9 Standards and safety standards.

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

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 KO.

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. Based on 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. Under no circumstance must a Contractor make a lift at or above 90 percent of the cranes rated capacity in any configuration.

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

3.5.3 Machinery and Mechanized Equipment

a. Proof of qualifications for the 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.

3.5.4 Use of Explosives

Explosives must not be used or brought to the project site.

3.6 EXCAVATIONS

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

3.6.1 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 coordinate with the station utility department.

3.6.2 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.

3.6.3 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 KTR from meeting this requirement.

3.7 ELECTRICAL

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

3.7.1 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 KO. 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. 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.

3.7.2 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. The Journeyman/Apprentice ratio must be in accordance with State and local requirements applicable to where work is being performed.

3.7.3 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.

3.7.4 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 --

SECTION 01 45 00

QUALITY CONTROL
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.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E329	(2021) Standard Specification for Agencies Engaged in Construction Inspection, Testing, or Special Inspection

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

ER 1110-1-12	(2006; Change 1) Engineering and Design -- Quality Management

1.2 PAYMENT

Separate payment will not be made for providing and maintaining an effective Quality Control program. Include all associated costs in the applicable Bid Schedule item(s).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.3.1 SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Plan

Approval of the above submittal is required prior to the start of construction.

1.3.2 SD-06 Test Reports

Verification Statement

Refer herein for submittal scheduling requirements.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Establish and maintain an effective quality control (QC) system that complies with FAR 52.246-12 Inspection of Construction. QC consist of plans, procedures, and organization necessary to produce an end product which complies with the Contract requirements. The QC system covers all construction operations, both onsite and offsite, and be keyed to the proposed construction sequence. The project superintendent will be held responsible for the quality of work and is subject to removal by the KO for non-compliance with the quality requirements specified in the contract. In this context the highest-level manager responsible for the overall construction activities at the site, including quality and production, is the project superintendent. The project superintendent always maintains a physical presence at the site and is responsible for all construction and related activities at the site, except as otherwise acceptable to the KO.

3.2 CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL (CQC) PLAN

Submit the Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Plan proposed to implement the requirements FAR 52.246-12 Inspection of Construction. Construction will be permitted to begin only after acceptance of the CQC Plan or acceptance of an interim plan applicable to the particular feature of work to be started. Work outside of the accepted interim plan will not be permitted to begin until acceptance of a CQC Plan or another interim plan containing the additional work.

3.2.1 Content of the CQC Plan

Include, as a minimum, the following to cover all construction operations, both onsite and offsite, including work by subcontractors, fabricators, suppliers and purchasing agents:

a. A description of the quality control organization, including a chart showing lines of authority and acknowledgment that the CQC staff will implement the three-phase control system for all aspects of the work specified. Include a CQC System Manager that reports to the project superintendent.

b. The name, qualifications (in resume format), duties, responsibilities, and authorities of each person assigned a CQC function.

c. A copy of the letter to the CQC System Manager signed by an authorized official of the firm which describes the responsibilities and delegates sufficient authorities to adequately perform the functions of the CQC System Manager, including authority to stop work which is not in compliance with the Contract. Letters of direction to all other various quality control representatives outlining duties, authorities, and responsibilities will be issued by the CQC System Manager. Furnish copies of these letters to the Contracting Officer.

d. Procedures for scheduling, reviewing, certifying, and managing submittals, including those of subcontractors, offsite fabricators, suppliers, and purchasing agents. These procedures must be in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

e. Control, verification, and acceptance testing procedures for each specific test to include the test name, specification paragraph

requiring test, feature of work to be tested, test frequency, and person responsible for each test. (Laboratory facilities approved by the KO are required to be used.)

f. Procedures for tracking preparatory, initial, and follow-up control phases and control, verification, and acceptance tests including documentation.

g. Procedures for tracking construction deficiencies from identification through acceptable corrective action. Establish verification procedures that identified deficiencies have been corrected.

h. Reporting procedures, including proposed reporting formats.

i. A list of the definable features of work. A definable feature of work is a task which is separate and distinct from other tasks, has separate control requirements, and is identified by different trades or disciplines, or it is work by the same trade in a different environment. Although each section of the specifications can generally be considered as a definable feature of work, there are frequently more than one definable features under a particular section. This list will be agreed upon during the coordination meeting.

3.2.3 Acceptance of Plan

Acceptance of the KTR's plan is required prior to the start of construction. Acceptance is conditional and will be predicated on satisfactory performance during the construction. The Government reserves the right to require the KTR to make changes in the Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Plan and operations including removal of personnel, as necessary, to obtain the quality specified.

3.2.4 Notification of Changes

After acceptance of the CQC Plan, notify the KO in writing of any proposed change. Proposed changes are subject to acceptance by the KO.

3.3 COORDINATION MEETING

After the Preconstruction Conference, before the start of construction, and prior to acceptance by the Government of the CQC Plan, meet with the KO and discuss the KTR's quality control system. Submit the CQC Plan prior to commencement of onsite work. During the meeting, a mutual understanding of the system details must be developed, including the forms for recording the CQC operations, control activities, testing, administration of the system for both onsite and offsite work, and the interrelationship of KTR's Management and control with the Government's Quality Assurance. Minutes of the meeting will be prepared by the KTR, signed by both the KTR and the KO and will become a part of the contract file. There can be occasions when subsequent conferences will be called by either party to reconfirm mutual understandings or address deficiencies in the CQC system or procedures which can require corrective action by the KTR.

3.4 QUALITY CONTROL ORGANIZATION

3.4.1 Personnel Requirements

The requirements for the CQC organization are a Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), CQC System Manager and sufficient number of additional qualified personnel to ensure safety and Contract compliance. The SSHO will also serve as a member of the CQC Staff Personnel identified in the technical provisions as requiring specialized skills to assure the required work is being performed properly will also be included as part of the CQC organization. The KTR's CQC staff always maintains a presence at the site during progress of the work and have complete authority and responsibility to take any action necessary to ensure Contract compliance. The CQC staff will be subject to acceptance by the KO. Provide adequate office space, filing systems and other resources as necessary to maintain an effective and fully functional CQC organization. Promptly complete and furnish all letters, material submittals, shop drawing submittals, schedules and all other project documentation to the CQC organization. The CQC organization is responsible to always maintain these documents and records at the site, except as otherwise acceptable to the KO.

3.4.2 CQC System Manager

Identify as CQC System Manager an individual within the onsite work organization who is responsible for overall management of CQC and have the authority to act in all CQC matters for the KTR. The CQC System Manager must be a construction person with a minimum of 5 years’ construction experience on construction similar to this contract. This CQC System Manager must always be on the site during construction and be employed by the prime KTR. Identify in the plan an alternate to serve in the event of the CQC System Manager's absence. The requirements for the alternate are the same as the CQC System Manager.

3.4.2.1 Additional CQC System Manager Requirements and Duties

The CQC System Manager must be assigned as CQC System Manager but may have duties as project Superintendent and SSHO in addition to quality control.

3.4.3 CQC Personnel

In addition to CQC personnel specified elsewhere in the contract, provide as part of the CQC organization specialized personnel to assist the CQC System Manager for the following areas: electrical, mechanical, civil, structural, environmental, architectural, submittals clerk, occupied family housing coordinator. These individuals or specialized technical companies are employees of the prime or subcontractor; be responsible to the CQC System Manager; be physically present at the construction site during work on the specialized personnel's areas of responsibility; have the necessary education or experience in accordance with the experience matrix listed herein. These individuals can perform other duties but need to be allowed sufficient time to perform the specialized personnel assigned quality control duties as described in the Quality Control Plan. A single person can cover more than one area provided that the single person is qualified to perform quality control activities in each designated and that workload allows.

Experience Matrix	
Area	Qualifications
Civil	Graduate Civil Engineer or Construction Manager with 2 years' experience in the type of work being performed on this project or technician with 5 yrs related experience
Mechanical	Graduate Mechanical Engineer with 2 yrs experience or person with 5 years of experience supervising mechanical features of work in the field with a construction company
Electrical	Graduate Electrical Engineer with 2 years related experience or person 5 years of experience supervising electrical features of work in the field with a construction company
Structural	Graduate Civil Engineer (with Structural Track or Focus) or Construction Manager with 2 years' experience or person 5 years of experience supervising structural features of work in the field with a construction company
Architectural	Graduate Architect with 2 years' experience or person with 5 years related experience
Environmental	Graduate Environmental Engineer with 3 years' experience
Submittals	Submittal Clerk with 1 year experience
Occupied Family Housing	Person, customer relations type, coordinator experience
Concrete, Pavements and Soils	Materials Technician with 2 years' experience for the appropriate area
Testing, Adjusting and Balancing (TAB) Personnel	Specialist must be a member of AABC, or an experienced technician of the firm certified by the NEBB
Design Quality Control Manager	Registered Architect or Professional Engineer

3.4.4 Additional Requirement

In addition to the above experience and education requirements, the CQC System Manager and Alternate CQC System Manager are required to have completed the Construction Quality Management (CQM) for Contractor’s course. If the CQC System Manager does not have a current certification, obtain the CQM for Contractors course certification within 90 days of the award. This course is periodically offered by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Army Corps of Engineers. Contact the KO for information on the next scheduled class.

The Construction Quality Management Training certificate expires after 5 years. If the CQC System Manager's certificate has expired, retake the course to remain current.

3.4.5 Organizational Changes

Maintain the CQC staff at full strength at all times. When it is necessary to make changes to the CQC staff, revise the CQC Plan to reflect the changes and submit the changes to the KO for acceptance.

3.5 SUBMITTALS AND DELIVERABLES

Submittals, if needed, have to comply with the requirements in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES. The CQC organization is responsible for certifying that all submittals and deliverables are in compliance with the contract requirements.

3.6 CONTROL

CQC is the means by which the KTR ensures that the construction, to include that of subcontractors and suppliers, complies with the requirements of the contract. At least three phases of control are required to be conducted by the CQC System Manager for each definable feature of the construction work as follows:

3.6.1 Preparatory Phase

This phase is performed prior to beginning work on each definable feature of work, after all required plans/documents/materials are approved/accepted, and after copies are at the work site. This phase includes:

a. A review of each paragraph of applicable specifications, reference codes, and standards. Make available during the preparatory inspection a copy of those sections of referenced codes and standards applicable to that portion of the work to be accomplished in the field. Maintain and make available in the field for use by Government personnel until final acceptance of the work.

b. Review of the Contract drawings.

c. Check to ensure that all materials and equipment have been tested, submitted, and approved.

d. Review of provisions that have been made to provide required control inspection and testing.

e. Examination of the work area to assure that all required preliminary work has been completed and is in compliance with the contract.

f. Examination of required materials, equipment, and sample work to assure that they are on hand, conform to approved shop drawings or submitted data, and are properly stored.

g. Review of the appropriate activity hazard analysis to ensure safety requirements are met.

h. Discussion of procedures for controlling quality of the work including repetitive deficiencies. Document construction tolerances and workmanship standards for that feature of work.

i. Check to ensure that the portion of the plan for the work to be performed has been accepted by the KO.

j. Discussion of the initial control phase.

k. The Government must be notified at least 24 hours in advance of beginning the preparatory control phase. Include a meeting conducted by the CQC System Manager and attended by the superintendent, other CQC personnel (as applicable), and the foreman responsible for the definable feature. Document the results of the preparatory phase actions by separate minutes prepared by the CQC System Manager and attach to the daily CQC report. Instruct applicable workers as to the acceptable level of workmanship required in order to meet contract specifications.

3.6.2 Initial Phase

This phase is accomplished at the beginning of a definable feature of work. Accomplish the following:

a. Check work to ensure that it is in full compliance with contract requirements. Review minutes of the preparatory meeting.

b. Verify adequacy of controls to ensure full contract compliance. Verify required control inspection and testing are in compliance with the contract.

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

d. Resolve all differences.

e. Check safety to include compliance with and upgrading of the safety plan and activity hazard analysis. Review the activity analysis with each worker.

f. The Government needs to be notified at least 72 hours in advance of beginning the initial phase for definable feature of work. Prepare separate minutes of this phase by the CQC System Manager and attach to the daily CQC report. Indicate the exact location of initial phase for

definable feature of work for future reference and comparison with follow-up phases.

g. The initial phase for each definable feature of work is repeated for each new crew to work onsite, or any time acceptable specified quality standards are not being met.

3.6.3 Follow-up Phase

Perform daily checks to ensure control activities, including control testing, are providing continued compliance with contract requirements, until completion of the particular feature of work. Record the checks in the CQC documentation. Conduct final follow-up checks and correct all deficiencies prior to the start of additional features of work which may be affected by the deficient work. Do not build upon nor conceal non-conforming work.

3.6.4 Additional Preparatory and Initial Phases

Conduct additional preparatory and initial phases on the same definable features of work if: the quality of on-going work is unacceptable; if there are changes in the applicable CQC staff, onsite production supervision or work crew; if work on a definable feature is resumed after a substantial period of inactivity; or if other problems develop.

3.7 TESTS

3.7.1 Testing Procedure

Perform specified or required tests to verify that control measures are adequate to provide a product which conforms to contract requirements. Upon request, furnish to the Government duplicate samples of test specimens for possible testing by the Government. Testing includes operation and acceptance tests when specified. Procure the services of an approved testing laboratory or establish an approved testing laboratory at the project site. Perform the following activities and record and provide the following data:

a. Verify that testing procedures comply with contract requirements.

b. Verify that facilities and testing equipment are available and comply with testing standards.

c. Check test instrument calibration data against certified standards.

d. Verify that recording forms and test identification control number system, including all of the test documentation requirements, have been prepared.

e. Record results of all tests taken, both passing and failing on the CQC report for the date taken. Specification paragraph reference, location where tests were taken, and the sequential control number identifying the test. If approved by the KO, actual test reports are submitted later with a reference to the test number and date taken. Provide an information copy of tests performed by an offsite or commercial test facility directly to the KO. Failure to submit timely test reports as

stated results in nonpayment for related work performed and disapproval of the test facility for this Contract.

3.7.2 Testing Laboratories

All testing laboratories must be validated by the USACE Material Testing Center (MTC) for the tests to be performed. Information on the USACE MTC with web-links to both a list of validated testing laboratories and for the laboratory inspection request for can be found at: https://mtc.erdc.dren.mil/.

3.7.2.1 Capability Check

The Government reserves the right to check laboratory equipment in the proposed laboratory for compliance with the standards set forth in the contract specifications and to check the laboratory technician's testing procedures and techniques. Laboratories utilized for testing soils, concrete, asphalt, and steel is required to meet criteria detailed in ASTM D3740 and ASTM E329.

3.7.2.2 Capability Recheck

If the selected laboratory fails the capability check, the KTR will be assessed a charge to reimburse the Government for each succeeding recheck of the laboratory or the checking of a subsequently selected laboratory. Such costs will be deducted from the Contract amount due the KTR.

3.7.3 Onsite Laboratory

The Government reserves the right to utilize the KTR's control testing laboratory and equipment to make assurance tests, and to check the KTR's testing procedures, techniques, and test results at no additional cost to the Government.

3.8 COMPLETION INSPECTION

3.8.1 Punch-Out Inspection

Conduct an inspection of the work by the CQC System Manager near the end of the work, or any increment of the work established by a time stated in FAR 52.211-10 Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work, or by the specifications. Prepare and include in the CQC documentation a punch list of items which do not conform to the approved drawings and specifications, as required by paragraph DOCUMENTATION. Include within the list of deficiencies the estimated date by which the deficiencies will be corrected. The CQC System Manager or staff make a second inspection 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.

3.8.2 Pre-Final Inspection

The Government will perform the pre-final inspection to verify that the facility is complete and ready to be occupied. A Government Pre-Final Punch List may be developed as a result of this inspection. Ensure that all items on this list have been corrected before notifying the Government, so that a final inspection with the customer can be scheduled. Correct any items

noted on the pre-final inspection in a timely manner. These inspections and any deficiency corrections required by this paragraph need to be accomplished within the time slated for completion of the entire work or any particular increment of the work if the project is divided into increments by separate completion dates.

3.8.3 Final Acceptance Inspection

The KTR's Quality Control Inspection personnel, plus the superintendent or other primary management person, and the COR is required to be in attendance at the final acceptance inspection. Additional Government personnel, including, but not limited to, those from Base/Civil Engineering Units, and major commands can also be in attendance. The final acceptance inspection will be formally scheduled by the KO based upon results of the pre-final inspection. Notify the KO at least 14 days prior to the final acceptance inspection and include the KTR’s assurance that all specific items previously identified to the KTR as being unacceptable, along with all remaining work performed under the Contract, will be complete and acceptable by the date scheduled for the final acceptance inspection. Failure of the Contractor to have all contract work acceptably complete for this inspection will be cause for the KO to bill the Contractor for the Government's additional inspection cost in accordance FAR 52.246-12 Inspection of Construction.

3.9 DOCUMENTATION

3.9.1 Quality Control Activities

Maintain current records providing factual evidence that required quality control activities and tests have been performed. Include in these records the work of subcontractors and suppliers on an acceptable form that includes, as a minimum, the following information:

a. The name and area of responsibility of the KTR/Subcontractor.

b. Operating plant/equipment with hours worked, idle, or down for repair.

c. Work performed each day, giving location, description, and by whom. When Network Analysis (NAS) is used, identify each phase of work performed each day by NAS activity number.

d. Test and control activities performed with results and references to specifications/drawings requirements. Identify the control phase (Preparatory, Initial, Follow-up). List of deficiencies noted, along with corrective action.

e. Quantity of materials received at the site with statement as to acceptability, storage, and reference to specifications/drawings requirements.

f. Submittals and deliverables reviewed, with Contract reference, by whom, and action taken.

g. Offsite surveillance activities, including actions taken.

h. Job safety evaluations stating what was checked, results, and instructions or corrective actions.

i. Instructions given/received and conflicts in plans and specifications.

3.9.2 Contractor’s Verification Statement

Indicate a description of trades working on the project; the number of personnel working; weather conditions encountered; and any delays encountered. Cover both conforming and deficient features and include a statement that equipment and materials incorporated in the work and workmanship comply with the Contract. Furnish the original and one copy of these records in report form to the Government daily within 24 hours after the date covered by the report, except that reports need not be submitted for days on which no work is performed. As a minimum, prepare and submit one report for every 7 days of no work and on the last day of a no-work period. All calendar days need to be accounted for throughout the life of the contract. The first report following a day of no work will be for that day only. Reports need to be signed and dated by the Contractor Quality Control (CQC) System Manager. Include copies of test reports and copies of reports prepared by all subordinate quality control personnel within the CQC System Manager Report.

3.10 NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

The KO will notify the KTR of any detected noncompliance with the foregoing requirements. Take immediate corrective action after receipt of such notice. Such notice, when delivered to the KTR at the work site, will be deemed sufficient for the purpose of notification. If the KTR fails or refuses to comply promptly, the KO can 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 a claim for extension of time or for excess costs or damages by the KTR.

-- End of Section --

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SECTION 01 50 00

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND CONTROLS
08/21

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 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	(2020; ERTA 20-1 2020; ERTA 20-2 2020; TIA 20-1; TIA 20-2; TIA 20-3; TIA 20-4) 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	(2014) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (FHWA)

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

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.2.1 SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Construction Site Plan

Traffic Control Plan

Approval of the above submittals is required prior to the start of construction.

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 project 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.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL

2.1.2 Barricades

Erect and maintain temporary barricades to limit public access to work areas.

2.2 FENCING

Provide fencing along the construction site and at all open excavations 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.

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). Remove the fence upon completion and acceptance of the work. The intent is to block (screen) public view of the construction.

In addition, prior to the start of work, enclose those areas at the construction site which are not within the construction fence with a temporary safety fence, including gates and warning signs, to protect the public from construction activities. The safety fence shall be bright orange where it protects excavated areas, and shall be made of high density polyethylene grid or approved equal. Safety fencing shall be a minimum of 42 inches high, supported and tightly secured to steel posts located on minimum 10-foot centers. Remove the fence from the work site upon completion of the contract.

2.3 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.

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 the existing and established parking requirements of the project area

3.2 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF UTILITY SERVICES

3.2.1 Temporary Utilities

KTR will provide their own 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 Utilities at Special Locations

Reasonable amounts of utilities will be made available without charge. Make connections, provide transformers and meters, and make disconnections; and provide backflow preventer devices on connections to domestic water lines. Under no circumstances will taps to base fire hydrants be allowed for obtaining domestic water.

3.2.3 Temporary Sanitary Facilities

Provide temporary sewer and sanitation facilities that are self-contained units with both urinals and stool capabilities such as chemical toilets or comparably effective units. Ventilate the units to control odors and fumes and empty and clean them at least once a week or more often if required by the Contracting Officer. The doors shall be self-closing. Locate the facility behind the construction fence or out of the public view.

3.2.4 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 TRAFFIC PROVISIONS

3.3.1 Interruption of Vehicular Traffic

If during the performance of work, it becomes necessary to modify vehicular traffic patterns at any locations, notify the Contracting Officer at least 15 calendar days prior to the proposed modification date, and provide a Traffic Control Plan detailing the proposed controls to traffic movement for approval. The plan shall be in accordance with State and local regulations and the FHWA MUTCD, Part VI. Make all notifications and obtain any permits required for modification to traffic movements outside Station's jurisdiction. Provide cones, signs, barricades, lights, or other traffic control devices and personnel required to control traffic.

3.3.2 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.

3.4 TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

Temporary facilities (including trailers) shall be in like new condition. Locate these facilities were directed and within the indicated operations area. Storage of material/debris under such facilities is prohibited. The contractor shall be responsible for the security of the stored property.

3.4.1 Maintenance of Temporary Facilities

Suitably paint and maintain the temporary facilities. Failure to do so will be sufficient reason to require their removal.

3.4.2 Trailers or Storage Buildings

Trailers or storage buildings will be permitted, where space is available, subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer. The trailers or buildings shall be in good condition, free from visible damage rust and deterioration, and meet all applicable safety requirements. Trailers shall be roadworthy and comply with all appropriate state and local vehicle requirements. Failure to maintain storage trailers or buildings to these standards shall result in the removal of non-complying units at the Contractor's expense. A sign not smaller than 24 by 24 inches shall be conspicuously placed on the trailer depicting the company name, business phone number, and emergency phone number. Trailers shall be anchored to resist high winds and must meet applicable state of local standards for anchoring mobile trailers.

3.5 STORAGE AREAS

The contractor shall be responsible for the security of his property. The Contract Clause entitled "FAR 52.236-10, Operations and Storage Areas" and the following apply:

3.5.1 Storage Size and Location

The enclosed site available for storage shall be confined to the indicated operations area.

3.5.1.2 Storage in Existing Buildings

The Contractor will be working in existing buildings; the storage of material will be allowed in an area where indicated and will not be allowed in substantially completed buildings.

3.5.2 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.

3.5.2.1 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 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 property.

3.5.3 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 DUMPSTERS

Equip dumpsters with a secure cover and paint the standard color. Keep the dumpster closed, except when being loaded with trash and debris. Locate dumpsters behind the construction fence or 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.

3.7 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 project area described above or at the supplemental storage area. Neatly stack stored materials are not in trailers, whether new or salvaged.

3.8 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.

3.9 TEMPORARY WIRING

Provide temporary wiring in accordance with NFPA 241 and NFPA 70, Article 305-6(b), Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program. Program shall include frequent inspection of all equipment and apparatus.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 57 19

TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS
11/15, CHG 5: 08/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

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 1910.120	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
29 CFR 1910.1053	Respirable Crystalline Silica
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 61	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
40 CFR 63	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories
40 CFR 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
40 CFR 112	Oil Pollution Prevention
40 CFR 122.26	Storm Water Discharges (Applicable to State NPDES Programs, see section 123.25)
40 CFR 152	Pesticide Registration and Classification Procedures
40 CFR 152 - 186	Pesticide Programs
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 262.31	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste-Labeling
40 CFR 262.34	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste-Accumulation Time
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 273.3	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Pesticides
40 CFR 273.4	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Mercury Containing Equipment
40 CFR 273.5	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Lamps
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 172.101	Hazardous Material Regulation-Purpose and Use of Hazardous Material Table
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, contaminated pesticide equipment rinse water, debris from septic system removals, and contaminated soils from septic system removals.

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 materials as defined in 49 CFR 171 and listed in 49 CFR 172.

Hazardous material is any material that: Is regulated as a hazardous material in accordance with 49 CFR 173; or requires a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120; 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 exhibit 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.

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 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:

1.2.15.1 Debris

Debris is non-hazardous solid material generated during the construction, demolition, or renovation of a structure that exceeds 60 mm (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][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 263.

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][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. 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, creeks or "waters of the United States". Surface discharges 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 from a community that flow to a treatment plant or local treatment system.

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.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.3.1 SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Preconstruction Survey

Regulatory Notifications

Environmental Protection Plan

Dirt and Dust Control Plan

Employee Training Records

1.3.2 SD-06 Test Reports

Laboratory Analysis

Inspection Reports

1.3.3 SD-07 Certificates

Employee Training Records

Certificate of Competency

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector Qualifications

1.3.4 SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Some of the records listed below are also required as part of other submittals. For the "Records" submittal, maintain on-site a separate three-ring Environmental Records binder and submit at the completion of the project. Make separate parts to the binder corresponding to each of the applicable subitems listed below.

Waste Determination Documentation

Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste

Assembled Employee Training Records (including 40 CFR)

Project Solid Waste Disposal Documentation Report

Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log

Hazardous Waste/Debris Management

Regulatory Notifications/Registrations

Sales Documentation

Contractor Certification

As-Built Topographic Survey

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.

1.5 SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Comply with the special environmental requirements listed here and attached at the end of this section.

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). 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.

1.6.6 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 Contracting 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 prior to mobilization and commencement of work. 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 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:

1.7.2 General Site Information

1.7.2.1 Drawings

Drawings showing locations of proposed temporary excavations or embankments for haul roads, stream crossings, jurisdictional wetlands, material storage areas, structures, sanitary facilities, 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.

1.7.3 Management of Natural Resources

a. Land resources

b. Tree protection

c. Replacement of damaged landscape features

d. Temporary construction

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).

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 waste.

This item consist of the management procedures for hazardous waste to be generated. The elements of those procedures will coincide with the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The Contracting Officer will provide a copy of the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. 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)

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

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

Submit truck and material haul routes along with a Dirt and Dust Control Plan for controlling dirt, debris, and dust on Installation roadways. 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.

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 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).

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. Maintain applicable records and log hours of operation and fuel use. Logs must include reasons for operation and delineate between 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, material handling, fugitive dust, and fugitive emissions). Log hours of operations and track quantities of materials used.

1.7.9.7 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 general use permitted equipment the Contractor plans to use on site. This paragraph supplements the Contractor's responsibility under FAR 52.236-7 Permits and Responsibilities.

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.

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.

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 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. If the water 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 COR for any release of contaminated water.

3.2.1 Construction General Permit

Provide a Construction General Permit as required by 40 CFR 122.26 or EPA the State of New York General Permit. Under the terms and conditions of the permit, install, inspect, and maintain BMPs. Maintain construction operations and management in compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities.

Include the following:

a. 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.

3.2.1.3 Inspection Reports

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

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, Compost Blankets, Geotextiles, temporary slope drains,. Stabilize slopes by sodding, seeding, or such combination of these methods necessary for effective erosion control.

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 and storm drain inlet protection. 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, any 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.

3.3 SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

3.3.1 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

3.4.2 Historical Resources

Existing historical resources within the work area are shown on the drawings. Protect these resources and be responsible for their preservation during the life of the Contract.

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.

3.5.2 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.

3.5.4 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 Accidental Venting of Refrigerant

Accidental venting of a refrigerant is a release and must be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer.

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.

3.6 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 through the Contracting Officer on the first working day after each fiscal year quarter, starting the first quarter that nonhazardous solid waste has been generated. Include the following in the report:

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 261 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 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, and containers of the original materials.

3.7.1.1 Sampling and Analysis of Waste

3.7.1.1.1 Waste Sampling

Sample waste in accordance with EPA SW-846. Clearly mark each sampled drum or container with the Contractor's identification number, and cross reference to the chemical analysis performed.

3.7.1.1.2 Laboratory Analysis

Follow the analytical procedure and methods in accordance with the 40 CFR 261. Provide analytical results and reports performed to the Contracting Officer.

3.7.1.1.3 Analysis Type

Identify hazardous waste by analyzing for the following characteristics:[ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity based on TCLP results.

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 Contractor certification 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 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. Haul waste materials to the Government landfill site designated by the Contracting Officer. Comply with site procedures. 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

Do not dispose of hazardous waste on Government property. Do not discharge any waste to a sanitary sewer, storm drain, or to surface waters or conduct waste treatment or disposal on Government property without written approval of the Contracting Officer.

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 designated personnel as dictated by the COR. 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.

3.7.3.3 Hazardous Waste Disposal

3.7.3.3.1 Responsibilities for Contractor's Disposal

Provide hazardous waste manifest to COR 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, 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

Determine the Department of Transportation's (DOT's) proper shipping names for waste (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 262.31 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

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 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 COR.

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 waste water off-Government property in accordance with 40 CFR 403, state, regional, and local laws and regulations. The site for the retention pond must be coordinated and approved with the Contracting Officer. The residue left in the pond prior to completion of the project must be removed, tested, and disposed of off- Government property in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Backfill the area to the original grade, top-soiled, and seeded or sodded.

3.7.6.1.2 Surface Discharge

For discharge of ground water, obtain a state or federal permit specific for pumping and discharging ground water prior to surface discharging. Surface discharge shall be in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

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 land- applied in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations for land application.

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.

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.

3.15 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. Storage of fuel on the project site must be in accordance with EPA, state, and local laws and regulations and paragraph OIL STORAGE INCLUDING FUEL TANKS.

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 12 centimeters (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 5000 liter (1320 gallons) will be used onsite (only containers with a capacity of 208 liter (55 gallons) or greater are counted), provide and implement a SPCC plan meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 112. 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.

3.19 SOUND INTRUSION

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

3.20 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 01 77 00

CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS
05/19, CHG 1: 08/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 1110-1-2909	(2012) Engineering and Design -- Geospatial Data and Systems
ERDC/ITL TR-12-1	(2015) A/E/C Graphics Standard, Release 2.0
ERDC/ITL TR-12-6	(2015) A/E/C CAD Standard - Release 6.0

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 As-Built Drawings

As-built drawings are the marked-up (i.e., red-line) drawings, maintained by the KTR on-site, that depict actual conditions and deviations from the Contract Documents. These deviations and additions may result from coordination required by but not limited to: contract modifications; official responses to submitted Requests for Information (RFI's); direction from the KO; design that is the responsibility of the KTR, and differing site conditions. Maintain the as-builts throughout construction as red-lined hard copies on site and provide a copy to the COR monthly. These files serve as the basis for the creation of the record drawings.

1.2.2 Record Drawings

The record drawings are the final compilation of actual conditions reflected in the as-built drawings.

1.3 SOURCE DRAWING FILES

Request the full set of electronic drawings, in the source format, for Record Drawing preparation, after award and at least 30 days prior to required use.

1.3.1 Terms and Conditions

Data contained on these electronic files must not be used for any purpose other than as a convenience in the preparation of construction drawings and data for the referenced project. Any other use or reuse shall be at the sole risk of the KTR and without liability or legal exposure to the Government. The KTR must make no claim and waives to the fullest extent permitted by law, any claim or cause of action of any nature against the

Government, its agents or subconsultants that may arise out of or in connection with the use of these electronic files. The KTR must, to the fullest extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold the Government harmless against all damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorney's fees and defense costs, arising out of or resulting from the use of these electronic files.

These electronic CAD drawing files are not construction documents. Differences may exist between the CAD files and the corresponding construction documents. The Government makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the electronic CAD files, nor does it make representation to the compatibility of these files with the KTR hardware or software. In the event that a conflict arises between the signed and sealed construction documents prepared by the Government and the furnished Source drawing files, the signed and sealed construction documents govern. The KTR is responsible for determining if any conflict exists. Use of these Source Drawing files does not relieve the KTR of duty to fully comply with the contract documents, including and without limitation, the need to check, confirm and coordinate the work of all contractors for the project. If the KTR uses, duplicates or modifies these electronic source drawing files for use in producing construction drawings and data related to this contract, remove all previous indicia of ownership (seals, logos, signatures, initials and dates).

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.4.1 SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Equipment/Product Warranty List

Submit the above submittals within 14 calendar days following completion of work, unless noted otherwise.

1.4.2 SD-11 Closeout Submittals

As-Built Drawings (Provide monthly with pay application)

Record Drawings

Final Approved Shop Drawings

Submit the above submittals within 14 calendar days following completion of work, unless noted otherwise.

1.5 WARRANTY TAGS

At the time of installation, tag each warranted item with a durable, oil- and water-resistant tag approved by the KO. Attach each tag with a copper wire and spray with a silicone waterproof coating. Also, submit two record copies of the warranty tags showing the layout and design. The date of acceptance and the QC signature must remain blank until the project is accepted for beneficial occupancy. Show the following information on the tag.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

Provide electronic PDF "plots" of all contract drawings sheets associated with the as-built drawing submittal. Compile and organize the PDF set to match the contract drawings. Provide PDFs of the current working redlines and/or markups complying with the as-builts drawing and markup requirements contained in this specification.

2.2 RECORD DRAWINGS

Provide record drawings in PDF and AutoCAD Release 2020 format.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

Provide and maintain two black line print copies of the PDF contract drawings for As-Built Drawings. Maintain the as-builts throughout construction as red-lined hard copies on site or red-lined PDF files. Submit As-Built Drawings monthly with pay applications.

3.1.1 Markup Guidelines

Make comments and markup the drawings complete without reference to letters, memos, or materials that are not part of the As-Built drawing. Show what was changed, how it was changed, where item(s) were relocated and change related details. These working as-built markup prints must be neat, legible and accurate as follows:

a. Use base colors of red, green, and blue. Color code for changes as follows:

   (1) Special (Blue) - Items requiring special information, coordination, or special detailing or detailing notes.

   (2) Deletions (Red) - Over-strike deleted graphic items (lines), lettering in notes and leaders.

   (3) Additions (Green) - Added items, lettering in notes and leaders.

b. Provide a legend if colors other than the "base" colors of red, green, and blue are used.

c. Add and denote any additional equipment or material facilities, service lines, incorporated under As-Built Revisions if not already shown in legend.

d. Use frequent written explanations on markup drawings to describe changes. Do not totally rely on graphic means to convey the revision.

e. Use legible lettering and precise and clear digital values when marking prints. Clarify ambiguities concerning the nature and application of change involved.

f. Wherever a revision is made, also make changes to related section views, details, legend, profiles, plans and elevation views, schedules, notes and call out designations, and mark accordingly to avoid conflicting data on all other sheets.

g. For deletions, cross out all features, data and captions that relate to that revision.

h. For changes on small-scale drawings and in restricted areas, provide large-scale inserts, with leaders to the applicable location.

i. Indicate one of the following when attaching a print or sketch to a markup print:

1) Add an entire drawing to contract drawings

2) Change the contract drawing to show

3) Provided for reference only to further detail the initial design.

j. Incorporate all shop and fabrication drawings into the markup drawings.

3.1.2 As-Built Drawings Content

Revise As-Built Drawings in accordance with ERDC/ITL TR-12-1 and ERDC/ITL TR-12-6. Keep these working as-built markup drawings current on a weekly basis and at least one set available on the jobsite at all times. Changes from the contract drawings which are made during construction or additional information which might be uncovered in the course of construction (including mislocated utilities encountered) must be accurately and neatly recorded as they occur by means of details and notes. Submit the working as-built markup drawings for approval prior to submission of each monthly pay estimate. For failure to maintain the working and final record drawings as specified herein, the KO may withhold 10 percent of the monthly progress payment until approval of updated drawings.

3.2 RECORD DRAWING FILES

If additional drawings are required, prepare them using the specified electronic file format applying the same graphic standards specified for original drawings ERDC/ITL TR-12-6 and ERDC/ITL TR-12-1. The title block and drawing border to be used for any new final record drawings must be identical to that used on the contract drawings. Accomplish additions and corrections to the contract drawings using CAD files. Provide all program files and hardware necessary to prepare final PDF record drawings. The COR will review final PDF record drawings for accuracy and return them to the KTR for required corrections, changes, additions, and deletions.

3.3 FINAL RECORD DRAWING PACKAGE

Submit the final record PDF and CAD drawings package for the entire project within 20 days of substantial completion of all phases of work. Submit one set of ANSI D size PDF and CAD files, two sets of ANSI D size prints and one set of the approved working record drawings. The package must be complete in all details and identical in form and function to the contract drawing files supplied by the Government.

3.4 FINAL APPROVED SHOP DRAWINGS

Submit final approved project shop drawings 30 days after the Beneficial Occupancy Date (BOD).

3.5 CLEANUP

Leave premises "broom clean." Clean interior and exterior glass surfaces exposed to view; remove temporary labels, stains and foreign substances; polish transparent and glossy surfaces; vacuum carpeted and soft surfaces. Clean equipment and fixtures to a sanitary condition. Clean debris from roofs, gutters, downspouts and drainage systems. Sweep paved areas and rake clean landscaped areas. Remove waste and surplus materials, rubbish and construction facilities from the site.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 78 23

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA
08/15, CHG 2: 08/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E1971	(2005; R 2011) Standard Guide for Stewardship for the Cleaning of Commercial and Institutional Buildings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.2.1 SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

O&M Data and Files

Submit the above submittal within 14 calendar days following completion of work, unless noted otherwise.

1.2.2 SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Validation of Training Completion

Submit the above submittal within 14 calendar days following completion of work, unless noted otherwise.

1.3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA

Submit Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Data for the provided equipment, product, or system, defining the importance of system interactions, troubleshooting, and long-term preventive operation and maintenance. Compile, prepare, and aggregate O&M data to include clarifying and updating the original sequences of operation to as-built conditions. Organize and present information in sufficient detail to clearly explain O&M requirements at the system, equipment, component, and subassembly level. Include an index preceding each submittal. Submit in accordance with this section and Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

1.3.3 Quantity

Submit five sets of the supplier/manufacturers' O&M information specified herein for the components, assemblies, subassemblies, attachments, and accessories. The items for which O&M Data/Manuals are required are listed in the technical section which specifies those particular items.

1.3.1 Package Quality

Documents must be fully legible. Operation and Maintenance data must be consistent with the manufacturer's standard brochures, schematics, printed instructions, general operating procedures, and safety precautions.

1.3.2 Package Content

Provide data package content in accordance with paragraph SCHEDULE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA PACKAGES. Comply with the data package requirements specified in the individual technical sections, including the content of the packages and addressing each product, component, and system designated for data package submission, except as follows. Use Data Package 3 for commissioned items without a specified data package requirement in the individual technical sections. Provide a Data Package 3 instead of Data Package 1 or 2, as specified in the individual technical section, for items that are commissioned.

Delivery

Submit O&M Data Manuals to the KO for review and acceptance; submit data specified for a given item within 30 calendar days after the item is delivered to the contract site.

1.3.3 Changes to Submittals

Provide manufacturer-originated changes or revisions to submitted data if a component of an item is so affected subsequent to acceptance of the O&M Data. Submit changes, additions, or revisions required by the KO for final acceptance of submitted data within 30 calendar days of the notification of this change requirement.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL FILE FORMAT

Assemble data packages into electronic Operation and Maintenance Manuals. Assemble each manual into a composite electronically indexed file using the most current version of Adobe Acrobat or similar software capable of producing PDF file format. Provide compact disks (CD) or data digital versatile disk (DVD) as appropriate, so that each one contains operation, maintenance and record files, project record documents, and training videos. Include a complete electronically linked operation and maintenance directory.

1.4.1 Organization

Bookmark Product and Drawing Information documents using the current version of CSI MasterFormat numbering system, and arrange submittals using the specification sections as a structure.

1.5 TYPES OF INFORMATION REQUIRED IN O&M DATA PACKAGES

The following are a detailed description of the data package items listed in paragraph SCHEDULE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA PACKAGES.

1.5.1 Operating Instructions

Provide specific instructions, procedures, and illustrations for the following phases of operation for the installed model and features of each system:

1.5.1.1 Safety Precautions and Hazards

List personnel hazards and equipment or product safety precautions for operating conditions. List all residual hazards identified in the Activity Hazard Analysis provided under Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENT SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. Provide recommended safeguards for each identified hazard.

1.5.1.2 Operator Prestart

Provide procedures required to install, set up, and prepare each system for use.

1.5.1.3 Startup, Shutdown, and Post-Shutdown Procedures

Provide narrative description for Startup, Shutdown and Post-shutdown operating procedures including the control sequence for each procedure.

1.5.1.4 Normal Operations

Provide Control Diagrams with data to explain operation and control of systems and specific equipment. Provide narrative description of Normal Operating Procedures.

1.5.1.5 Emergency Operations

Provide Emergency Procedures for equipment malfunctions to permit a short period of continued operation or to shut down the equipment to prevent further damage to systems and equipment. Provide Emergency Shutdown Instructions for fire, explosion, spills, or other foreseeable contingencies. Provide guidance and procedures for emergency operation of utility systems including required valve positions, valve locations and zones or portions of systems controlled.

1.5.1.6 Operator Service Requirements

Provide instructions for services to be performed by the operator such as lubrication, adjustment, inspection, and recording gauge readings.

1.5.1.7 Environmental Conditions

Provide a list of Environmental Conditions (temperature, humidity, and other relevant data) that are best suited for the operation of each product, component or system. Describe conditions under which the item equipment should not be allowed to run.

1.5.1.8 Operating Log

Provide forms, sample logs, and instructions for maintaining necessary operating records.

1.5.2 Preventive Maintenance

Provide the following information for preventive and scheduled maintenance to minimize repairs for the installed model and features of each system. Include potential environmental and indoor air quality impacts of recommended maintenance procedures and materials.

1.5.2.1 Lubrication Data

Include the following preventive maintenance lubrication data, in addition to instructions for lubrication required under paragraph OPERATOR SERVICE REQUIREMENTS:

a. A table showing recommended lubricants for specific temperature ranges and applications.

b. Charts with a schematic diagram of the equipment showing lubrication points, recommended types and grades of lubricants, and capacities.

c. A Lubrication Schedule showing service interval frequency.

1.5.2.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan, Schedule, and Procedures

Provide manufacturer's schedule for routine preventive maintenance, inspections, condition monitoring (predictive tests) and adjustments required to ensure proper and economical operation and to minimize repairs. Provide instructions stating when the systems should be retested. Provide manufacturer's projection of preventive maintenance work-hours on a daily, weekly, monthly, and annual basis including craft requirements by type of craft. For periodic calibrations, provide manufacturer's specified frequency and procedures for each separate operation.

a. Define the anticipated time required to perform each test (work-hours), test apparatus, number of personnel identified by responsibility, and a testing validation procedure permitting the record operation capability requirements within the schedule. Provide a remarks column for the testing validation procedure referencing operating limits of time, pressure, temperature, volume, voltage, current, acceleration, velocity, alignment, calibration, adjustments, cleaning, or special system notes. Delineate procedures for preventive maintenance, inspection, adjustment, lubrication and cleaning necessary to minimize repairs.

b. Repair requirements must inform operators how to check out, troubleshoot, repair, and replace components of the system. Include electrical and mechanical schematics and diagrams and diagnostic techniques necessary to enable operation and troubleshooting of the system after acceptance.

1.5.3 Repair

Provide manufacturer's recommended procedures and instructions for correcting problems and making repairs for the installed model and features of each system.

1.5.3.1 Troubleshooting Guides and Diagnostic Techniques

Provide step-by-step procedures to promptly isolate the cause of typical malfunctions. Describe clearly why the checkout is performed and what conditions are to be sought. Identify tests or inspections and test equipment required to determine whether parts and equipment may be reused or require replacement.

1.5.3.2 Wiring Diagrams and Control Diagrams

Provide point-to-point drawings of wiring and control circuits including factory-field interfaces. Provide a complete and accurate depiction of the actual job specific wiring and control work. On diagrams, number electrical and electronic wiring and pneumatic control tubing and the terminals for each type, identically to actual installation configuration and numbering.

1.5.3.3 Repair Procedures

Provide instructions and a list of tools required to repair or restore the product or equipment to proper condition or operating standards.

1.5.3.4 Removal and Replacement Instructions

Provide step-by-step procedures and a list of required tools and supplies for removal, replacement, disassembly, and assembly of components, assemblies, subassemblies, accessories, and attachments. Provide tolerances, dimensions, settings and adjustments required. Use a combination of text and illustrations.

1.5.3.5 Spare Parts and Supply Lists

Provide lists of spare parts and supplies required for repair to ensure continued service or operation without unreasonable delays. Special consideration is required for facilities at remote locations. List spare parts and supplies that have a long lead-time to obtain.

1.5.3.6 Repair Work-Hours

Provide manufacturer's projection of repair work-hours including requirements by type of craft. Identify, and tabulate separately, repair that requires the equipment manufacturer to complete or to participate.

1.5.5 Appendices

Provide information required below and information not specified in the preceding paragraphs but pertinent to the maintenance or operation of the product or equipment. Include the following:

1.5.5.1 Product Submittal Data

Provide a copy of SD-03 Product Data submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.5.2 Certificates

Provide a copy of SD-07 Certificates submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.5.3 Manufacturer's Instructions

Provide a copy of SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.5.4 O&M Submittal Data

Provide a copy of SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.5.5 Parts Identification

Provide identification and coverage for the parts of each component, assembly, subassembly, and accessory of the end items subject to replacement. Include special hardware requirements, such as requirement to use high-strength bolts and nuts. Identify parts by make, model, serial number, and source of supply to allow reordering without further identification. Provide clear and legible illustrations, drawings, and exploded views to enable easy identification of the items. When illustrations omit the part numbers and description, both the illustrations and separate listing must show the index, reference, or key number that will cross-reference the illustrated part to the listed part. Group the parts shown in the listings by components, assemblies, and subassemblies in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Parts data may cover more than one model or series of equipment, components, assemblies, subassemblies, attachments, or accessories, such as typically shown in a master parts catalog.

1.5.5.6 Warranty Information

List and explain the various warranties and clearly identify the servicing and technical precautions prescribed by the manufacturers or contract documents in order to keep warranties in force. Include warranty information for primary components of the system. Provide copies of warranties required by Section 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS.

1.5.5.7 Extended Warranty Information

List all warranties for products, equipment, components, and sub-components whose duration exceeds one year. For each warranty listed, indicate the applicable specification section, duration, start date, end date, and the point of contact for warranty fulfillment. Also, list or reference the specific operation and maintenance procedures that must be performed to keep the warranty valid. Provide copies of warranties required by Section 01 78 00 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS.

1.5.5.8 Personnel Training Requirements

Provide information available from the manufacturers that is needed for use in training designated personnel to properly operate and maintain the equipment and systems.

1.5.5.9 Testing Equipment and Special Tool Information

Include information on test equipment required to perform specified tests and on special tools needed for the operation, maintenance, and repair of components. Provide final set points when applicable.

1.5.5.10 Testing and Performance Data

Include completed pre-functional checklists, functional performance test forms, and monitoring reports. Include recommended schedule for retesting and blank test forms. Provide final set points when applicable.

1.5.5.11 Field Test Reports and Manufacturer's Field Reports

Provide a copy of Field Test Reports (SD-06) and Manufacturer's Field Reports (SD-09) submittals documented with the required approval.

1.5.5.12 Contractor Information

Provide a list that includes the name, address, and telephone number of the General KTR and each Subcontractor who installed the product or equipment, or system. For each item, also provide the name address and telephone number of the manufacturer's representative and service organization that can provide replacements most convenient to the project site. Provide the name, address, and telephone number of the product, equipment, and system manufacturers.

1.6 SCHEDULE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA PACKAGES

Provide the O&M data packages specified in individual technical sections. The information required in each type of data package follows:

1.6.1 Data Package 1

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Cleaning recommendations

c. Maintenance and repair procedures

d. Warranty information

e. Extended warranty information

f. KTR information

g. Spare parts and supply list

1.6.2 Data Package 2

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Normal operations

c. Environmental conditions

d. Lubrication data

e. Preventive maintenance plan, schedule, and procedures

f. Cleaning recommendations

g. Maintenance and repair procedures

h. Removal and replacement instructions

i. Spare parts and supply list

j. Parts identification

k. Warranty information

l. Extended warranty information

m. KTR information

1.6.3 Data Package 3

a. Safety precautions and hazards

b. Operator prestart

c. Startup, shutdown, and post-shutdown procedures

d. Normal operations

e. Emergency operations

f. Environmental conditions

g. Operating log

h. Lubrication data

i. Preventive maintenance plan, schedule, and procedures

j. Cleaning recommendations

k. Troubleshooting guides and diagnostic techniques

l. Wiring diagrams and control diagrams

m. Maintenance and repair procedures

n. Removal and replacement instructions

o. Spare parts and supply list

p. Product submittal data

q. O&M submittal data

r. Parts identification

s. Warranty information

t. Extended warranty information

u. Testing equipment and special tool information

v. Testing and performance data

w. KTR information

x. Field test reports

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 TRAINING

Prior to acceptance of the facility by the KO for Beneficial Occupancy, provide comprehensive training for the systems and equipment specified in the technical specifications. The training must be targeted for the building maintenance personnel, and applicable building occupants. Instructors must be well-versed in the particular systems that they are presenting. Address aspects of the Operation and Maintenance Manual submitted in accordance with Part 1 of this section.

3.2 VALIDATION OF TRAINING

Submit a validation of training signed by the instructor, building maintenance personnel, and applicable building occupants.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 80 00

FACILITIES PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
08/22

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 GENERAL

The intent of this section is for the KTR to complete the Equipment Enrollment Form (EEF) for systems that have been installed or demolished under this project and to update the USCG's Facilities Preventative Maintenance Program (FPMP).

At a minimum, the following items associated with this project are required to be included in the EEF:

1. Plumbing Systems
2. HVAC Systems
3. Electrical Systems
4. Water Systems
5. Septic Systems
6. Flooring and Cleaning

A blank EEF for each location/building impacted by this project will be provided to the KTR for completion. A sample EEF is provided as USCG Reference 1 of this specification section.

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.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM E1557	(2013) Standard Classification for Building Elements and Related Sitework - UNIFORMAT II

RS Means

RS Means FMRC	(2022) Facilities Maintenance & Repair Costs with RS Means Data, 29th Annual Edition

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

USCG Reference 1	(2023) Sample EEF (Provided electronically upon award)

USCG Reference 2	(2023) Sample Job Plan (Provided electronically upon award)
USCG Reference 3	(2023) USCG Approved Equipment Enrollment Catalog - Existing SAM Maintained Equipment, Version 1.0 (provided electronically upon award)

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

1.3.1 SD-12 Facilities Preventative Maintenance Program (FPMP)

Equipment Enrollment Form (EEF) for each location/building

Job Plan (as required for equipment not listed in Equipment Enrollment Catalog, USCG Reference 3)

Provide the above submittals four (4) months prior to construction completion date (CCD).

PART 2 PRODUCTS

1.4 FACILITIES PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (FPMP)

The KTR shall be responsible for developing and submitting an FPMP for this project. It shall include the following:

1. EEF is inclusive of all items requiring preventative maintenance and/or special operation as listed in Paragraph 1.1 of this section and equipment or items to be demolished or removed.

2. New Job Plan for the above items that do not have a standard Job Plan in the Equipment Enrollment Catalog (USCG Reference 3).

The Government will accept the above KTR supplied information and input it into the USCG Shore Asset Management (SAM) system.

2.1.1 USCG Approved Equipment Enrollment Catalog

The USCG Approved Equipment Enrollment Catalog (USCG Reference 3) will be electronically provided to the KTR after award to aid in completion of the EEF. The Equipment Enrollment Catalog (USCG Reference 3) is the most current list of equipment that is maintained by the USCG in SAM, and includes the following:

1. Each equipment item for which the USCG performs preventative maintenance per standard scheduling and job plans. The equipment is cataloged in accordance with ASTM E1557.

2. The corresponding preventative maintenance procedures for each equipment item per the "Maintenance & Repair" tab and "Preventive Maintenance Tab" of the RS Means FMRC (not provided).

3. The corresponding SAM Job Plan for each equipment item.

2.1.2 EEF Requirements

2.1.2.1 Form Fields

The fields with headers in white blocks on the EEF shall be completed by the KTR, except where otherwise noted.

2.1.2.2 SAM Building Numbers

Only equipment from a single USCG SAM Location/Building number is allowed for each EEF. The COR will provide blank EEFs with the applicable USCG SAM Location and Building numbers completed in fields with headers in gray blocks.

2.1.2.3 Equipment Identified for Maintenance

Equipment identified for maintenance by O&M manuals, but not listed on the USCG Equipment Enrollment Catalog, shall be cataloged per ASTM E1557 and listed on the EEF. If the equipment is not listed in ASTM E1557, consult the COR for the proper naming convention.

2.1.2.3.1 RS Means Maintenance Procedures

For equipment listed by the KTR on the EEF that is not found in the USCG Equipment Enrollment Catalog (USCG Reference 3), the KTR shall create a new "Job Plan" in a separate document. The new "Job Plan" shall contain the maintenance procedures listed for the subject equipment as provided in the RS Means FRMC. The USCG will accept this information from the KTR and enter it into the USCG SAM database. USCG Reference 2 provides a sample/template "Job Plan."

As part of providing a new "Job Plan", the KTR shall provide the labor-hours, equipment cost, material cost, total in-house field, and total with overhead and profit (O&P) fields for each PM activity, as provided in the RS Means FMRC.

2.1.2.3.2 Job Plan

If the RS Means FMRC does not have a preventative maintenance plan for a specific piece of equipment, the KTR shall create a detailed "Job Plan" using manufacturer's recommendations and sound engineering practice. Use USCG Reference 2 as a template. Provide detailed preventative maintenance procedures such as inspections, tests, and adjustments required to ensure proper and economical operation that minimizesthe need for corrective maintenance. Detailed job plans shall include the following:

a. Safety instruction and precautions.
b. Lock out/tag out precautions.
c. Required skill level.
d. Number of personnel needed.
e. Frequency of performing the job plan (i.e. monthly, annual, semi-annual, etc.)
f. Special tools needed.
g. Parts needed.
h. Estimated time required to complete the task.
i. Lubrication schedules indicating types, grades, and capacities.

2.1.3 Qualifications

The FPMP Submittal Preparer shall have the following qualifications:

a. Possess multi-discipline technical knowledge of the operations andmaintenance of building systems.

b. Experience with the type of systems that are identified in the project specification and qualified to interpret manufacturer's information to clarify operation instructions for the USCG.

c. Experience preparing detailed operations and maintenance manuals for facilities of equal size and complexity as required by this contract.

d. Ability to prepare spreadsheets to be manually loaded into the USCG’s SAM database.

e. Experience in presenting training classes and coordinating a team of manufacturer's representatives to provide training for facilityusers and maintenance personnel.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Not Used.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01 90 00

REBATES & GRANTS REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 GENERAL

1.1.1 Contractor Responsibilities Rebate and Grant Procurement

This section defines the Contractor's responsibilities for identifying, applying for, and securing all applicable utility rebates and grants for energy-efficient equipment and septic system upgrades installed as part of this project.

1.1.2 Contractor Responsibilities to Maximize Financial Benefits

The Contractor is responsible for maximizing the financial benefits available to the US Coast Guard through these programs.

1.1.3 Contractor Forms and Applications

The contractor shall complete all forms and secure incentives per the USCG December 3, 2013 Procedural Guidance for Receiving Utility Rebates page 3.g “Contractor gets the rebate”.

1.2 APPLICABLE PROGRAMS

This section covers rebates and grants from the following sources:

1.2.1 REBATES:

a. PSEG Long Island Utility Rebates

1.2.2 GRANTS:

a. Town of East Hampton Request for Application (RFA) Funding for Septic Systems

b. Suffolk County Septic Improvement Program (SIP) Grant Funding

c. New York State Septic System Replacement Program (SSRP)Grant Funding

1.3 CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS

1.3.1 PSEG Long Island Utility Rebates

a. The Contractor shall be qualified to install equipment for PSEG’s Rebate Programs, including but not limited to the PSEG Long Island Home Comfort Program, https://www.pseglinyportal.com/Public/ContractorFinder (if applicable).

1.3.2 Septic System Installations

The installer approved by both the Town of East Hampton and Suffolk County shall be used for all work associated with the septic system replacements.

a. Installers approved by the Town of East Hampton can be found on the Town of East Hampton Septic Incentive Program Approved Vendor List, available on the Town's website at https://ehamptonny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/6680/TOEH-Approved-Direct-Pay-Vendor-List .

b. Installers approved by Suffolk County can be found on the Suffolk County, NY – Septic Improvement Program – Approved List of SIP Installers, available on the County's website at *https://suffolkcountyny.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Septic-Improvement-Program* .

1.4 COORDINATION

1.4.1 All correspondence from the Contractor regarding utility incentives and septic system rebates shall be approved by the Contracting Officer Representative (COR). The COR will review all contractor correspondence for accuracy and completeness and provide any required revisions prior to authorized transmittal. Prior to contacting the key personnel below, confer with the COR.

a. Key personnel for each grant include:

1. Architectural/ Engineering (AE)firm Main POC:

Brianna Brackett

Civil Design Engineer

MJ Engineering, Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Land Surveying, PC

bbrackett@mjteam.com

518-371-0799 ext. 407

2. The Coast Guard's Resource Efficiency Manager Steve Terrell may be consulted to confirm applicable incentive measures are sought out. His POC is:

Steven Terrell

Resource Efficiency Manager (REM)

Civil Engineering Unit Providence

United States Coast Guard / Tetra Tech, Inc.

Teams/Office: 206.831.3188

1.5 SUBMITTALS

SD-01 Pre-construction Submittals

a. Utility Rebate forms, filled out with basic information for each housing unit/site.

b. Contractor shall identify any additional utility programs for which the project qualifies as a pre-construction submittal, and all required supporting data for eligible programs.

c. Examples should be included in approved submittals.

SD-07 Certificates

a. Utility Rebate Forms, completed with all required information and any required documents attached.

1.6 UTILITY REBATES (PAID TO CONTRACTOR, CREDIT TO USCG)

1.6.1 Contractor shall submit signed application forms and other required information in order for the rebates to be paid directly from the utility to the contractor. The COR shall receive a a copy.

a. PSEG rebates may also be assigned directly to the PSEG Home Comfort Partner (approved contractor). Proof of rebate applied to the project must be provided to the COR.

b. The contractor shall prepare and file any application forms required and receive any rebates for which the project qualifies, obtaining any signatures from the government on any forms where the same are required. Any rebates obtained through these programs shall be paid to the Contractor, and the contract modified to reflect a deduction of the construction cost as a credit for the exact amount of any rebates. Provide a copy of check(s) or other similar instrument indicating rebate amount as part of construction modification documentation.

1.7 SEPTIC SYSTEM GRANTS

1.7.1 The USCG will complete applications to the following entities upon notification of available funds. Notification may or may not be received by the USCG prior to contract award:

a. RFA Funding (Grant Award Amount Up to $1.1 million)

b. Applications to the following entities have previously been submitted by the USCG:

1. SIP Grant (Grant Award Amount Up to $170k)
2. SSRP Grant (Grant Award Amount Up to $170k)

c. Note that the approval of grants may not be known until after the contract is awarded.

1.7.2 The contractor shall follow the requirements of each entity regarding the provision of information, and inspection of installations.

1.7.3 For managing the transactional and administrative costs associated with these requirements, assume the following:

a. For any grants awarded, the contractor is responsible for following all invoicing requirements and any needed coordination for grant payments with both the Town of East Hampton and Suffolk County.

b. For the government to process any funding received in the contract, all septic system replacements should be considered a priority and be completed no later than July 1, 2026.

1.7.4 The Contractor shall follow the invoicing requirements for each grant to receive payment:

a. RFA Funding must be secured prior to septic system replacements if funding is awarded. Grant payments will be made through contractor submitted invoices following septic system replacements. Invoices may be submitted as each individual septic system replacement is completed.

b. SIP Grant monies must be secured prior to septic system replacements if grant money is awarded. Grant payments will be made through contractor submitted invoices following septic system replacements. Invoices may be submitted as each individual septic system replacement is completed.

c. SSRP Grant monies may be secured prior to or following septic system replacement. If grant monies are secured prior to septic system replacements, grant payments will be made through contractor-submitted invoices following septic system replacements. Invoices may be submitted as each individual septic system replacement is completed. If grant monies are secured following septic system replacements, the balance of any outstanding invoices for septic system replacement work owed to the contractor will be paid directly by the USCG.

1. The COR shall be copied on all correspondence related to these procedures, including requisitions for payments and documentation of payment (e.g., copies of checks or payment via electronic means).

2. Any grant payments received by the contractor on behalf of the government shall be returned to the government in the form of a contract modification.

1.8 ELECTRIC UTILITY ENERGY INCENTIVES (PSEG LONG ISLAND)

a. Equipment provided shall, at a minimum, meet or exceed performance requirements in effect at the time proposals are submitted to receive utility company energy efficiency rebates (for the purposes of these specifications, the terms “rebates” and “incentives” are synonymous).

b. Compliance with utility program requirements shall be documented and highlighted in product submittals.

c. A copy of the Utility Program Rebate form in effect as of October 24, 2025, is attached to this spec section.

d. For additional information and requirements regarding electric utility energy efficiency programs, visit [web-site URL - PSEG Long Island Rebates]. The PSEG Point of Contact is:

Ms. Maureen McDonald, Senior Energy Consultant
1-800-966-4818
https://www.psegliny.com/ContactCustomerService

1.8.1 Eligible Equipment

Equipment for which utility rebates shall be pursued includes:

Domestic Hot Water, Heat Pump Hot Water Heaters

PSEG Long Island (Grant Award Amount Up to $1,200)

Equipment requirements include:

Must be eligible model,

Listed ENERGY STAR Certified Heat Pump Water Heaters.

Qualifying cold climate air source heat pumps must be listed on the Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP) Cold Climate Air Source Heat Pump Specification Product Listing. ashp.neep.org

Qualifying air to water heat pumps must be listed on the New York State AWHP Qualified Product List. https://cleanheat.ny.gov/assets/pdf/NYS%20Clean%20Heat%20AWHP%20QPL%20-%20March-1-2024.pdf

Qualifying dual fuel thermostats/integrated controls must be listed on Masssave. https://safe.menlosecurity.com/doc/docview/viewer/docN583E4C90F026efcf2be719cea1dbe6fc9cc2d39a35790876d2e09c13e085a6cdec128baeb87c

Heat pump water heaters for domestic hot water PSEG eligible models https://www.psegliny.com/saveenergyandmoney/energystarrebates

Must be a PSEG Long Island residential customer.

The rebate amount cannot be more than 50 percent of the retail purchase price paid.

Rebate is only valid for ENERGY STAR Certified Electric Heat Pump Water Heaters.

Electric Heat Pump Water Heater must be on the qualified ENERGY STAR list at time of purchase.

All measures must carry the appropriate designated Underwriters Laboratory (UL) or Electrical Testing Laboratory (ETL) label.

All installations must be installed in accordance with all applicable local, state and national codes and ordinances.

Photos required, details for photos may be found here: Photo Requirements

For all purchases made online, please provide a paid receipt as well as proof of delivery/pickup with application submission.

All rebate submissions are subject to post installation inspection by the utility.

1.9 Contractor Responsibilities

a. The contractor shall prepare, for government approval, and submit rebate forms.

b. The contractor shall follow utility program requirements as required to secure rebates.

c. The contractor shall also accommodate requests for inspection by PSEG representatives in order to verify satisfactory installation of qualifying equipment and systems.

d. Examples include documentation that equipment proposed for installation and provided satisfies utility program requirements, making the installation available for inspection by utility company personnel, operating the equipment in the presence utility company personnel, and any other equipment/system monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the equipment provided.

d. The contractor shall coordinate requests for inspection of septic systems with the Town of East Hampton and Suffolk County to verify satisfactory installation of septic system components prior to grant reimbursement.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 All septic system and HVAC components eligible for rebates and/or grant reimbursement under this Section shall be installed in accordance with their respective technical specification sections.

3.2 Other notes:

3.2.1 PSEG Long Island Specifics: This is the most critical part. The engineer *must* use the exact language and requirements from PSEG Long Island's rebate application forms and program guidelines. This is especially important for the eligible equipment descriptions in Section 3.2.

3.2.2 Current Requirements: Ensure all information is current. Rebate programs and requirements can change frequently. Verify the latest program details with PSEG Long Island (Maureen McDonald or Brian Loughlin).

3.2.3 Contractor Qualifications: If there are specific certifications or licenses required for contractors to participate in the PSEG Long Island Home Comfort Program (or other rebate/grant programs), include those requirements in Section 1.3.

3.2.4 Septic System Grants: The engineer needs to fill in the specifics for the septic system grants, including the names of the granting agencies, contact information, application requirements, and any deadlines.

3.2.5 Grant Approval Timeline: Clarify when grant approval is needed (before, during, or after construction) and the impact on the project schedule.

3.2.6 Attachment: Be sure to attach the draft grant applications and the current PSEG Long Island rebate application form to the specification section.

3.2.7 Home Comfort Program: As it is possible that the project will not be completed by a participating Home Comfort partner. The spec should clarify what would happen in that case.

SECTION 02 41 00

DEMOLITION
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 ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 145	(1991; R 2012) Standard Specification for Classification of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures for Highway Construction Purposes
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 SOCIETY OF SAFETY PROFESSIONALS (ASSP)

ASSP A10.6	(2006) Safety & Health Program Requirements for Demolition Operations - American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)

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; Change 3 2023) 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 submit proposed salvage, demolition, 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, a detailed description of methods and equipment to be used for each operation and of the sequence of operations. 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. Remove rubbish and debris from the project site; do not allow accumulations inside or outside the buildings . In the interest of occupational safety and health, perform the work in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 17, 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 4 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 utility provider and disconnected and sealed by the

Contractor. Utility provider shut offs do not apply to the work pertaining to the water and septic systems.

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 . Where burning is permitted, adhere to federal, state, and local regulations.

1.5 AVAILABILITY OF WORK AREAS

Areas in which the work is to be accomplished shall be evaluated regarding timeline of availablilty at contract award, with the work priority being vacant properties.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. 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

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Submit timely notification of demolition and renovation 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) and the State's environmental protection 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 not be permitted.

1.7.1 Dust and Debris Control

Prevent the spread of dust and debris to occupied portions of the building 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. Vacuum and dust the work area daily .

1.8 PROTECTION

1.8.1 Traffic Control Signs

Where pedestrian and driver safety is endangered in the area of removal work, use traffic barricades with flashing lights. Notify the Contracting Officer prior to beginning such work.

1.8.2 Protection of Personnel

Before, during and after the demolition work continuously evaluate the condition of the site specific features being demolished 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 ASTM D2487 . 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, as follows:

Soil classification	AASHTO M 145
Moisture-density relations	AASHTO T 180, Method B or D

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. Remove existing structures indicated to be removed to grade . Remove interior walls, other than retaining walls and partitions, to top of floor deck. Remove sidewalks, curbs, gutters and street light bases as indicated.

b. Demolish 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 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.

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 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 ground concrete and asphaltic concrete paving and slabs as indicated to a depth of 12 inches below existing adjacent grade. 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 project site at Contractor's expense.

3.1.5 Roofing

Remove existing roof system and associated components in their entirety down to existing roof deck. Sequence work to minimize building exposure between demolition or deconstruction and new roof materials installation.

3.1.5.1 Temporary Roofing

Install temporary roofing and flashing as necessary to maintain a watertight condition throughout the course of the work. Remove temporary work prior to installation of permanent roof system materials unless approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer.

3.1.5.2 Reroofing

When removing the existing roofing system from the roof deck, remove only as much roofing as can be recovered by the end of the work day, unless approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer. Do not attempt to open the roof covering system in threatening weather. Reseal all openings prior to suspension of work the same day.

3.1.6 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. Sawcuts in existing concrete sidewalk roads concrete pads parking areas must be at the nearest existing expansion joint or weakened plane joint and at full depth.

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 Carpentry

Salvage for reuse or 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. windows, doors, frames, and cabinets, and similar items as whole units, complete with trim and accessories. Brace the open end of door frames to prevent damage.

3.1.9 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.

3.1.10 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.

3.1.11 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 on station storage area as directed by the Contracting Officer. Do not remove equipment until approved. Do not offer low-efficiency equipment for reuse; provide to recycling service for disassembly and recycling of parts.

3.1.11.1 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.

3.1.11.2 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.

3.1.11.3 Ducts

Classify removed duct work as scrap metal.

3.1.11.4 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. Salvage and crush porcelain plumbing fixtures unsuitable for reuse.

3.1.12 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.

3.1.12.1 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.

3.1.12.2 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.

3.1.12.3 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.

3.2 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 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 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 within 5 miles of the work site.

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. Deliver the following items reserved as property of the Government to the areas designated: as directed by COR..

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. Recovered ODS must be 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).

3.3.5 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 the disposal area located within the project vacinity as directed by COR.. Maintain the fill in the disposal area below elevation as indicated on drawings and after disposal is completed, uniformly grade the disposal area to drain. Dispose of unsalvageable and non-recyclable combustible material .

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 Removal to Spoil Areas on Government Property

Transport noncombustible materials removed from demolition and deconstruction structures to designated spoil areas 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 per Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

3.6 REUSE OF SALVAGED ITEMS

Recondition salvaged materials and equipment designated for reuse before installation. Replace items damaged during removal and salvage operations or restore them as necessary to usable condition.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 03 42 13.00 10

PLANT-PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS FOR BELOW GRADE CONSTRUCTION
05/16

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 211.1	(1991; R 2009) Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight and Mass Concrete
ACI 211.2	(1998; R 2004) Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Structural Lightweight Concrete
ACI 305R	(2010) Guide to Hot Weather Concreting
ACI 306.1	(1990; R 2002) Standard Specification for Cold Weather Concreting
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 CONCRETE PIPE ASSOCIATION (ACPA)

ACPA 01-102	(2000) Concrete Pipe Handbook
ACPA 01-110	(1984) Design Manual for Sulfide and Corrosion Prediction and Control
ACPA QPC	(202016) QCast Plant Certification Manual

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2020) Structural Welding Code - Steel
AWS D1.4/D1.4M	(2011) Structural Welding Code - Reinforcing Steel

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 A615/A615M	(2020) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A706/A706M	(2016) Standard Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A767/A767M	(2016) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A775/A775M	(2017) Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A884/A884M	(2019) Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement
ASTM A1064/A1064M	(2017) Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete
ASTM C31/C31M	(2019a) Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C39/C39M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
ASTM C138/C138M	(2017a) Standard Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete
ASTM C143/C143M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C171	(2020) Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
ASTM C173/C173M	(2016) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
ASTM C192/C192M	(2019) Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
ASTM C231/C231M	(2017a) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C309	(2011) Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C443	(2020) Standard Specification for Joints

	for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets
ASTM C857	(2016) Standard Practice for Minimum Structural Design Loading for Underground Precast Concrete Utility Structures
ASTM C858	(2010; E 2012) Standard Specification for Underground Precast Concrete Utility Structures
ASTM C877	(2008) External Sealing Bands for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections
ASTM C891	(2019) Installation of Underground Precast Concrete Utility Structures
ASTM C920	(2018) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM C923	(2008; R 2013; E 2016) Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes and Laterals
ASTM C990	(2009; R 2014) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants
ASTM C1064/C1064M	(2017) Standard Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C1107/C1107M	(2020) Standard Specification for Packaged Dry, Hydraulic-Cement Grout (Nonshrink)
ASTM C1116/C1116M	(2010a; R 2015) Standard Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete
ASTM C1244	(2020) Standard Test Method for Concrete Sewer Manholes by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test Prior to Backfill
ASTM C1478	(2019) Standard Specification for Storm Drain Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Storm Sewer Structures, Pipes and Laterals

CSA GROUP (CSA)

CSA A23.4	(2016; Errata 2016) Precast Concrete - Materials and Construction

NATIONAL PRECAST CONCRETE ASSOCIATION (NPCA)

NPCA QC Manual	(2017) Quality Control Manual for Precast and Prestressed Concrete Plants

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Quality Control Procedures

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Standard Precast Units
Custom-Made Precast Units
Special Finishes

SD-03 Product Data

Standard Precast Units
Proprietary Precast Units
Embedded Items
Accessories

SD-05 Design Data

Design Calculations
Concrete Mix Proportions

SD-06 Test Reports

Test Reports

SD-07 Certificates

Quality Control Procedures

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Recycled content for fly ash and pozzolan
Recycled content for Ground Iron Blast-Furnace Slag
Recycled content for Silica Fume
Recycled content for Synthetic Fiber Reinforcement
Recycled content for steel

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Demonstrate adherence to the standards set forth in NPCA QC Manual or ACPA QPC. Meet requirements written in the subparagraphs below.

1.3.1 NPCA and ACPA Plant Certification

The precast concrete producer must be certified by the National Precast Concrete Association's or the American Concrete Pipe Association's Plant Certification Program prior to and during production of the products for this project.

1.3.2 Qualifications, Quality Control and Inspection

1.3.2.1 Qualifications

Select a precast concrete producer that has been in the business of producing precast concrete units similar to those specified for a minimum of 3 years. The precast concrete producer must maintain a permanent quality control department or retain an independent testing agency on a continuing basis.

1.3.2.2 Quality Control Procedures

Submit quality control procedures established by the precast manufacturer in accordance with NPCA QC Manual and ACPA QPC. Show that the following QC tests are performed as required and in accordance with the ASTM standards indicated.

1.3.2.2.1 Slump

Perform a slump test for each 150 cu yd of concrete produced, or once a day, whichever comes first. Perform slump tests in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M.

1.3.2.2.2 Temperature

Measure the temperature of fresh concrete when slump or air content tests are made and when compressive test specimens are made in accordance with ASTM C1064/C1064M.

1.3.2.2.3 Compressive Strength

Make at least four compressive strength specimens for each 150 cubic yards of concrete of each mix in accordance with the following Standards: ASTM C31/C31M, ASTM C192/C192M, ASTM C39/C39M.

1.3.2.2.4 Air Content

Perform tests for air content on air-entrained, wet-cast concrete for each 150 cu yd of concrete, but not less often than once each day when air-entrained concrete is used. Determine the air content in accordance with either ASTM C231/C231M or ASTM C173/C173M for normal weight aggregates and ASTM C173/C173M for lightweight aggregates.

1.3.2.2.5 Unit Weight

Perform tests for unit weight a minimum of once per week to verify the yield of batch mixes. Perform unit weight tests for each 100 cu yd of lightweight concrete in accordance with ASTM C138/C138M.

1.3.2.3 Inspection

The Contracting Officer may place an inspector in the plant when the units covered by this specification are being manufactured. The burden of payment for plant inspection will be clearly detailed in the specification. The precast concrete producer must give notice 14 days prior to the time the units will be available for plant inspection. Neither the exercise nor waiver of inspection at the plant will affect the Government's right to enforce contractual provisions after units are transported or erected.

1.3.2.4 Test Reports

Submit the following:

1.3.2.4.1 Material Certifications or Laboratory Test Reports

Include mill tests and all other test data, for portland cement, blended cement, pozzolans, ground granulated blast furnace slag, silica fume, aggregate, admixtures, and curing compound proposed for use on this project.

1.3.2.4.2 Mix Test

Submit reports showing that the mix has been successfully tested to produce concrete with the properties specified and will be suitable for the job conditions. Such tests may include compressive strength, flexural strength, plastic or hardened air content, freeze thaw durability, abrasion and absorption. Clearly detail in the specifications special tests for precast concrete or cast-in items.

1.3.2.4.3 Self-Consolidating Concrete

Submit sufficient documentation, when the use of self-consolidating concrete (SCC) is proposed, showing a minimum of 30-days production track records demonstrating that SCC is appropriate for casting of the product.

1.3.2.4.4 In-Plant QA/QC Inspection Reports

Submit inspection reports upon the request of the Contracting Officer.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.4.1 Delivery

Deliver precast units to the site in accordance with the delivery schedule to avoid excessive build-up of units in storage at the site. Upon delivery to the jobsite, all precast concrete units will be inspected by the Contracting Officer for quality and final acceptance.

1.4.2 Storage

Store units off the ground or in a manner that minimizes potential damage.

1.4.3 Handling

Handle, transport, and store products in a manner to minimize damage. Lifting devices or holes must be consistent with industry standards. Perform lifting with methods or devices intended for this purpose as indicated on shop drawings.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Furnish precast concrete units designed and fabricated by an experienced and acceptable precast concrete manufacturer who has been, for at least three years, regularly and continuously engaged in the manufacture of precast concrete work similar to that indicated on the drawings.

Coordinate precast work with the work of other trades. Below grade structures must comply with ASTM C858.

2.1.1 Standard Precast Units

Design standard precast concrete units to withstand indicated design load conditions in accordance with applicable industry design standards ACI 318, ASTM C857. Design must also consider stresses induced during handling, shipping and installation as to avoid product cracking or other handling damage. Indicate design loads for precast concrete units on the shop drawings. Submit drawings for standard precast concrete units furnished by the precast concrete producer for approval by the Contracting Officer. These drawings must demonstrate that the applicable industry design standards have been met. Include installation and construction information on shop drawings. Include details of steel reinforcement size and placement as well as supporting design calculations, if appropriate. Produce precast concrete units in accordance with the approved drawings. Submit cut sheets, for standard precast concrete units, showing conformance to project drawings and requirements, and to applicable industry design standards listed in this specification.

2.1.2 Custom-Made Precast Units

Submit design calculations for custom-made precast units, prepared and sealed by a registered professional engineer, for approval prior to fabrication. Include in the calculations the analysis of units for lifting stresses and the sizing of lifting devices. Submit drawings furnished by the precast concrete producer for approval by the Contracting Officer. Show on these drawings complete design, installation, and construction information in such detail as to enable the Contracting Officer to determine the adequacy of the proposed units for the intended purpose. Include details of steel reinforcement size and placement as well as supporting design calculations, if appropriate. Produce precast concrete units in accordance with the approved drawings.

2.1.3 Proprietary Precast Units

Products manufactured under franchise arrangements must conform to all the requirements specified by the franchiser. Items not included in the franchise specification, but included in this specification, must conform to the requirements in this specification. Submit standard plans or informative literature, for proprietary precast concrete units. Make available supporting calculations and design details upon request. Provide sufficient information as to demonstrate that such products will perform the intended task.

2.1.4 Joints and Sealants

Provide joints and sealants between adjacent units of the type and configuration indicated on shop drawings meeting specified design and performance requirements.

2.1.5 Concrete Mix Design

2.1.5.1 Concrete Mix Proportions

Base selection of proportions for concrete on the methodology presented in ACI 211.1 for normal weight concrete and ACI 211.2 for lightweight concrete. Develop the concrete proportions using the same type and brand

of cement, the same type and brand of pozzolan, the same type and gradation of aggregates, and the same type and brand of admixture that will be used in the manufacture of precast concrete units for the project. Do not use calcium chloride in precast concrete containing reinforcing steel or other embedded metal items. At a minimum of thirty days prior to precast concrete unit manufacturing, the precast concrete producer will submit a mix design and proportions for each strength and type of concrete that will be used. Furnish a complete list of materials, including quantity, type, brand and applicable data sheets for all mix design constituents as well as applicable reference specifications. The use of self-consolidating concrete is permitted, provided that mix design proportions and constituents meet the requirements of this specification.

2.1.5.2 Concrete Strength

Provide precast concrete units with a 28-day compressive strength (f'c) of 4000 psi.

2.1.5.3 Water-to-Cement Ratio

Where exposed to freezing and thawing, furnish concrete containing entrained air and with a water-cementitious ratio of 0.45 or less. Where not exposed to freezing, but required to have a low permeability, furnish concrete with a water-cementitious ratio of 0.48 or less. Where exposed to deicer salts, brackish water, or seawater, furnish concrete with a water-cementitious ratio of 0.40 or less, for corrosion protection.

2.1.5.4 Air Content

The air content of concrete that will be exposed to freezing conditions must be within the limits given below.

	AIR CONTENT PERCENT	
NOMINAL MAXIMUM AGGREGATE SIZE	EXPOSURE CLASS F1	EXPOSURE CLASSES F2 and F3
3/8 inch	6.0	7.5
1/2 inch	5.5	7.0
3/4 inch	5.0	6.0
1.0 inch	4.5	6.0
1.5 inch	4.5	5.5
Note: For specified compressive strengths greater than 5000 psi, air content may be reduced 1 percent		

2.1.5.5 Corrosion Control for Sanitary Sewer Systems

Follow design recommendations outlined in Chapter 7 of ACPA 01-102 or the ACPA 01-110 when hydrogen sulfide is indicated as a potential problem.

2.2 MATERIALS

Except as otherwise specified in the following paragraphs, conform material to Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

2.2.1 Material Sustainability Criteria

For products in this section, where applicable and to extent allowed by performance criteria, provide and document the following:

a. Recycled content for fly ash and pozzolan
b. Recycled content for Ground Iron Blast-Furnace Slag
c. Recycled content for Silica Fume
d. Recycled content for Synthetic Fiber Reinforcement
e. Recycled content for steel, 75 percent minimum

2.2.2 Pigments

Non-fading and lime-resistant

2.2.3 Reinforcement

2.2.3.1 Reinforcing Bars

a. Deformed Billet-steel: ASTM A615/A615M

b. Deformed Low-alloy steel: ASTM A706/A706M

2.2.3.2 Reinforcing Wire

a. Plain Wire: ASTM A1064/A1064M

b. Deformed Wire: ASTM A1064/A1064M

2.2.3.3 Welded Wire Reinforcement

a. Plain Wire: ASTM A1064/A1064M

b. Deformed Wire: ASTM A1064/A1064M

2.2.3.4 Epoxy Coated Reinforcement

a. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A775/A775M

b. Wires and Welded Wire: ASTM A884/A884M

2.2.3.5 Galvanized Reinforcement

Provide galvanized reinforcement conforming to ASTM A767/A767M.

2.2.4 Synthetic Fiber Reinforcement

Provide fiber reinforced concrete in accordance with ASTM C1116/C1116M Type III, synthetic fiber reinforced concrete, and as follows. Synthetic reinforcing fibers must be monofilament polypropylene fibers, with a minimum of 5 percent post-consumer recycled content, or a minimum of 20 percent post-industrial recycled content. Provide fibers that have a specific gravity of 0.9, a minimum tensile strength of 70 ksi, graded per manufacturer, and specifically manufactured to an optimum gradation for

use as concrete secondary reinforcement.

2.2.5 Inserts and Embedded Metal

All items embedded in concrete must be of the type required for the intended task, and meet the following standards.

a. Structural Steel Plates, Angles, etc.: ASTM A36/A36M

b. Hot-dipped Galvanized: ASTM A153/A153M

c. Proprietary Items: In accordance with manufacturers published literature

2.2.6 Accessories

Submit proper installation instructions and relevant product data for items including, but not limited to, sealants, gaskets, connectors, steps, cable racks and other items installed before or after delivery.

a. Rubber Gaskets for Circular Concrete Sewer Pipe and Culvert Pipe: ASTM C443.

b. External Sealing Bands for Noncircular Sewer, Storm Drain and Culvert Pipe: ASTM C877.

c. Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Manufactured Box Sections: ASTM C990.

d. Elastomeric Joint Sealants: ASTM C920

2.2.7 Pipe Entry Connectors

Pipe entry connectors must conform to ASTM C923 or ASTM C1478.

2.2.8 Grout

Nonshrink Grout must conform to ASTM C1107/C1107M. Cementitious grout must be a mixture of portland cement, sand, and water. Proportion one part cement to approximately 2.5 parts sand, with the amount of water based on placement method.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 FABRICATION AND PLACEMENT

Perform fabrication in accordance with NPCA QC Manual or ACPA QPC unless specified otherwise.

3.1.1 Forms

Use forms, for manufacturing precast concrete products, of the type and design consistent with industry standards and practices. They should be capable of consistently providing uniform products and dimensions. Construct forms so that the forces and vibrations to which the forms will be subjected can cause no product damage. Clean forms of concrete build-up after each use. Apply form release agents according to the manufacturers recommendations and do not allow to build up on the form casting surfaces.

3.1.2 Reinforcement

Follow applicable ASTM Standard or ACI 318 for placement and splicing. Fabricate cages of reinforcement either by tying the bars, wires or welded wire reinforcement into rigid assemblies or by welding, where permissible, in accordance with AWS D1.4/D1.4M. Position reinforcing as specified by the design and so that the concrete cover conforms to requirements. The tolerance on concrete cover must be one-third of that specified but not more than 1/2 inch. Provide concrete cover not less than 1/2 inch. Take positive means to assure that the reinforcement does not move significantly during the casting operations.

3.1.3 Embedded Items

Position embedded items at locations specified in the design documents. Perform welding in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M when necessary. Hold rigidly in place inserts, plates, weldments, lifting devices and other items to be imbedded in precast concrete products so that they do not move significantly during casting operations. Submit product data sheets and proper installation instruction for anchors, lifting inserts and other devices. Clearly indicate the products dimensions and safe working load.

3.1.4 Synthetic Fiber Reinforced Concrete

Add fiber reinforcement to the concrete mix at the batch plant in accordance with the applicable sections of ASTM C1116/C1116M and the recommendations of the manufacturer. Use a minimum of 1.5 pounds of fibers per cubic yard of concrete.

3.2 CONCRETE

3.2.1 Concrete Mixing

Mixing operations must produce batch-to-batch uniformity of strength, consistency, and appearance.

3.2.2 Concrete Placing

Deposit concrete into forms as near to its final location as practical. Keep the free fall of the concrete to a minimum. Consolidate concrete in such a manner that segregation of the concrete is minimized and honeycombed areas are kept to a minimum. Use vibrators to consolidate concrete with frequencies and amplitudes sufficient to produce well consolidated concrete.

3.2.2.1 Cold Weather Concreting

Perform cold weather concreting in accordance with ACI 306.1.

a. Provide adequate equipment for heating concrete materials and protecting concrete during freezing or near-freezing weather.

b. All concrete materials, reinforcement, forms, fillers, and ground with which concrete is to come in contact must be free from frost.

c. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice.

d. In cold weather the temperature of concrete at the time of placing

must not be below 45 degrees F. Discard concrete that freezes before its compressive strength reaches 500 psi.

3.2.2.2 Hot Weather Concreting

Follow recommendations for hot weather concreting in ACI 305R. During hot weather, give proper attention to constituents, production methods, handling, placing, protection, and curing to prevent excessive concrete temperatures or water evaporation that could impair required strength or serviceability of the member or structure. The temperature of concrete at the time of placing must not exceed 90 degrees F.

3.2.3 Concrete Curing

Commence curing immediately following the initial set and completion of surface finishing.

3.2.3.1 Curing by Moisture Retention

Prevent moisture evaporation from exposed surfaces until adequate strength for stripping is reached by one of the following methods:

a. Cover with polyethylene sheets a minimum of 6 mils thick in accordance with ASTM C171.

b. Cover with burlap or other absorptive material and keep continually moist.

c. Use a membrane-curing compound, conforming to ASTM C309 and applied at a rate not less than 200 square ft/gallon, or in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.

3.2.3.2 Curing with Heat and Moisture

Do not subject concrete to steam or hot air until after the concrete has attained its initial set. Apply steam, if used, within a suitable enclosure, which permits free circulation of the steam in accordance with CSA A23.4. If hot air is used for curing, take precautions to prevent moisture loss from the concrete. The temperature of the concrete must not be permitted to exceed 150 degrees F. These requirements do not apply to products cured with steam under pressure in an autoclave.

3.2.4 Surface Finish

Finish unformed surfaces of wet-cast precast concrete products as specified. If no finishing procedure is specified, finish such surfaces using a strike-off to level the concrete with the top of the form.

3.2.4.1 Formed Non-Architectural Surfaces

Cast surfaces against approved forms following industry practices in cleaning forms, designing concrete mixes, placing and curing concrete. Normal color variations, form joint marks, small surface holes caused by air bubbles, and minor chips and spalls will be accepted but no major imperfections, honeycombs or other major defects will be permitted.

3.2.4.2 Unformed Surfaces

Finish unformed surfaces with a vibrating screed, or by hand with a

float. Normal color variations, minor indentations, minor chips and spalls will be accepted. Major imperfections, honeycombs, or other major defects are not permitted.

3.2.4.3 Special Finishes

Troweled, broom or other finishes must be according to the requirements of project documents and performed in accordance with industry standards or supplier specifications. Submit finishes for approval when required by the project documents. The sample finishes must be approved prior to the start of production.

3.2.5 Stripping Products from Forms

Do not remove products from the forms until the concrete reaches the compressive strength for stripping required by the design. If no such requirement exists, products may be removed from the forms after the final set of concrete provided that stripping damage is minimal.

3.2.6 Patching and Repair

No repair is required to formed surfaces that are relatively free of air voids and honeycombed areas, unless the surfaces are required by the design to be finished.

3.2.6.1 Repairing Minor Defects

Defects that will not impair the functional use or expected life of a precast concrete product may be repaired by any method that does not impair the product.

3.2.6.2 Repairing Honeycombed Areas

When honeycombed areas are to be repaired, remove all loose material and cut back the areas into essentially horizontal or vertical planes to a depth at which coarse aggregate particles break under chipping rather than being dislodged. Use proprietary repair materials in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If a proprietary repair material is not used, saturate the area with water. Immediately prior to repair, the area should be damp, but free of excess water. Apply a cement-sand grout or an approved bonding agent to the chipped surfaces, followed immediately by consolidating an appropriate repair material into the cavity.

3.2.6.3 Repairing Major Defects

Evaluate, by qualified personnel, defects in precast concrete products which impair the functional use or the expected life of products to determine if repairs are feasible and, if so, to establish the repair procedure.

3.2.7 Shipping Products

Do not ship products until they are at least five days old, unless it can be shown that the concrete strength has reached at least 75 percent of the specified 28-day strength, or that damage will not result, impairing the performance of the product.

3.3 INSTALLATION

3.3.1 Site Access

It is the Contractor's responsibility to provide adequate access to the site to facilitate hauling, storage and proper handling of the precast concrete products.

3.3.2 General Requirements

a. Install precast concrete products to the lines and grades shown in the contract documents or otherwise specified.

b. Lift products by suitable lifting devices at points provided by the precast concrete producer.

c. Install products in accordance with the precast concrete producer's instructions. In the absence of such instructions, install underground utility structures in accordance with ASTM C891. Install pipe and manhole sections in accordance with the procedures outlined by the American Concrete Pipe Association.

d. Field modifications to the product will relieve the precast producer of liability even if such modifications result in the failure of the product.

3.3.3 Water Tightness

Where water tightness is a necessary performance characteristic of the precast concrete product's end use, watertight joints, connectors and inserts should be used to ensure the integrity of the entire system.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Site Tests

When water tightness testing is required for an underground product, use one of the following methods:

3.4.2 Vacuum Testing

Prior to backfill vacuum test system according to ASTM C1244.

3.4.3 Water Testing

Perform water testing according to the contract documents and precast concrete producer's recommendations.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 05 52 00

METAL RAILINGS
08/23

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 ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 314	(1990; R 2013) Standard Specification for Steel Anchor Bolts

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

AISC 325	(2017) Steel Construction Manual
AISC 326	(2009) Detailing for Steel Construction

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (ASCE)

ASCE 7-22	(2022; Supp 1 2023; Supp 2 2023) Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS A2.4	(2012) Standard Symbols for Welding, Brazing and Nondestructive Examination
AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2025) Structural Welding Code - Steel

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A53/A53M	(2024) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM C514	(2004; R 2020) Standard Specification for Nails for the Application of Gypsum Board
ASTM E488/E488M	(2022) Standard Test Methods for Strength of Anchors in Concrete Elements

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTURAL METAL MANUFACTURERS (NAAMM)

NAAMM AMP 521	(2001; R 2012) Pipe Railing Systems Manual

1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1.2.1 Preinstallation Meetings

Within 60 days of contract award, submit fabrication drawings to the Contracting Officer and the Engineer of Record for the following items:

Stainless steel railings and handrails a. Anchorage and fastening systems

Submit manufacturer's catalog data, including two copies of manufacturers specifications, load tables, dimension diagrams, and anchor details for the following items:

Masonry anchorage devices Stainless steel railings and handrails a. Anchorage and fastening systems

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. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for information only. When used, a code following the "G" classification identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fabrication Drawings; G,

SD-03 Product Data

Masonry Anchorage Devices; G,

Stainless steel Railings and Handrails; G,

SD-05 Design Data

Design Calculations For Steel Connections; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Welding Inspections; G

Mill Test Reports; G

SD-07 Certificates

Welder Qualification; G,

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Installation Instructions

1.4 QUALITY CONTROL

1.4.1 Welding Procedures

Submit results of welding inspections testing in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M by an approved testing laboratory at the Contractor's expense. Provide laboratory welding inspection results to Contracting Officer.

1.4.2 Welder Qualification

Submit certified welder qualification by tests in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M, or under an equivalent approved qualification test. In addition, perform tests on test pieces in positions and with clearances equivalent to those actually encountered. If a test weld fails to meet requirements, conduct an immediate retest of two test welds and ensure that each test weld passes. Failure in the immediate retest will require that the welder be retested after further practice or training and make a complete set of test welds.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Fabrication Drawing Requirements

Submit fabrication drawings for approval prior to fabrication. Prepare in accordance with AISC 325, AISC 326, ASCE 7-22, and State of New York Building Code. Fabrication drawings will not be reproductions of contract drawings. Include complete information for the fabrication and erection of the structure's components, including the location, type, and size of bolts, welds, member sizes and lengths, connection details, blocks, copes, and cuts. Use AWS A2.4 standard welding symbols. Clearly highlight any deviations from the details shown on the contract drawings highlighted on the fabrication drawings. Explain the reasons for any deviations from the contract drawings.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FABRICATION

Preassemble items in the shop to the greatest extent possible. Disassemble units only to the extent necessary for shipping and handling. Clearly mark units for reassembly and coordinated installation.

For the fabrication of work exposed to view, use only materials that are smooth and free of surface blemishes, including pitting, seam marks, roller marks, rolled trade names, and roughness. Remove blemishes by grinding, or by welding and grinding, before cleaning, treating, and applying surface finishes, including zinc coatings.

Provide railing and handrail detail plans and elevations at not less than 1 inch to 1 foot. Provide details of sections and connections at not less than 3 inches to 1 foot. Also detail setting drawings, diagrams, templates for installation of anchorages, including concrete inserts, anchor bolts, and miscellaneous metal items having integral anchors.

Use materials of size and thicknesses indicated or, if not indicated, of

the size and thickness necessary to produce adequate strength and durability in the finished product for its intended use. Work the materials to the dimensions indicated on approved detail drawings, using proven details of fabrication and support. Use the type of materials indicated or specified for the various components of work.

Form exposed work true to line and level, with accurate angles and surfaces and straight sharp edges. Ensure that all exposed edges are eased to a radius of approximately 1/32 inch. Bend metal corners to the smallest radius possible without causing grain separation or otherwise impairing the work.

Weld corners and seams continuously and in accordance with the recommendations of AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Grind exposed welds smooth and flush to match and blend with adjoining surfaces.

Form the exposed connections with hairline joints that are flush and smooth, using concealed fasteners wherever possible. Use exposed fasteners of the type indicated or, if not indicated, use countersunk Phillips flathead screws or bolts.

Provide anchorage of the type indicated and coordinated with the supporting structure. Fabricate anchoring devices and space as indicated and as required to provide adequate support for the intended use of the work.

Use hot-rolled steel bars for work fabricated from bar stock unless work is indicated or specified to be fabricated from cold-finished or cold-rolled stock.

2.1.1 Stainless Steel Handrails

Fabricate joint posts, rail, and corners by one of the following methods:

a. Flush-type rail fittings of commercial standard, welded and ground smooth, with railing splice locks secured with 3/8 inch hexagonal-recessed-head setscrews.

b. Mitered and welded joints made by fitting post to top rail and intermediate rail to post, mitering corners, groove-welding joints, and grinding smooth. Butt railing splices and reinforce them by a tight-fitting interior sleeve not less than 6 inches long.

c. Railings may be bent at corners in lieu of jointing, provided that bends are made in suitable jigs and the pipe is not crushed.

2.2 COMPONENTS

2.2.1 Masonry Anchorage Devices

Provide masonry anchorage devices consisting of expansion shields complying with AASHTO M 314, ASTM E488/E488M and ASTM C514 as follows:

Provide bolt anchor expansion shields for lag bolts; zinc-alloy, long-shield anchor class, Group II, Type 1, Class 1.

2.2.2 Stainless steel Railings And Handrails

Design handrails to resist a concentrated load of 200 lb in any direction at any point of the top of the rail or 50 lb per foot applied horizontally to the top of the rail, whichever is more severe. NAAMM AMP 521, provide the same size rail and post. Provide pipe collars of the same material and finish as the handrail and posts.

2.2.2.1 Stainless steel Handrails

Provide stainless steel handrails, including inserts in concrete, steel pipe conforming to ASTM A53/A53M . Provide steel railings of 2 inch nominal size,brushed stainless steel factory finish..

Provide kickplates between railing posts where indicated, and consisting of 1/8 inch steel flat bars not less than 6 inches high. Secure kickplates as indicated.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Adjust stair railings and handrails before securing in place in order to ensure proper matching at butting joints and correct alignment throughout their length. Space posts not more than 3 feet on center. Plumb posts in each direction. Secure posts and rail ends to building construction as follows:

Secure handrails to walls by means of wall brackets and wall return fitting at handrail ends. Provide brackets of malleable iron castings, with not less than 3 inch projection from the finished wall surface to the center of the pipe, drilled to receive one 3/8 inch bolt. Locate brackets not more than 60 inches on center. Provide wall return fittings of cast iron castings, flush type, with the same projection as that specified for wall brackets. Secure wall brackets and wall return fittings to building construction as follows:

a. For concrete and solid masonry anchorage, use bolt anchor expansion shields and lag bolts.

Install toe boards and brackets where indicated. Make splices, where required, at expansion joints. Install removable sections as indicated.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Submit manufacturer's installation instructions for the following products to be used in the fabrication of stair railing and hand rail work:

Masonry anchorage devices Stainless steel railings and handrails Provide complete, detailed fabrication and installation drawings for all iron and steel hardware, and for all steel shapes, plates, bars, and strips used in accordance with the design specifications cited in this section.

3.2.1 Steel Handrail

Install handrail by means of masonry with expansion shields and bolts or toggle bolts. Secure rail ends by steel pipe flanges anchored by expansion shields and bolts.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.3.1 Field Welding

Ensure that procedures of manual shielded metal arc welding, appearance and quality of welds made, and methods used in correcting welding work comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 06 10 00

ROUGH CARPENTRY
08/16, CHG 2: 11/18

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.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF TIMBER CONSTRUCTION (AITC)

AITC 111	(2005) Recommended Practice for Protection of Structural Glued Laminated Timber During Transit, Storage and Erection
AITC TCM	(2012) Timber Construction Manual, 5th Edition
ANSI/AITC A190.1	(2007) American National Standard, Structural Glued Laminated Timber

AMERICAN LUMBER STANDARDS COMMITTEE (ALSC)

ALSC PS 20	(2021) American Softwood Lumber Standard

AMERICAN RAILWAY ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY ASSOCIATION (AREMA)

AREMA Eng Man	(2023) Manual for Railway Engineering

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B18.2.1	(2012; R 2021) Square, Hex, Heavy Hex, and Askew Head Bolts and Hex, Heavy Hex, Hex Flange, Lobed Head, and Lag 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 B18.5.2.1M	(2006; R 2011) Metric Round Head Short Square Neck Bolts
ASME B18.5.2.2M	(1982; R 2010) Metric Round Head Square Neck Bolts
ASME B18.6.1	(2016) Wood Screws (Inch Series)

AMERICAN WOOD COUNCIL (AWC)

AWC NDS	(2018) National Design Specification (NDS) for Wood Construction

AWC WFCM	(2012) Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

AMERICAN WOOD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AWPA)

AWPA M2	(2019) Standard for the Inspection of Preservative Treated Wood Products for Industrial Use
AWPA M6	(2024) Brands Used on Preservative Treated Materials

APA - THE ENGINEERED WOOD ASSOCIATION (APA)

APA E30	(2016) Engineered Wood Construction Guide
APA E445	(2002) Performance Standards and Qualification Policy for Structural-Use Panels (APA PRP-108)
APA EWS R540	(2013) Builder Tips: Proper Storage and Handling of Glulam Beams
APA EWS T300	(2007) Technical Note: Glulam Connection Details
APA F405	(19) Product Guide: Performance Rated Panels
APA L870	(2010) Voluntary Product Standard, PS 1-09, Structural Plywood
APA S350	(2019) PS 2-18, Performance Standard for Wood-Based Structural-Use Panels

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A153/A153M	(2023) 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 A653/A653M	(2023) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM C208	(2022) Standard Specification for Cellulosic Fiber Insulating Board
ASTM C1136	(2023) Standard Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation
ASTM C1396/C1396M	(2017) Standard Specification for Gypsum Board

ASTM D198	(2015) Standard Test Methods of Static Tests of Lumber in Structural Sizes
ASTM D696	(2016) Standard Test Method for Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion of Plastics Between -30 degrees C and 30 degrees C With a Vitreous Silica Dilatometer
ASTM D2344/D2344M	(2016) Standard Test Method for Short-Beam Strength of Polymer Matrix Composite Materials and Their Laminates
ASTM D2898	(2010; R 2017) Standard Practice for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing
ASTM D3498	(2019a) Standard Specification for Adhesives for Field-Gluing Wood Structural Panels (Plywood or Oriented Stand Board) to Wood Based Floor System Framing
ASTM D6108	(2013) Standard Test Method for Compressive Properties of Plastic Lumber and Shapes
ASTM D6109	(2013) Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastic Lumber and Related Products
ASTM D6111	(2013a) Standard Test Method for Bulk Density and Specific Gravity of Plastic Lumber and Shapes by Displacement
ASTM D6112	(2013) Compressive and Flexural Creep and Creep-Rupture of Plastic Lumber and Shapes
ASTM D6117	(2016) Standard Test Methods for Mechanical Fasteners in Plastic Lumber and Shapes
ASTM E96/E96M	(2024) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials
ASTM F547	(2017) Standard Terminology of Nails for Use with Wood and Wood-Base Materials
ASTM F1667/F1667M	(2021a) Standard Specification for Driven Fasteners: Nails, Spikes, and Staples

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD (CARB)

CARB 93120	(2007) Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) to Reduce Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2017; Version 1.2) Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers

COMPOSITE PANEL ASSOCIATION (CPA)

ANSI/CPA A135.4	(2012; R2020) Basic Hardboard

FM GLOBAL (FM)

FM 4435	(2017) Roof Perimeter Flashing

GREEN SEAL (GS)

GS-36	(2013) Adhesives for Commercial Use

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC IBC	(2024) International Building Code

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION (NHLA)

NHLA Rules	(2023) Rules for the Measurement & Inspection of Hardwood & Cypress

NORTHEASTERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NELMA)

NELMA Grading Rules	(2021) Standard Grading Rules for Northeastern Lumber

REDWOOD INSPECTION SERVICE (RIS) OF THE WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION (WWPA)

RIS Grade Use	(2019) California Redwood Lumber Grades and Uses

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (SCMA)

SCMA Spec	(1986; Supple. No. 1, Aug 1993) Standard Specifications for Grades of Southern Cypress

SOUTHERN PINE INSPECTION BUREAU (SPIB)

SPIB 1003	(2021) Standard Grading Rules for Southern Pine Lumber

TRUSS PLATE INSTITUTE (TPI)

TPI 1	(2022) National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction

TPI HIB	(1991) Commentary and Recommendations for Handling, Installing and Bracing Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)

DOC/NIST PS58	(1973) Basic Hardboard (ANSI A135.4)

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

CID A-A-1923	(Rev A; Notice 1; Notice 2; Notice 3; Notice 4) Shield, Expansion (Lag, Machine and Externally Threaded Wedge Bolt Anchors)
CID A-A-1924	(Rev A; Notice 3) Shield, Expansion (Self Drilling Tubular Expansion Shell Bolt Anchors
CID A-A-1925	(Rev A; Notice 1; Notice 2; Notice 3; Notice 4) Shield Expansion (Nail Anchors)
FS UU-B-790	(Rev A; Notice 2) Building Paper Vegetable Fiber: (Kraft, Waterproofed, Water Repellent and Fire Resistant)

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

40 CFR 770	Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

WEST COAST LUMBER INSPECTION BUREAU (WCLIB)

WCLIB 17	(2015; R 2018) Standard Grading Rules for West Coast Lumber

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION (WWPA)

WWPA G-5	(2021) Western Lumber Grading Rules

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Structural Glued Laminated Members; G

Fabricated Structural Members; G

Modifications of Structural Members; G

Drawings of structural laminated members, fabricated wood trusses, engineered wood joists and rafters, and other fabricated structural members indicating materials, shop fabrication, and field erection details; including methods of fastening.

Nailers and Nailing Strips; G

Drawings of field erection details, including materials and methods of fastening nailers in conformance with Factory Mutual wind uplift rated systems specified in other Sections of these specifications.

SD-03 Product Data

Underlayment

Plastic Lumber

Fiberboard Wall Sheathing

Cellulose Honeycomb Panels

Fire-retardant Treatment

Structural-use and OSB Panels

Oriented Strand Board

Adhesives

SD-05 Design Data

Modifications of Structural Members; G

Design analysis and calculations showing design criteria used to accomplish the applicable analysis.

SD-06 Test Reports

Preservative-treated Lumber and Plywood

SD-07 Certificates

Preservative Treatment

Indoor Air Quality for Particleboard Underlayment; S

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Take-back Program

Include contact information, summary of procedures, and the limitations and conditions applicable to the project. Indicate manufacturer's commitment to reclaim materials for recycling or reuse.

1.3 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver materials to the site in an undamaged condition. Store, protect,

handle, and install prefabricated structural elements in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and as specified. Store materials off the ground to provide proper ventilation, with drainage to avoid standing water, and protection against ground moisture and dampness. Store materials with a moisture barrier at both the ground level and as a cover forming a well ventilated enclosure. Store wood I-beams and glue-laminated beams and joists on edge. Adhere to requirements for stacking, lifting, bracing, cutting, notching, and special fastening requirements. Handle and store laminated timber in accordance with AITC 111 or APA EWS R540. Do not use materials that have visible moisture or biological growth. Remove defective and damaged materials and provide new materials. Store separated reusable wood waste convenient to cutting station and area of work.

1.4 GRADING AND MARKING

1.4.1 Lumber

Mark each piece of framing and board lumber or each bundle of small pieces of lumber with the grade mark of a recognized association or independent inspection agency. Such association or agency must be certified by the Board of Review, American Lumber Standards Committee, to grade the species used. Surfaces that are to be exposed to view must not bear grademarks, stamps, or any type of identifying mark. Hammer marking will be permitted on timbers when all surfaces will be exposed to view.

1.4.2 Structural Glued Laminated Timber

Mark each member with the mark of a recognized association or independent inspection agency that maintains continuing control over the quality of structural glued laminated timber products. The marking must indicate compliance with ANSI/AITC A190.1 and must include all identification information required by ANSI/AITC A190.1. Structurally end-jointed lumber must also be certified and grade marked in accordance with ANSI/AITC A190.1.

1.4.3 Plywood

Mark each sheet with the mark of a recognized association or independent inspection agency that maintains continuing control over the quality of the plywood. The mark must identify the plywood by species group or span rating, exposure durability classification, grade, and compliance with APA L870. Surfaces that are to be exposed to view must not bear grademarks or other types of identifying marks.

1.4.4 Structural-Use and OSB Panels

Mark each panel with the mark of a recognized association or independent inspection agency that maintains continuing control over the quality of the panel. The mark must indicate end use, span rating, and exposure durability classification. Oriented Strand Board (OSB), APA F405.

1.4.5 Preservative-Treated Lumber and Plywood

The Contractor is responsible for the quality of treated wood products. Each treated piece must be inspected in accordance with AWPA M2 and permanently marked or branded, by the producer, in accordance with AWPA M6. The Contractor must provide Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) with the inspection report of an approved independent inspection agency that offered products comply with applicable AWPA Standards. The

appropriate Quality Mark on each piece will be accepted, in lieu of inspection reports, as evidence of compliance with applicable AWPA treatment standards.

1.4.6 Fire-Retardant Treated Lumber

Mark each piece in accordance with AWPA M6, except pieces that are to be natural or transparent finished. In addition, exterior fire-retardant lumber must be distinguished by a permanent penetrating blue stain. Labels of a nationally recognized independent testing agency will be accepted as evidence of conformance to the fire-retardant requirements of AWPA M6.

1.4.7 Hardboard, Gypsum Board, and Fiberboard

Mark each sheet or bundle to identify the standard under which the material is produced and the producer.

1.5 SIZES AND SURFACING

ALSC PS 20 for dressed sizes of yard and structural lumber. Lumber must be surfaced four sides. Size references, unless otherwise specified, are nominal sizes, and actual sizes must be within manufacturing tolerances allowed by the standard under which the product is produced. Other measurements are IP or SI standard.

1.6 MOISTURE CONTENT

Air-dry or kiln-dry lumber. Kiln-dry treated lumber after treatment. Maximum moisture content of wood products must be as follows at the time of delivery to the job site:

a. Framing lumber and board, 19 percent maximum

b. Timbers 5 inches and thicker, 25 percent maximum

c. Roof planking, 15 percent maximum

d. Materials other than lumber; moisture content must be in accordance with standard under which the product is produced

1.7 PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT

a. 0.25 pcf intended for above ground use.

b. 0.40 pcf intended for ground contact and fresh water use. 0.60 pcf intended for Ammoniacal Copper Quaternary Compound (ACQ)-treated foundations. 0.80 to 1.00 pcf intended for ACQ-treated pilings. All wood must be air or kiln dried after treatment. Specific treatments must be verified by the report of an approved independent inspection agency, or the AWPA Quality Mark on each piece. Do not incise surfaces of lumber that will be exposed. Brush coat areas that are cut or drilled after treatment with either the same preservative used in the treatment or with a 2 percent copper naphthenate solution. All lumber and woodwork must be preservative treated. Plastic lumber must not be preservative treated. The following items must be preservative treated:

(1) Wood framing, woodwork, and plywood up to and including the

subflooring at the first-floor level of structures having crawl spaces when the bottoms of such items are 24 inches or less from the earth underneath.

(2) Wood members that are in contact with water.

(3) Exterior wood steps, platforms, and railings; and all wood framing of open, roofed structures.

(4) Wood sills, soles, plates, furring, and sleepers that are less than 24 inches from the ground, furring and nailers that are set into or in contact with concrete or masonry.

(5) Nailers, edge strips, crickets, curbs, and cants for roof decks.

1.8 FIRE-RETARDANT TREATMENT

Fire-retardant treated wood must be pressure treated Treatment and performance inspection must be by an independent and qualified testing agency that establishes performance ratings. Each piece or bundle of treated material must bear identification of the testing agency to indicate performance in accordance with such rating. Treated materials to be exposed to rain wetting must be subjected to an accelerated weathering technique in accordance with ASTM D2898 prior to being tested. Such items which will not be inside a building, and such items which will be exposed to heat or high humidity, must receive exterior fire-retardant treatment. Fire-retardant-treated wood products must be free of halogens, sulfates, ammonium phosphate, and formaldehyde. Items to be treated include the following:

1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.9.1 Drawing Requirements

For fabricated structural members, trusses, qlu-lam members, indicate materials, details of construction, methods of fastening, and erection details. Include reference to design criteria used and manufacturers design calculations. Submit drawings for all proposed modifications of structural members. Do not proceed with modifications until the submittal has been approved.

1.9.2 Data Required

Submit calculations and drawings for all proposed modifications of structural members. Do not proceed with modifications until the submittal has been approved.

1.10 CERTIFICATIONS

1.10.1 Indoor Air Quality Certifications

Submit required indoor air quality certifications in one submittal package.

1.10.1.1 Adhesives and Sealants

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party programs that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product

certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

1.10.1.2 Composite Wood, Wood Structural Panel and Agrifiber Products

For purposes of this specification, composite wood and agrifiber products include particleboard, medium density fiberboard (MDF), strawboard, panel substrates, and door cores. Provide products certified to meet requirements of both 40 CFR 770 and CARB 93120. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Virgin Lumber

Lumber fabricated from old growth timber is not permitted. Avoid companies who buy, sell, or use old growth timber in their operations, when possible.

2.1.2 Natural Decay- and Insect-Resistant Wood

An occasional piece with corner sapwood is permitted if 90 percent or more of the width of each side on which the sapwood occurs is heartwood. The primary species to use on this project is redwood, .

2.1.3 Plastic Lumber

HDPE lumber must contain a minimum of 90 percent total recycled content. Mixed plastics and cellulose lumber must contain a minimum of 100 percent total recovered materials content, with a minimum of 50 percent post-consumer recycled content. HDPE/fiberglass lumber must contain a minimum of 95 percent total recovered materials content with a minimum of 75 percent post-consumer recycled content. Other mixed resin lumber must contain a minimum of 95 percent total recovered materials content with a minimum of 50 percent post-consumer recycled content. Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for plastic lumber.

2.1.3.1 Shear Parallel to Length

Maximum 1,000 psi in accordance with ASTM D2344/D2344M.

2.1.3.2 Density

ASTM D6111.

2.1.3.3 Compressive Strength

a. Secant Modulus: Minimum 70,000 psi in accordance with ASTM D6108.

b. Stress at 3 percent strain: Minimum 1,500 psi in accordance with ASTM D6108.

c. Compression Parallel to Grain: Minimum 3,000 psi in accordance with ASTM D6112.

d. Compression Perpendicular to Grain: Minimum 1,000 psi in accordance with ASTM D6112.

2.1.3.4 Flexural Strength

Minimum 2,000 psi in accordance with ASTM D6109.

2.1.3.5 Tensile Strength

Minimum 1,250 psi in accordance with ASTM D198.

2.1.3.6 Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

Maximum 0.000080 in/in/degree F in accordance with ASTM D696.

2.1.3.7 Screw Withdrawal

350 lbs in accordance with ASTM D6117.

2.1.3.8 Nail Withdrawal

150 lbs in accordance with ASTM D6117.

2.2 LUMBER

2.2.1 Framing Lumber

Framing lumber such as studs, plates, caps, collar beams, cant strips, bucks, sleepers, nailing strips, and nailers and board lumber such as subflooring and wall and roof sheathing must be one of the species listed in the table below. Minimum grade of species must be as listed.

Table of Grades for Framing and Board Lumber			
Grading Rules	Species	Framing	Board Lumber
WWPA G-5 standard grading rules	Aspen, Douglas Fir-Larch, Douglas Fir South, Engelmann Spruce-Lodgepole Pine, Engelmann Spruce, Hem-Fir, Idaho White Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Mountain Hemlock, Mountain Hemlock-Hem-Fir, Ponderosa Pine-Sugar Pine, Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine, Subalpine Fir, White Woods, Western Woods, Western Cedars, Western Hemlock	All Species: Standard Light Framing or No. 3 Structural Light Framing (Stud Grade for 2x4 nominal size, 10 feet and shorter)	All Species: No. 3 Common
WCLIB 17 standard grading rules	Douglas Fir-Larch, Hem-Fir, Mountain Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, Western Cedars, Western Hemlock	All Species: Standard Light Framing or No. 3 Structural Light Framing (Stud Grade for 2x4 nominal size, 10 feet and shorter)	All Species: Standard

Table of Grades for Framing and Board Lumber			
Grading Rules	Species	Framing	Board Lumber
SPIB 1003 standard grading rules	Southern Pine	All Species: Standard Light Framing or No. 3 Structural Light Framing (Stud Grade for 2x4 nominal size, 10 feet and shorter)	No. 2 Boards
SCMA Spec standard specifications	Cypress	No. 2 Common	No. 2 Common
NELMA Grading Rules standard grading rules	Balsam Fir, Eastern Hemlock-Tamarack, Eastern Spruce, Eastern White Pine, Northern Pine, Northern Pine-Cedar	All Species: Standard Light Framing or No. 3 Structural Light Framing (Stud Grade for 2x4 nominal size, 10 feet and shorter)	All Species: No. 3 Common except Standard for Eastern White and Northern Pine
RIS Grade Use standard specifications	Redwood	All Species: Standard Light Framing or No. 3 Structural Light Framing (Stud Grade for 2x4 nominal size, 10 feet and shorter)	Construction Heart

Table of Grades for Framing and Board Lumber			
Grading Rules	Species	Framing	Board Lumber
NHLA Rules rules for the measurement and inspection of hardwood and cypress lumber	Cypress	No. 2 Dimension	No. 2 Common

2.3 PLYWOOD, STRUCTURAL-USE, AND ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) PANELS

APA L870, APA S350, APA E445, and APA F405 respectively.

2.3.1 Subflooring

2.3.1.1 Plywood

C-D Grade, Exposure 1 durability classification, Span rating of 24/16 or greater.

2.3.1.2 Structural-Use and OSB Panels

Sheathing grade with durability equivalent to Exposure 1, Span Rating of 32/16 or greater. OSB, APA E445, Rated Sturd-I-Floor.

2.3.2 Combination Subfloor-Underlayment

2.3.2.1 Plywood

Underlayment Grade, Exposure 1. Minimum thickness must be as listed below .

Support Spacing	Underlayment Minimum Thickness
16 inches	1/2 inch for Group 1 species
	19/32 inch for Group 2 and 3 species
	23/32 inch for Group 4 species
24 inches	23/32 inch for Group 1 species
	7/8 inch for Group 2 and 3 species
	1 inch for Group 4 species

2.3.2.2 Structural-Use Panel

Combination subfloor-underlayment grade with durability equivalent to

Interior plywood with Exterior glue (Exposure 1) , Span Rating of 16 or greater.

2.3.3 Wall Sheathing

2.3.3.1 Plywood

C-D Grade, Exposure 1, and a minimum thickness of 1/2 inch.

2.3.3.2 Structural-Use and OSB Panels

Sheathing grade with durability equivalent to Exposure 1, Span Rating of 16/0 or greater. OSB, APA Rated Sheathing. OSB must be a phenolic-glued board.

2.3.4 Roof Sheathing

2.3.4.1 Plywood

C-D Grade, Exposure 1, with an Identification Index of not less than 24/0 . Provide exterior grade material with phenol resin for all applications.

2.3.4.2 Structural-Use Panel

Sheathing grade with durability equivalent to Exposure 1, Span Rating of 24/0 or greater.

2.4 UNDERLAYMENT

Underlayment must conform to one of the following:

2.4.1 Hardboard

ANSI/CPA A135.4 service class, sanded one side, 1/4 inch thick, 4 feet wide.

2.4.2 Plywood

Plywood must conform to APA L870, underlayment grade with exterior glue, or C-C (Plugged) exterior grade 11/32 inch thick, 4 feet wide.

2.4.3 Oriented Strand Board

OSB underlayment grade 0.225 inch.

2.4.4 Fiberboard

Use structural fiberboard, minimum 80 percent recycled newspaper. Products must contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins. For products located on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system), provide certification of indoor air quality for fiberboard underlayment.

2.5 OTHER MATERIALS

2.5.1 Hardboard Underlayment

DOC/NIST PS58, service class, sanded on one side, 1/4 inch thick 4 feet wide.

2.5.2 Fiberboard Wall Sheathing

ASTM C208, 2 feet wide by 1/2 inch thick for supports 16 inches (o.c.) or 4 feet wide by 1/2 inch thick for supports 16 inches o.c. , except only 4 feet wide by 1/2 inch thick sheathing over supports at 16 inches o.c. may be applied without corner bracing of framing. Sheathing must be asphalt impregnated or asphalt coated to render the sheathing water resistant but vapor permeable. Structural fiberboard must contain a minimum of 80 percent recycled content. Non-structural fiberboard must contain a minimum of 100 percent post-consumer recycled content. Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for fiberboard wall sheathing. Products must contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins. For products located on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system), provide certification of indoor air quality for fiberboard wall sheathing.

2.5.3 Gypsum Wall Sheathing

ASTM C1396/C1396M, 1/2 inch thick fire retardant (Type X) 5/8 inch thick; 4 feet wide with square edge for supports 16 inches o.c. with or without corner bracing of framing ; 2 feet wide with V-tongue and groove (T&G) edge for supports 16 inches o.c. with corner bracing of framing.

2.5.4 Foil-Faced Insulative Sheathing

Wood fiber core, chemically treated for water resistance, with aluminum foil laminated under pressure to both sides with water-resistant adhesive; 48 inches or 48 3/4 inches wide; 0.078 inch thick when used with corner bracing, 0.115 inch thick with studs up to 16 inches o.c. without corner bracing, or 0.137 inch thick with studs up to 24 inches o.c. without corner bracing. The sheathing and installation must have been accepted by ICC as conforming to ICC IBC. The sheathing alone must have a thermal resistance value (R value) of not less than 0.20.

2.5.5 Building Paper

FS UU-B-790, Type I, Grade D, Style 1.

2.5.6 Trussed Rafters

Metal plate connected trusses designed in accordance with TPI 1 and TPI HIB and fabricated in accordance with TPI 1.

2.5.7 Trussed Joists

Metal plate connected parallel chord wood trusses designed and fabricated in accordance with TPI 1.

2.5.8 Miscellaneous Wood Members

2.5.8.1 Nonstress Graded Members

Members must include bridging, corner bracing, furring, grounds, and nailing strips. Members must be in accordance with TABLE I for the species used. Sizes must be as follows unless otherwise shown:

Member	Size inch
Bridging	1 x 3 or 1 x 4 for use between members 2 x 12 and smaller; 2 x 4 for use between members larger than 2 x 12.
Corner bracing	1 x 4.
Furring	1 x 2
Grounds	Plaster thickness by 38.
Nailing strips	1 x 3 or 1 x 4 when used as shingle base or interior finish, otherwise 2 inch stock.

2.5.8.2 Wood Bumpers

AREMA Eng Man, Industrial grade cross ties

2.5.8.3 Sill Plates

Sill plates must be standard or number 2 grade.

2.5.8.4 Blocking

Blocking must be standard or number 2 grade.

2.5.8.5 Rough Bucks and Frames

Rough bucks and frames must be straight standard or number 2 grade.

2.5.9 Adhesives

Comply with applicable regulations regarding toxic and hazardous materials and as specified. Provide non-aerosol adhesive products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 meeting either emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type) or VOC content requirements of GS-36. Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for non-aerosol adhesives applied on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system). Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for aerosol adhesives used on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system).

2.6 ROUGH HARDWARE

Unless otherwise indicated or specified, rough hardware must be of the type and size necessary for the project requirements. Sizes, types, and spacing of fastenings of manufactured building materials must be as recommended by the product manufacturer unless otherwise indicated or specified. Rough hardware exposed to the weather or embedded in or in contact with preservative treated wood, exterior masonry, or concrete

walls or slabs must be hot-dip zinc-coated in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M.

2.6.1 Bolts, Nuts, Studs, and Rivets

ASME B18.2.1, ASME B18.5.2.1M, ASME B18.5.2.2M and ASME B18.2.2.

2.6.2 Anchor Bolts

ASTM A307, size as indicated, complete with nuts and washers.

2.6.3 Expansion Shields

CID A-A-1923, CID A-A-1924, and CID A-A-1925. Except as shown otherwise, maximum size of devices must be 3/8 inch.

2.6.4 Lag Screws and Lag Bolts

ASME B18.2.1.

2.6.5 Wood Screws

ASME B18.6.1.

2.6.6 Nails and Staples

ASTM F547, size and type best suited for purpose; staples must be as recommended by the manufacturer of the materials to be joined. For sheathing and subflooring, length of nails must be sufficient to extend 1 inch into supports. In general, 8-penny or larger nails must be used for nailing through 1 inch thick lumber and for toe nailing 2 inch thick lumber; 16-penny or larger nails must be used for nailing through 2 inch thick lumber. Nails used with treated lumber and sheathing must be hot-dipped galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M. Nailing must be in accordance with the recommended nailing schedule contained in AWC WFCM. Where detailed nailing requirements are not specified, nail size and spacing must be sufficient to develop an adequate strength for the connection. The connection's strength must be verified against the nail capacity tables in AWC NDS. Reasonable judgment backed by experience must ensure that the designed connection will not cause the wood to split. If a load situation exceeds a reasonable limit for nails, a specialized connector must be used.

2.6.7 Wire Nails

ASTM F1667/F1667M.

2.6.8 Timber Connectors

Unless otherwise specified, timber connectors must be in accordance with TPI 1, APA EWS T300 or AITC TCM.

2.6.9 Clip Angles

Steel, 3/16 inch thick, size best suited for intended use; or zinc-coated steel or iron commercial clips designed for connecting wood members.

2.6.10 Joist Hangers

Steel or iron, zinc coated, sized to fit the supported member, of sufficient strength to develop the full strength of the supported member in accordance with ICC IBC, and furnished complete with any special nails required.

2.6.11 Tie Straps

For joists supported by the lower flange of steel beams, provide 1/8 by 1-1/2 inch steel strap, 2 feet long .

2.6.12 Joist Anchors

For joists supported by masonry walls, provide anchors 3/16 by 1 1/2 inch steel tee or strap, bent and of length to provide 4 inches embedment into wall and 12 inches along joist except as indicated otherwise. For joists parallel to masonry or concrete walls, provide anchors 1/4 by 1-1/4 inch minimum cross-sectional area, steel strap, length as necessary to extend over top of first three joists and into wall 4 inches, and with wall end of bend or pin type .

2.6.13 Door Buck Anchors

Metal anchors, 1/8 by 1-1/4 inch steel, 12 inches long, with ends bent 2 inches . Anchors must be screwed to the backs of bucks and built into masonry or concrete. Locate 8 inches above sills and below heads and not more than 24 inches intermediately between.

2.6.14 Metal Bridging

Where not indicated or specified otherwise, No. 16 U.S. Standard gage, cadmium-plated or zinc-coated.

2.6.15 Toothed Rings and Shear Plates

AWC NDS.

2.6.16 Beam Anchors

Steel U-shaped strap anchors 1/4 inch thick by 1-1/2 inches wide , except as indicated otherwise.

2.6.17 Metal Framing Anchors

Construct anchors to the configuration shown using hot dip zinc-coated steel conforming to ASTM A653/A653M, G90. Except where otherwise shown, Steel must be not lighter than 18 gage. Special nails supplied by the manufacturer must be used for all nailing.

2.6.18 Panel Edge Clips

Extruded aluminum or galvanized steel, H-shaped clips to prevent differential deflection of roof sheathing.

2.7 AIR INFILTRATION BARRIER

Air infiltration barrier must be building paper meeting the requirements of ASTM C1136, Type IV, style optional or a tear and puncture resistant

olefin building wrap (polyethylene or polypropylene) with a moisture vapor transmission rate of 125 g per square meter per 24 hours in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M, Desiccant Method at 23 degrees C or with a moisture vapor transmission rate of 670 g per square meter per 24 hours in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M, Water Method at 23 degrees C.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Do not install building construction materials that show visual evidence of biological growth.

Conform to AWC WFCM unless otherwise indicated or specified. Select lumber sizes to minimize waste. Fit framing lumber and other rough carpentry, set accurately to the required lines and levels, and secure in place in a rigid manner. Do not splice framing members between bearing points. Set joists, rafters, and purlins with their crown edge up. Frame members for the passage of pipes, conduits, and ducts. Do not cut or bore structural members for the passage of ducts or pipes without approval. Reinforce all members damaged by such cutting or boring by means of specially formed and approved sheet metal or bar steel shapes, or remove and provide new, as approved. Provide as necessary for the proper completion of the work all framing members not indicated or specified. Spiking and nailing not indicated or specified otherwise must be in accordance with the Nailing Schedule contained in ICC IBC; perform bolting in an approved manner. Spikes, nails, and bolts must be drawn up tight. Timber connections and fastenings must conform to AWC NDS. Use slate or steel shims when leveling joists, beams, and girders on masonry or concrete. Do not use shimming on wood or metal bearings. When joists, beams, and girders are placed on masonry or concrete, a wood base plate must be positioned and leveled with grout. The joist, beam, or girder must then be placed on the plate. When joists, beams, and girders are set into masonry or concrete, a pocket must be formed into the wall. The joist, beam, or girder must then be placed into the pocket and leveled with a steel shim.

3.1.1 Sills

Set sills level and square and wedge with steel or slate shims; point or grout with non-shrinking cement mortar to provide continuous and solid bearing. Anchor sills to the foundations as indicated. Where sizes and spacing of anchor bolts are not indicated, provide not less than 5/8 inch diameter bolts at all corners and splices and space at a maximum of 6 feet o.c. between corner bolts. Provide at least two bolts for each sill member. Lap and splice sills at corners and bolt through the laps or butt the ends and through-bolt not more than 6 inches from the ends. Provide bolts with plate washers and nuts. Bolts in exterior walls must be zinc-coated.

3.1.1.1 Anchors in Masonry

Except where indicated otherwise, Embed anchor bolts not less than 15 inches in masonry unit walls and provide each with a nut and a 2 inch diameter washer at bottom end. Fully grout bolts with mortar.

3.1.1.2 Anchors in Concrete

Except where indicated otherwise, Embed anchor bolts not less than 8 inches

in poured concrete walls and provide each with a nut and a 2 inch diameter washer at bottom end. A bent end may be substituted for the nut and washer; bend must be not less than 90 degrees. Powder-actuated fasteners spaced 3 feet o.c. may be provided in lieu of bolts for single thickness plates on concrete.

3.1.2 Beams and Girders

Set beams and girders level and in alignment and anchor to bearing walls, piers, or supports with U-shaped steel strap anchors. Embed anchors in concrete or masonry at each bearing and through-bolt to the beams or girders with not less than two bolts. Provide bolts not less than 1/2 inch in diameter and with plate washers under heads and nuts. Install beams and girders not indicated otherwise with 8 inch minimum end bearing on walls or supports. Install beams and girders into walls with 1/2 inch clearance at the top, end, and sides or standard steel wall-bearing boxes. Provide joints and splices over bearings only and bolt or spike together.

3.1.3 Roof Framing or Rafters

Tops of supports or rafters must form a true plane. Valley, ridge, and hip members must be of depth equal to cut on rafters where practicable, but in no case less than depth of rafters and nominally 2 inches thick. Rafters must be notched and have full and solid bearing on plates. Valleys, hips, and ridges must be straight and true intersections of roof planes. Necessary crickets and watersheds must be formed. Rafters, except hip and valley rafters, must be spiked to wall plate and to ceiling joists with no less than three 8-penny nails . Rafters must be toe-nailed to ridge, valley, or hip members with at least three 8-penny nails. Rafters must be braced to prevent movement until permanent bracing, decking or sheathing is installed. Hip and valley rafters must be secured to wall plates by clip angles. Openings in roof must be framed with headers and trimmers. Unless otherwise indicated, headers carrying more than two rafters and trimmers supporting headers carrying more than one rafter must be double. Hip rafters longer than the available lumber must be butt jointed and scabbed. Valley rafters longer than the available lumber must be double, with pieces lapped not less than 4 feet and well spiked together. Install trussed rafters in accordance with TPI HIB. Install engineered wood joists in accordance with distributor's instructions.

3.1.4 Joists

Provide joists of the sizes and spacing indicated, accurately and in alignment, and of uniform width. Joists must have full bearing on sills, plates, beams, girders, and trusses; provide laps over bearing only and spike. Where joists are of insufficient length to produce a 12 inch lap, butt joists over bearing and provide wood scabs 2 nominal inches thick by depth of joists by 24 inches long or metal straps 1/4 by 1 1/2 inch by not less than 18 inches long nailed to each joist with not less than four 10-penny nails, or approved sheet metal connectors installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Provide joists built into masonry with a beveled fire cut so that the top of the joist does not enter the wall more than one inch . Provide metal hangers for joists framing into the side of headers, beams, or girders. When a portion of the joist extends above the top flange of a steel beam or girder, provide a 3/8 inch space between the top flange and the extended portion of the joists to allow for shrinkage of joists. The minimum joist end bearing must be 4 inches, and joists built into concrete or masonry must have a

1/2 inch minimum clearance at the top, end, and sides. For joists approved to be bored for the passage of pipes or conduits, bore through the neutral axis of the joist. Provide steel joist hangers of proper size and type to receive the ends of all framed joists.

3.1.4.1 Doubled Joists

Provide under bearing walls and partitions running parallel with the floor joists, around stairways, chimneys, and at other openings where joists are cut and framed. Double, space for clearance, block apart 4 feet on center, rigidly frame, and spike together joists under partitions that are to receive ducts, pipes, and conduits.

3.1.4.2 Tie Straps

For joists supported by the lower flange of steel beams, provide straps at every fourth joist and the corresponding fourth joist on the opposite side. Tie joists across the top of the steel beam with a steel strap. Form straps to lie flat across the top of the beam and twist at the ends to provide flat contact with the side of each joist. Nail each strap at each end with three 10-penny nails spaced 2 inches o.c.

3.1.4.3 Joist Anchors

Provide anchors for each fourth joist supported by a masonry wall. Build wall end of anchors into the wall. Nail anchor to the joist with three 10-penny nails spaced 2 inches o.c. Anchor the first three joists parallel to concrete or masonry walls at bridging points, but not less than 8 feet o.c. from end walls. Let anchors into the tops of each joist and spike to the top of joist with one 10-penny nail. Extend anchors at least 4 inches into the wall.

3.1.5 Bridging

Provide bridging for floor and ceiling joists and for roof rafters having slopes of less than 1/3. Locate bridging as indicated and as specified herein. Provide bridging for spans greater than 6 feet, but do not exceed 8 feet maximum spacing between rows of bridging. Install rows of bridging uniformly. Provide metal or wood cross-bridging, except where solid bridging is indicated. Do not nail the bottom end of cross-bridging until the subfloor has been laid.

3.1.5.1 Wood Cross-Bridging

Provide wood cross-bridging not less than 2 by 4 nominal size. Nail wood cross-bridging at each end with three 8-penny nails for 2 by thick material.

3.1.5.2 Metal Cross-Bridging

Must be the manufacturer's standard product, not less than 16 gage before forming and coating. Metal bridging must be the compression type, lodged into or nailed to the wide faces of opposite joists at points diagonally across from each other near the bottoms and tops of joists.

3.1.6 Subflooring

3.1.6.1 Plywood, Structural-Use, and OSB Panels

Apply best side up with the grain of outer plies or the long dimension at right angles to joists. Stagger end joints and locate over the centerline of joists. Support panel edges by nominal 2 by 4 members framed between joists so the edge joints of subfloor occur over the centerline of blocking. Allow 1/8 inch spacing at panel ends and 1/4 inch at panel edges. Panels must be continuous over two or more spans. Nail panels 6 inches o.c. at supported edges and 10 inches o.c. over intermediate bearing. Nails must be 8-penny common or 6-penny threaded. Provide at least 1/2 inch clearance between subflooring and masonry or concrete walls. Subflooring may be installed with adhesive conforming to ASTM D3498 and nails spaced at 12 inches on center unless otherwise shown.

3.1.6.2 Combination Subfloor-Underlayment

Apply with the grain of the face plies or the long dimension at right angles to joists. Panels ust be continuous over two or more spans. Stagger end joints of adjacent panels. Panel edges must be T&G or supported by 2 by 4 members framed between joists so the edge joints of subfloor-underlayment occur over the centerline of blocking. Provide end joints of panels over the centerline of joists. Allow 1/8 inch spacing between panel edge and end joints. Nail panels 6 inches o.c. at ends and edges and 10 inches o.c. along intermediate bearings unless they are glue-nailed in accordance with APA E30. Nails must be 8-penny coated common or 6-penny threaded. Provide at least 1/2 inch clearance between subfloor-underlayment and masonry or concrete walls. Lightly sand all joints to receive resilient flooring.

3.1.6.3 Wood

Subflooring must be applied diagonally with end joints made over supports. Each board must bear on at least three supports and must be nailed at each support using two nails for boards 6 inches and less in width and three nails for boards more than 6 inches in width.

3.1.6.4 Depressed Subfloors

Provide depressed subfloors to receive ceramic and quarry tile floors. Nail cleats or ledgers of one by four material to the sides of joists to support the flooring material. Place the cleats at a depth below the top of the joists sufficient to allow the installation of the subflooring below the tops of joists. Snugly fit subflooring as specified herein between joists.

3.1.7 Underlayment

Install underlayment over subfloor just prior to laying of resilient flooring and protect from water and physical damage. Stagger end joints of underlayment with respect to each other, and stagger all joints with respect to paralleling panel joints in subfloor. Space panels 1/16 inch apart at ends and 1/8 inch apart at edges and at least 1/2 inch from concrete or masonry walls. Nail panels 6 inches o.c. along edges and 6 inches o.c. each way throughout panel, but not closer than 3/8 inch to panel edges. Nails must be 4-penny annular ring or screw type and must be countersunk 1/16 inch. Lightly sand all joints to receive resilient flooring.

3.1.8 Columns and Posts

Set columns and posts, plumb, in alignment, and with full and uniform bearing. Do not embed the bottom and bearing surfaces of posts in concrete or set in direct contact with concrete slabs on grade.

3.1.9 Wall Framing

3.1.9.1 Studs

Select studs for straightness and set plumb, true, and in alignment. In walls and partitions more than 8 feet tall, provide horizontal bridging at not more than 8 feet o.c. using nominal 2 inch material of the same width as the studs; install the bridging flat. Sizes and spacing of studs must be as indicated. Double studs at jambs and heads of openings and triple at corners to form corner posts. Frame corner posts to receive sheathing, lath, and interior finish. Truss over openings exceeding 4 feet in width or use a header of sufficient depth. Toe-nail studs to sills or sole plates with four 8-penny nails or fasten with metal nailing clips or connectors. Anchor studs abutting concrete or masonry walls thereto near the top and bottom and at midheight of each story using expansion bolts or powder-actuated drive studs.

3.1.9.2 Plates

Use plates for walls and partitions of the same width as the studs to form continuous horizontal ties. Splice single plates; stagger the ends of double plates. Double top plates in walls and bearing partitions, built up of two nominal 2 inch thick members. Top plates for nonbearing partitions must be single or double plates of the same size as the studs. Nail lower members of double top plates and single top plates to each stud and corner post with two 16-penny nails. Nail the upper members of double plates to the lower members with 10-penny nails, two near each end, and stagger 16 inches o.c. intermediately between. Nail sole plates on wood construction through the subfloor to each joist and header; stagger nails. Anchor sole plates on concrete with expansion bolts, one near each end and at not more than 6 feet o.c., or with powder-actuated fasteners, one near each end and at not more than 3 feet o.c. Provide plates cut for the passage of pipes or ducts with a steel angle as a tie for the plate and bearing for joist.

3.1.9.3 Firestops

Provide firestops for wood framed walls and partitions and for furred spaces of concrete or masonry walls at each floor level and at the ceiling line in the top story. Where firestops are not automatically provided by the framing system used, they must be formed of closely fitted wood blocks of nominal 2 inch thick material of the same width as the studs and joists.

3.1.9.4 Diagonal Bracing

Provide diagonal bracing at all external corners and internal angles and at maximum 40 foot centers in stud walls, except that bracing may be omitted where diagonally applied wood sheathing, plywood or structural-use panel sheathing, 4 by 8 foot fiberboard sheathing, or gypsum board sheathing is used. Bracing must be of 1 by 6 material, let into the exterior face of studs. Extend bracing from top plates to sill at an angle of approximately 45 degrees and double nail at each stud. When

openings occur near corners, provide diagonal knee braces extending from the corner post above headers to top plates and from below window sills to the main sill. Nail bracing at each bearing with two 8-penny nails.

3.1.10 Wall Sheathing

3.1.10.1 Plywood, Structural-Use, and OSB Panel Wall Sheathing

Apply horizontally or vertically. Extend sheathing over and nail to sill and top plate. Abut sheathing edges over centerlines of supports. Allow 1/8 inch spacing between panels and 1/8 inch at windows and doors. If sheathing is applied horizontally, stagger vertical end joints. Nail panels with 6-penny nails spaced 6 inches o.c. along edges of the panel and 12 inches o.c. over intermediate supports. Keep nails 3/8 inches away from panel ledges. Provide 2 by 4 blocking for horizontal edges not otherwise supported.

3.1.10.2 Fiberboard Wall Sheathing

Apply fiberboard wall sheathing allowing a 1/8 inch joint at edges to permit expansion, except at frames and openings where sheathing must be fitted snugly. Pre-expand sheathing before application, allowing sheathing to condition for humidity as recommended by the sheathing manufacturer. Provide 2 by 4 blocking for horizontal edges not otherwise supported.

a. Fiberboard wall sheathing used with diagonal-braced framing must be either 2 or 4 feet wide. Sheathing 2 feet wide must have T&G or shiplapped edges and must be applied horizontally with vertical joints staggered. Apply sheathing with tongued edge up and nail at edges and intermediate bearings with 1-3/4 inch long, zinc-coated steel roofing nails spaced on maximum 4-1/2 inch centers. Apply sheathing 4 feet wide either horizontally or vertically. Nail sheathing with 1-3/4 inch long, zinc-coated steel roofing nails spaced 4 inches maximum o.c. at edges and 8 inches maximum o.c. at intermediate bearings.

b. Fiberboard wall sheathing used with unbraced framing must be 4 feet wide. Apply sheathing vertically. Extend sheathing over and nail to sill and top plates. Locate joints over centerlines of supports. Nail sheathing with 1-1/2 inch long, zinc-coated steel roofing nails with 3/8 inch diameter heads. Space nails 3 inches o.c. at edges and ends and 6 inches o.c. at intermediate bearings.

3.1.10.3 Gypsum Sheathing Board

Apply gypsum sheathing board either horizontally or vertically. Butt joints and locate over the centerlines of supports. Horizontally applied sheathing must be T&G, applied with tongued edge up. Stagger vertical joints and abut sheet closely to frames of openings. Nail sheathing with 11 gage, 3/8 inch head, zinc-coated nails 1-1/2 inches long for 1/2 inch sheathing and 1-3/4 inches long for 5/8 inch sheathing, spaced 3/8 inch minimum from edges. Provide 2 by 4 blocking for horizontal edges of 4 foot wide panels not otherwise supported.

a. Gypsum Sheathing Board Used with Diagonal-Braced Framing: Sheathing must be either 2 or 4 feet wide. Apply sheathing 2 feet wide horizontally. Nail 4 inches maximum o.c. at edges and over intermediate bearings. Apply sheathing 4 feet wide either horizontally or vertically. Nail 4 inches maximum o.c. at edges and 8

inches maximum o.c. at intermediate bearings.

b. Gypsum Sheathing Board Used with Unbraced Frames: Sheathing must be 4 feet wide and applied vertically. Extend sheathing over and nail to both sill and top plates. Nail 4 inches maximum o.c. at edges and 8 inches maximum o.c. at intermediate bearings.

3.1.10.4 Foil-Faced Insulative Sheathing

Apply sheathing vertically. Butt or overlap joints and locate over centerline of supports. Attach sheathing to framing with 1-1/4 inch, large, flat-head, 11 gage, galvanized roofing nails or 16 gage, 7/16 inch minimum crown, galvanized staples with 1-1/4 inch legs. For nonstructural application (with corner bracing), space fasteners 6 inches o.c. on all panel edges and 12 inches o.c. on intermediate supports, regardless of sheathing thickness, for studs not more than 24 inches o.c. For structural application (without corner bracing), for studs not more than 16 inches o.c., space fasteners 3 inches o.c. on all edges and 6 inches o.c. on intermediate members using minimum 0.115 inch thickness; for studs up to 24 inches o.c., space fasteners 3 inches o.c. on all edges and 3 inches o.c. on intermediate supports using minimum 0.137 inch thickness.

3.1.10.5 Particleboard

Install according to manufacturer's instructions and accepted industry standards.

3.1.10.6 Cellulose Honeycomb Panels

Install according to manufacturer's instructions and accepted industry standards.

3.1.11 Wood Sheathing

Sheathing end joints must be made over framing members and so alternated that there will be at least two boards between joints on the same support. Each board must bear on at least three supports. Boards must be nailed at each support using two nails for boards 6 inches and less in width and three nails for boards more than 6 inches in width. Roof sheathing must not be installed where roof decking is installed.

3.1.12 Building Paper

Provide building paper on wood board sheathing for all types of exterior siding. Apply paper shingle fashion, horizontally, beginning at the bottom of the wall. Lap edges 4 inches, and nail with one inch, zinc-coated roofing nails, spaced 12 inches o.c. and driven through tin discs.

3.1.13 Ceiling Joists

Size as indicated and set accurately and in alignment. Toe-nail joists to all plates with not less than three 10-penny nails. Frame openings in ceilings with headers and trimmers.

3.1.14 Metal Framing Anchors

Provide framing anchors at every rafter or trussed rafter to fasten rafter or trussed rafter to plates and studs against uplift movement and forces

as indicated. Anchors must be punched and formed for nailing so that nails will be stressed in shear only. Nails must be zinc-coated; drive a nail in each nail hole provided in the anchor.

3.1.15 Trusses

Metal plate connected wood trusses must be handled, erected, and braced in accordance with TPI HIB and as indicated.

3.1.16 Structural Glued Laminated Timber Members

Brace members before erection. Align members and complete all connections before removal of bracing. Unwrap individually wrapped members only after adequate protection by a roof or other cover has been provided. Treat scratches and abrasions of factory applied sealer with two brush coats of the same sealer used at the factory.

3.1.17 Plywood and Structural-Use Panel Roof Sheathing

Install with the grain of the outer plies or long dimension at right angles to supports. Stagger end joints and locate over the centerlines of supports. Allow 1/8 inch spacing at panel ends and 1/4 inch at panel edges. Nail panels with 8-penny common nails or 6-penny annular rings or screw-type nails spaced 6 inches o.c. at supported edges and 12 inches o.c. at intermediate bearings. Do not use staples in roof sheathing. Where the support spacing exceeds the maximum span for an unsupported edge, provide adequate blocking, tongue-and-groove edges, or panel edge clips, in accordance with APA E30.

3.1.18 Stair Framing

Cut carriages to exact shape required to receive treads and risers, with risers of uniform height and treads of uniform width. Provide trimmers, nailers, and blocking as required to support finish materials.

3.2 MISCELLANEOUS

3.2.1 Wood Roof Nailers, Edge Strips, Crickets, Curbs, and Cants

Provide sizes and configurations indicated or specified and anchored securely to continuous construction.

3.2.1.1 Roof Nailing Strips

Provide roof nailing strips for roof decks as indicated and specified herein. Apply nailing strips in straight parallel rows in the direction and spacing indicated. Strips must be surface applied.

a. Surface-Applied Nailers: Must be 3 inches wide and of thickness to finish flush with the top of the insulation. Anchor strips securely to the roof deck with powder actuated fastening devices or expansion shields and bolts, spaced not more than 24 inches o.c. On decks with slopes of one inch or more, provide surface applied wood nailers for securing insulation and for nailing of roofing felts.

b. Embedded Nailers: Must be nominal 2 by 3 with 2 inch sides beveled. Set and anchor nailers to finish flush with the roof deck surface.

3.2.1.2 Roof Edge Strips and Nailers

Provide at perimeter of roof, around openings through roof, and where roofs abut walls, curbs, and other vertical surfaces. Except where indicated otherwise, nailers must be 6 inches wide and the same thickness as the insulation. Anchor nailers securely to underlying construction. Anchor perimeter nailers in accordance with FM 4435. Strips must be grooved for edge venting; install at walls, curbs, and other vertical surfaces with a 1/4 to 1/2 inch air space.

3.2.1.3 Crickets, Cants, and Curbs

Provide wood saddles or crickets, cant strips, and at expansion joints, as indicated, specified, or necessary and of lumber or 1/2 inch thick exterior plywood.

3.2.2 Rough Wood Bucks

2 inch nominal thickness. Set wood bucks true and plumb. Anchor bucks to concrete or masonry with steel straps extending into the wall 8 inches minimum. Place anchors near the top and bottom of the buck and space uniformly at 2 foot maximum intervals.

3.2.3 Wood Blocking

Provide proper sizes and shapes at proper locations for the installation and attachment of wood and other finish materials, fixtures, equipment, and items indicated or specified.

3.2.4 Wood Grounds

Provide for fastening wood trim, finish materials, and other items to plastered walls and ceilings. Install grounds in proper alignment and true with an 8 foot straightedge.

3.2.5 Wood Furring

Provide where shown and as necessary for facing materials specified. Except as shown otherwise, furring strips must be nominal one by 3, continuous, and spaced 16 inches o.c. Erect furring vertically or horizontally as necessary. Nail furring strips to masonry. Do not use wood plugs. Provide furring strips around openings, behind bases, and at angles and corners. Furring must be plumb, rigid, and level and must be shimmed as necessary to provide a true, even plane with surfaces suitable to receive the finish required. Form furring for cornices, offsets and breaks in walls or ceilings on 1 by 4 wood strips spaced 16 inches o.c.

3.2.6 Wood Bumpers

Dress to the sizes indicated, and bevel edges. Bore, countersink, and bolt bumpers in place.

3.2.7 Temporary Closures

Provide with hinged doors and padlocks and install during construction at exterior doorways and other ground level openings that are not otherwise closed. Cover windows and other unprotected openings with polyethylene or other approved material, stretched on wood frames. Provide dustproof barrier partitions to isolate areas as directed.

3.2.8 Wood Sleepers

Run wood sleepers in lengths as long as practicable and stagger end joints in adjacent rows.

3.2.9 Corner Bracing

Indatall corner bracing when required by type of sheathing used or when siding, other than panel siding, is applied directly to studs. Corner bracing must be let into the exterior surfaces of the studs at an angle of approximately 45 degrees, must extend completely over wall plates, and must be secured at each bearing with two nails.

3.2.10 Sill Plates

Sill plates must be set level and square and anchor bolted at not more than 6 feet on centers and not more than 12 inches from end of each piece. A minimum of two anchors must be used for each piece.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF TIMBER CONNECTORS

Install timber connectors in conformance with requirements of AWC NDS.

3.4 ERECTION TOLERANCES

a. Framing members which will be covered by finishes such as wallboard, plaster, or ceramic tile set in a mortar setting bed, must be within the following limits:

(1) Layout of walls and partitions: 1/4 inch from intended position;

(2) Plates and runners: 1/4 inch in 8 feet from a straight line;

(3) Studs: 1/4 inch in 8 feet out of plumb, not cumulative; and

(4) Face of framing members: 1/4 inch in 8 feet from a true plane.

b. Framing members which will be covered by ceramic tile set in dry-set mortar, latex-portland cement mortar, or organic adhesive must be within the following limits:

(1) Layout of walls and partitions: 1/4 inch from intended position;

(2) Plates and runners: 1/8 inch in 8 feet from a straight line;

(3) Studs: 1/8 inch in 8 feet out of plumb, not cumulative; and

(4) Face of framing members: 1/8 in 8 feet from a true plane.

3.5 SPECIAL INSPECTION AND TESTING FOR SEISMIC-RESISTING SYSTEMS

Special inspections and testing for seismic-resisting systems and components must be done in accordance with Section 01 45 35 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

3.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT OF WOOD PRODUCTS

In accordance with the Waste Management Plan and as specified. Clearly

separate damaged wood and other scrap lumber for acceptable alternative uses on site, including bracing, blocking, cripples, ties, and shims.

Separate composite wood from other wood types and recycle or reuse. Coordinate with manufacturer for take-back program and submit manufacturer's policy statement on program. Set aside scrap plastic lumber and return to manufacturer for recycling into new product. When such a service is not available, local recyclers must be sought after to reclaim the materials.

Separate treated, stained, painted, and contaminated wood and place in designated area for hazardous materials. Dispose of according to local regulations. Do not leave any wood, shavings, sawdust, or other wood waste buried in fill or on the ground, unless for planned future use. Prevent sawdust and wood shavings from entering the storm drainage system. Do not burn scrap lumber that has been pressure treated, or lumber that is less than one year old.

3.7 SCHEDULE

Some metric measurements in this section are based on mathematical conversion of inch-pound measurements. Typical conversion is as shown:

PRODUCTS	INCH-POUND Nominal	METRIC Conversion
Sawn lumber	2 by 4	38 by 89 mm
	1 by	19 mm by
Stud spacing	16 inches	400 mm
	If not 48 inches panel	406 mm
Plywood	48 by 96 inches	1200 mm by 2400 mm

-- End of Section --

SECTION 06 20 00

FINISH CARPENTRY
08/24

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 FOREST FOUNDATION (AFF)

ATFS STANDARDS	(2021) American Tree Farm System Standards of Sustainability

AMERICAN LUMBER STANDARDS COMMITTEE (ALSC)

ALSC PS 20	(2021) American Softwood Lumber Standard

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B18.2.1	(2012; R 2021) Square, Hex, Heavy Hex, and Askew Head Bolts and Hex, Heavy Hex, Hex Flange, Lobed Head, and Lag 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 B18.6.1	(2016) Wood Screws (Inch Series)

AMERICAN WOOD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (AWPA)

AWPA M4	(2023) Standard for the Care of Preservative-Treated Wood Products
AWPA U1	(2024) Use Category System: User Specification for Treated Wood

APA - THE ENGINEERED WOOD ASSOCIATION (APA)

APA L870	(2010) Voluntary Product Standard, PS 1-09, Structural Plywood

ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK INSTITUTE (AWI)

ANSI/AWI 0400	(2022) Factory Finishing Standard
ANSI/AWI 0620	(2018) Finish Carpentry/Installation Standard
ANSI/AWI 0641	(2019) Architectural Wood Casework Standard
ANSI/AWI 1232	(2022) Manufactured Wood Casework

AWI 100 (2018) Architectural Woodwork Institute Submittal Standards

AWI 200 (2018) Architectural Woodwork Institute Care & Storage Standards

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM F547 (2017) Standard Terminology of Nails for Use with Wood and Wood-Base Materials

BUILDERS HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (BHMA)

ANSI/BHMA A156.9 (2020) Cabinet Hardware

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD (CARB)

CARB 93120 (2007) Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) to Reduce Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350 (2017; Version 1.2) Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers

COMPOSITE PANEL ASSOCIATION (CPA)

ANSI/CPA A135.6 (2012; R2020) Engineered Wood Siding

CSA GROUP (CSA)

CSA Z809-21 (R2021) Sustainable Forest Management

FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC)

FSC STD 01 001 (2015) Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

GREEN SEAL (GS)

GS-36 (2013) Adhesives for Commercial Use

HARDWOOD PLYWOOD AND VENEER ASSOCIATION (HPVA)

ANSI/HPVA HP-1 (2020) American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood

MOULDING AND MILLWORK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION (MMPA)

WMMPA WM 6 Quality Industry Standards Booklet

NATIONAL HARDWOOD LUMBER ASSOCIATION (NHLA)

NHLA Rules (2023) Rules for the Measurement & Inspection of Hardwood & Cypress

NORTHEASTERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NELMA)

NELMA Grading Rules	(2021) Standard Grading Rules for Northeastern Lumber

PROGRAMME FOR ENDORSEMENT OF FOREST CERTIFICATION (PEFC)

PEFC ST 2002:2013	(2015) PEFC International Standard Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products Requirements

REDWOOD INSPECTION SERVICE (RIS) OF THE WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION (WWPA)

RIS Grade Use	(2019) California Redwood Lumber Grades and Uses

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

SOUTHERN PINE INSPECTION BUREAU (SPIB)

SPIB 1003	(2021) Standard Grading Rules for Southern Pine Lumber

SUSTAINABLE FOREST INITIATIVE (SFI)

SFI 22	(2022) Standards and Rules for Forest Management, Fiber Sourcing, Chain of Custody, and Certified Sourcing

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

40 CFR 770	Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

WEST COAST LUMBER INSPECTION BUREAU (WCLIB)

WCLIB 17	(2015; R 2018) Standard Grading Rules for West Coast Lumber

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION (WWPA)

WWPA G-5	(2021) Western Lumber Grading Rules

WINDOW AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (WDMA)

WDMA I.S.4	(2019) Preservative Treatment for Millwork

WOODWORK INSTITUTE (WI)

NAAWS 4.0 (2021 Errata Edition) North American Architectural Woodwork Standards

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

Submittals to follow AWI 100 2018 standards.

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings Indicating All Wood Assemblies; G

SD-03 Product Data

Wood Products; G

Countertops; G

Engineered Wood Products; G

Treated Wood Products; G

Soffits; G

Fascias and Trim; G

Hardware and Accessories; G

VOC Content for Siding; S

Recycled Content for MDF/Particleboard; S

SD-04 Samples

Samples; G

SD-07 Certificates

Certificates of Grade; G

Certified Sustainably Harvested Wood for Trim and Frames; S

Certified Sustainably Harvested Softwood Plywood; S

Certified Sustainably Harvested Hardboard; S

Certified Sustainably Harvested Siding; S

Indoor Air Quality for Hardwood Plywood; S

Indoor Air Quality for MDF and Particleboard; S

Indoor Air Quality for Non-aerosol Adhesives; S

Indoor Air Quality for Aerosol Adhesives; S

1.3 DETAIL DRAWINGS

Submit detail drawings indicating all wood assemblies proposed for use in the project. Indicate materials, species, grade, density, grain, finish details of construction, location of use in the project, finishes, types, method and arrangement of fasteners, and installation details. This includes all fabricated assemblies.

1.4 PRODUCT DATA

Submit Manufacturers printed data including proposed species, grade, density grain, and finish as applicable; sufficient to demonstrate compliance with this specification for each type of wood product specified. For treated wood products also provide documentation of environmentally safe preservatives for each type of wood product specified.

Provide Manufacturers printed data for hardware and all wood accessories including but not limited to edge banding, adhesives, and sealers.

1.5 SAMPLES

Samples indicating proposed species, grade, density grain, and finish for each type of wood product specified. Provide samples of sufficient size to show pattern and color ranges of proposed products.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver wood products to the jobsite in an undamaged condition. Stack materials to ensure ventilation and drainage. Protect against dampness before and after delivery. Store materials under cover in a well ventilated enclosure and protect against extreme changes in temperature and humidity. Keep materials wrapped and separated from off-gassing materials (such as drying paints and adhesives). Do not use materials that have visible moisture or biological growth. Do not store products in building until wet trade materials are dry and humidity of the space is within wood manufacturer's tolerance limits for storage. Follow AWI 200 for care and storage.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.7.1 Certifications

1.7.1.1 Certified Wood Grades

Provide certificates of grade from the grading agency on graded but unmarked lumber or plywood attesting that materials meet the grade requirements specified herein.

1.7.1.2 Certified Sustainably Harvested Wood

Provide wood certified as sustainably harvested by FSC STD 01 001, ATFS STANDARDS, CSA Z809-21, SFI 22, or other third party program certified by PEFC ST 2002:2013. Provide a letter of Certification of Sustainably Harvested Wood signed by the wood supplier. Identify certifying organization and their third party program name and indicate compliance with chain-of-custody program requirements. Submit sustainable wood certification data; identify each certified product on a line item

basis. Submit copies of invoices bearing certification numbers.

1.7.1.3 Indoor Air Quality Certifications

1.7.1.3.1 Adhesives and Sealants

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party programs that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

1.7.1.3.2 Composite Wood Products

For purposes of this specification, composite wood products include hardwood plywood, particleboard, medium density fiberboard (MDF), panel substrates, and door cores. Provide products certified to meet requirements of both 40 CFR 770 and CARB 93120. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body.

1.7.2 Lumber

Identify each piece or each bundle of lumber, millwork, and trim by the grade mark of a recognized association or independent inspection agency certified by the Board of Review of the ALSC to grade the species.

1.7.3 Plywood

Provide each sheet of plywood with the mark of a recognized association or independent inspection agency that maintains continuing control over the quality of the plywood. Provide marks that identify plywood by species group or span rating, exposure durability classification, grade, and compliance with APA L870.

1.7.4 Hardboard and Particleboard

Provide materials marks or written documentation identifying the producer and the applicable standard.

1.7.5 Pressure Treated Lumber and Plywood

Inspect each treated piece in accordance with AWPA U1.

1.7.6 Non-Pressure Treated Woodwork and Millwork

Mark, stamp, or label to indicate compliance with WDMA I.S.4.

1.7.7 Fire-Retardant Treated Lumber

Confirm each piece has an Underwriters Laboratories fire resistance label or comparable label of another nationally recognized independent fire retardant materials testing laboratory.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 WOOD PRODUCTS

2.1.1 Sizes and Patterns of Wood Products

Provide yard and board lumber sizes in accordance with ALSC PS 20. Provide shaped lumber and millwork in the patterns indicated and in standard patterns of the association covering the species. Size references, unless otherwise specified, are nominal sizes. Provide actual sizes within manufacturing tolerances allowed by the applicable standard.

2.1.2 Species and Grades

Provide in accordance with AWPA U1 Use Category System Tables unless otherwise specified herein.

2.1.3 Trim, Finish, and Frames

Provide species and grades listed in the table below for all painted wood materials. Provide materials one grade higher than those listed in the table below for all stained materials with a natural or transparent finish. Provide trim, except window stools and aprons with hollow backs. Provide certified sustainably harvested wood for trim and frames.

TABLE OF GRADES FOR WOOD TO RECEIVE PAINT FINISH

Grading Rules	Species	Exterior and Interior Trim, Finish, and Frames
WWPA G-5 standard grading rules	Aspen, Douglas Fir-Larch, Douglas Fir South, Engelmann Spruce-Lodgepole Pine, Engelmann Spruce, Hem-Fir, Idaho White Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Mountain Hemlock, Mountain Hemlock-Hem-Fir, Ponderosa Pine-Sugar Pine, (Ponderosa Pine-Lodgepole Pine,) White Woods, (Western Woods,) Western Cedars, Western Hemlock	All Species: C & BTR. Select (Choice & BTR Idaho White Pine) or Superior Finish. Western Red Cedar can be graded C & BTR. Select or A & BTR in accordance with Special Western Red Cedar Rules.
WCLIB 17 standard grading rules	Douglas Fir-Larch, Hem-Fir, Mountain Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, Western Cedars, Western Hemlock	All Species: C & BTR VG, except A for Western Red Cedar
SPIB 1003 standard grading rules	Southern Pine	C & BTR

TABLE OF GRADES FOR WOOD TO RECEIVE PAINT FINISH		
Grading Rules	Species	Exterior and Interior Trim, Finish, and Frames
NHLA Rules	Cypress	C-Select
NELMA Grading Rules standard grading rules **	Balsam Fir, Eastern Hemlock-Tamarack, Eastern Spruce, Eastern White Pine, Northern Pine, Northern Pine, Northern White Cedar	All Species: C-Select except C & BTR for Eastern White Pine and Norway Pine
RIS Grade Use standard specifications	Redwood	Clear, Clear All Heart
NHLA Rules	Cypress	B Finish
	Red Gum, Soft Elm, Birch	Select or BTR (for interior use only)

Note: ** https://www.nelma.org/the-grade-rule-book/

2.1.4 Utility Shelving

Provide utility shelving in a suitable species equal to or exceeding the requirements of No. 3 common white fir under WWPA G-5, 1 inch thick; or plywood, interior type, Grade A-B, 1/2 inch thick, any species group.

2.1.5 Softwood Plywood

Provide in accordance with APA L870. Provide certified sustainably harvested softwood plywood. When located on the interior of buildings, provide products with no added urea-formaldehyde resins.

a. Plywood for Soffits: Exterior type, B-B medium density overlay.

b. Plywood for Shelving: Interior type, A-B Grade, any species group.

c. Plywood for Countertops: Exterior type, A-C Grade.

2.1.6 Hardwood Plywood

ANSI/HPVA HP-1, Type I (Exterior) Common Veneer Species Grade A,; Decorative Softwood Grade D,; Lumber Cores Clear Grade, Regular Grade, face veneers of oak, of thickness indicated. Provide certified sustainably harvested hardwood plywood. When located on the interior of buildings, provide products with no added urea-formaldehyde resins. For products located on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system), provide certification of indoor air quality for hardwood plywood.

2.1.7 Shoe Mould

Clear red or white oak, 1/2 by 5/8 inch unless otherwise indicated.

2.1.8 Wood Seats

Clear maple, oak, or other suitable hardwood, not less than 1-5/8 inches thick, with rounded edges. Provide stainless steel stanchions or brackets.

2.1.9 Siding

Provide hardboard, plywood, or wood for horizontal siding. Provide hardboard or plywood for panel siding. Provide certified sustainably harvested siding.

2.1.9.1 Horizontal Hardboard Siding

ANSI/CPA A135.6, factory primed face and longitudinal edges, factory sealed back, lap type, 5 or 7 inches wide to match existing, maximum practicable lengths, 3/8 or 7/16 inch thick, smooth face.

2.1.9.2 Panel Hardboard Siding

ANSI/CPA A135.6, factory primed face and longitudinal edges, factory sealed back, 4 feet wide, maximum practicable lengths, 3/8 or 7/16 inch thick, smooth face, and grooved as selected from manufacturer's standard patterns.

2.1.9.3 Wood Siding

Provide horizontal plain lap type,, maximum practicable lengths, smooth.

2.1.9.4 Epoxy Coated Wood Panels

Provide prefinished epoxy coated wood panels consisting of an asbestos-free cement board base sheet with a factory applied surface of epoxy resin and decorative natural stone chips. Provide factory applied finish in a minimum 20 mils thickness consisting of 100 percent solids, with a two component epoxy resin based coating followed by an application of inert aggregate. Provide stone color(s) and accessory colors as selected by Contracting Officer's Representative from manufacturer's full color and pattern ranges. Provide cement board base sheets in a minimum thickness of 1/4 inch thick. Dimensionally stable finished panels are required. Water absorption on the surfaced side of panels cannot exceed 0.20 percent after 24 hours of submergence in water. Provide accessories in manufacturer's standard extruded aluminum. Provide mouldings for meeting strips, end caps, inside corners, outside corners. Provide non-corrosive, self-tapping screw type fasteners finished to match the color of the panel surface. Provide caulking compounds that are color compatible, low modulus silicone or urethane types.

2.2 FASCIAS AND TRIM

2.2.1 Wood

Provide species and grades for all fascia and trim, including exterior door and window casings, in accordance with AWPA U1 Use Category System Tables. Provide sizes indicated. Metal corners can be provided in lieu of wood corner boards for horizontal siding. If metal corners are used,

provide galvanized steel or aluminum, completely coated with primer compatible for the specific metal substrate.

2.3 MOISTURE CONTENT OF WOOD PRODUCTS

Air dry or kiln dry lumber. Kiln dry treated lumber after treatment. All wood products at the time of delivery to the jobsite, and when installed to meet the maximum moisture contents listed below.

a. Interior Paneling: 6 percent.

b. Interior Finish Lumber, Trim, and Millwork: 1-1/4 Inches Nominal or Less in Thickness: 6 percent on 85 percent of the pieces and 8 percent on remainder.

c. Exterior Treated and Untreated Finish Lumber and Trim: 4 inches Nominal or Less in Thickness: 19 percent.

d. Exterior Wood Siding: 15 percent.

e. Provide moisture content of other materials in accordance with the applicable standards.

2.4 PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT OF WOOD PRODUCTS

2.4.1 Non-Pressure Treatment

Treat woodwork and millwork, such as cabinets, exterior trim, door trim, and window trim, in accordance with WDMA I.S.4, with either 2 percent copper napthenate, 3 percent zinc napthenate, or 1.8 percent copper-8-quinolinolate. Provide a liberal brush coat of preservative treatment to field cuts and holes.

2.4.2 Pressure Treatment

Treat lumber and plywood used on the exterior of buildings or in contact with masonry or concrete with a waterborne preservative listed in AWPA U1 (P series is included therein by reference) as applicable, and inspected in accordance with AWPA U1. Identify treatment on each piece of material by the quality mark of an agency accredited by the Board of Review of the American Lumber Standards Committee. Provide treated plywood to a reflection level as follows:

Provide all exterior wood moulding and millwork within 18 inches of soil or in contact with water or concrete with preservative treatment in accordance with WMMPA WM 6. Provide a field treatment in accordance with AWPA M4 of exposed areas of treated wood that have been cut or drilled. Items of all-heart material of cedar, cypress, or redwood do not require preservative treatment except when in direct contact with soil.

2.5 HARDWARE AND ACCESSORIES

Provide sizes, types, and spacings of hardware and accessories as recommended in writing by the wood product manufacturer, except as otherwise specified.

2.5.1 Wood Screws

ASME B18.6.1.

2.5.2 Bolts, Nuts, Lag Screws, and Studs

ASME B18.2.1 and ASME B18.2.2.

2.5.3 Nails

Use nails of a size and type best suited for each application and in accordance with ASTM F547. Use hot-dipped galvanized or aluminum nails for exterior applications. For siding, provide nails of sufficient length to extend 1-1/2 inches into supports, including wood sheathing over framing. Where nailing is impractical, provide screws of a size and type best suited for each application.

2.6 FABRICATION

2.6.1 Quality Standards (QS)

2.6.1.1 Grades

The term "Premium" NAAWS 4.0. Provide items not otherwise specified in a specific grade as "Custom" grade.

2.6.1.2 Adhesives

Select adhesives for durability and permanent bonding. Address expansion and contraction, bond strength, fire rating, moisture resistance, and manufacturer's recommendations factors for all bonded materials.

Provide non-aerosol adhesive products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 meeting either emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type) or VOC content requirements of GS-36. Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for non-aerosol adhesives applied on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system). Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for aerosol adhesives used on the interior of the building.

2.6.2 Cabinets

Unless specified otherwise, provide wall and base cabinets of the same construction, materials, and finishes as countertops. Fabricate cabinets with solid ends and frame fronts, or with frames all around. Provide frames of solid hardwood not less than 3/4 by 1-1/2 inches. Provide ends, bottoms, backs, partitions, and doors as hardwood plywood. Mortise and tenon, dovetail, or dowel and glue joints to produce a rigid unit. Cover exposed edges of plywood with hardwood strips. Provide cabinet doors, frames, and solid exposed ends 3/4 inch thick minimum. Provide cabinet bottoms, partitions, and framed ends to be 1/2 inch minimum. Provide shelves to be 5/8 inch thick minimum. Provide cabinet backs 1/4 inch thick minimum.

2.6.2.1 Cabinet Hardware

ANSI/BHMA A156.9. Provide cabinet hardware including two self, closing

hinges for each door, two side mounted metal drawer slides for each drawer, and pulls for all doors and drawers as follows. Provide hardware exposed to view as brushed nickel. Comply with the following requirements for all cabinet hardware:

a. Provide frameless concealed European style, back mounted hinges with 165 degree opening and a self closing feature when at less than 90 degrees open.

b. Provide drawer slides having a static rating capacity of 100 lbs. Slides to have a self closing/stay closed action, zinc or epoxy coated steel finish, ball bearing rollers, and positive stop with lift out design.

c. Provide drawer pulls as indicated in finish schedule. Provide handle projections not less than 1-5/16 inches.

2.6.2.2 Finish

Provide a clear factory finish in accordance with ANSI/AWI 0400 on wood surfaces after fabrication. Provide fabricator's standard natural finish equivalent to one coat of sealer, one coat of varnish on all surfaces and a second coat of varnish on surfaces exposed to view. Provide spar varnish in exterior or wet area applications. Sand lightly and wipe clean between coats.

2.6.3 Casework with Transparent Finish (CTF)

2.6.3.1 AWI Quality Grade

Fabricate manufactured wood casework in compliance with ANSI/AWI 1232 - Manufactured Wood Casework. Custom grade ANSI/AWI 0641.

2.6.3.2 Construction

Provide reveal overlay design details.

2.6.3.3 Exposed Parts

Birch species cut per manufacturer.

2.6.3.4 Semi-Exposed Parts

As specified in ANSI/AWI 0641 for the grade selected.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Do not install building construction materials that show visual evidence of biological growth. Follow ANSI/AWI 0620 for installation of wood trim, paneling, casework, integrated door systems, countertops and other related interior finishes.

3.1 FINISH WORK

Apply primer to finish work before installing. Where practicable, shop assemble and finish millwork items. Construct joints tight and in a manner to conceal shrinkage but to avoid cupping, twisting and warping after installation. Miter trim and mouldings at exterior angles; cope at interior angles and at returns. Provide millwork and trim in maximum

practical lengths. Fasten finish work with finish nails. Provide blind nailing where practicable. Set face nails for putty stopping.

3.1.1 Exterior Finish Work

Machine sand exposed flat members and square edges. Machine finish semi-exposed surfaces. Construct joints to exclude water. In addition to nailing, glue joints with waterproof glue as necessary for weather resistant construction. Evenly distribute end joints in built-up members. Provide shoulder joints in flat work. Reinforce backs of wide-faced miters with metal rings and waterproof glue. Unless otherwise indicated, provide fascia and other flat members 3/4 inch thick minimum. Provide door and window trim in single lengths. Provide braced, blocked, and rigidly anchored cornices for support and protection of vertical joints. Provide soffits in largest practical size. Align joints of plywood over centerlines of supports. Fasten soffits with aluminum or stainless steel nails. Back prime all concealed surfaces of exterior trim.

3.1.2 Interior Finish Work

After installation, sand exposed surfaces smooth. Provide window and door trim in single lengths.

3.1.3 Door Frames

Set plumb and square. Provide solid blocking at not more than 16 inches on center for each jamb. Position blocking to occur behind hinges and lock strikes. Double wedge frames and fasten with finish nails. Set nails for putty stopping.

3.1.4 Thresholds

Unless otherwise indicated, provide thresholds 5/8 inch thick by width as needed for adjacent wall with beveled sides and cut to fit at jambs. Fasten thresholds with casing nails. Set nails for putty stopping.

3.1.5 Window Stools and Aprons

Provide stools with rabbets over window sills. Provide aprons with returns cut accurately to profile of member.

3.1.6 Bases

Provide flat member with a moulded top and oak shoe mould. Fasten base to framing or to grounds. Nail shoe mould to base.

3.1.7 Finish Stair Work

Fit, nail, screw, bolt, and glue stair work together to form a strong, rigid structure without squeaks or vibrations. Anchor newels and posts securely to stair framing. Cut newels, posts, and drops accurately around floor construction to make a tight fit. Embed balusters into treads and landings and secure with glue. Provide railings with straight runs that follow the slope of the stairs and have smooth curved turns. Return railing profile at ends and secure joints with bolts and nuts in accordance with structural load requirements for railings. Secure railing to posts and newels with concealed anchors. Support wall rails on metal brackets spaced near ends and at not more than 5 feet on center.

3.2 MISCELLANEOUS

3.2.1 Countertops

Conceal fastenings where practicable. Fit counters tight to adjoining surfaces and scribe where necessary. Provide scribed joints neat and flush. Provide counter sections in longest lengths practicable with a minimum number of joints. Where joints are necessary, provide tight joints drawn up with concealed type heavy pull-up bolts. Glue joints with water resistant glue and make rigid with screws, bolts, or other approved fastenings.

3.2.2 Cabinets

Provide cabinets level, plumb, true, and tight to adjacent walls. Secure cabinets to walls with concealed toggle bolts. Secure top to cabinet with concealed screws. Make cutouts for fixtures from templates supplied by fixture manufacturer. Locate cutouts for pipes so that edges of holes are covered by escutcheons after installation.

3.3 SIDING

3.3.1 Installation of Siding

Fit and position siding without springing or otherwise forcing into place. For siding to have a stain finish, set nails and stop with nonstaining putty to match finished siding. For siding to have a paint finish, drive nails flush.

3.3.2 Horizontal Siding

Locate end joints over framing members and alternate such that there are a minimum of two boards between joints on the same support. Evenly distribute shorter pieces throughout the installation. Provide starter strips to establish proper cant for siding. Predrill ends of siding as necessary to prevent splitting when nailed. Horizontal bevel or plain lap siding: Overlap and nail into each support in accordance with recommendations of siding manufacturer. Horizontal drop siding: Work each course into top edge of previous course. Nail into each course with two nails.

3.4 FASCIA AND EXTERIOR TRIM

Construct, caulk, and machine sand exposed surfaces and edges to exclude water. In addition to nailing, glue joints as necessary for weather resistance. Evenly distribute end joints in built-up members. Shoulder joints in flat work. Reinforce backs of wide-faced miters with metal rings and glue. Provide fascia and other flat members in maximum practicable lengths. Braced, block, and rigidly anchor cornices for support and protection of vertical joints.

3.5 MOULDING AND INTERIOR TRIM

Install mouldings and interior trim straight, plumb, level and with closely fitted joints. Provide exposed surfaces machine sanded at the shop. Cope returns and interior angles at moulded items and miter external corners. Shoulder intersections of flatwork to ease any inherent

changes in plane. Provide window and door trim in single lengths. Blind nail to the extent practicable. Set and stop face nailing with a nonstaining putty to match the applied finish. Use screws for attachment to metal; set and stop screws in accordance with the same quality requirements for nails.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 06 61 16

SOLID SURFACING FABRICATIONS
08/20

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 C920	(2018) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM D570	(1998; E 2010; R 2010) Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics
ASTM D638	(2014) Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
ASTM D696	(2016) Standard Test Method for Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion of Plastics Between -30 degrees C and 30 degrees C With a Vitreous Silica Dilatometer
ASTM D790	(2017) Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials
ASTM D2583	(2013a) Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor
ASTM E84	(2023) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM G21	(2015; R 2021; E 2021) Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymeric Materials to Fungi

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2017; Version 1.2) Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers

INTERNATIONAL CAST POLYMER ASSOCIATION (ICPA)

ICPA SS-1	(2001) Performance Standard for Solid Surface Materials

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

ANSI/NEMA LD 3	(2005) Standard for High-Pressure Decorative Laminates

NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)

NSF/ANSI 51	(2023) Food Equipment Materials

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

a. Work under this section includes countertops and backsplashes and other items utilizing solid surfacing material fabrications as indicated on the drawings and as described in this specification. Do not change source of supply for materials after work has started, if the appearance of finished work would be affected.

b. In most instances, installation of solid surfacing material fabricated components and assemblies requires strong correctly located structural support provided by other trades. To provide a stable, sound, secure installation, close coordination is required between the solid surfacing material fabricator/installer and other trades to ensure that necessary structural wall support, cabinet counter top structural support, proper clearances, and other supporting components are provided for the installation of wall panels, counter tops, shelving, and all other solid surfacing material fabrications to the degree and extent recommended by the solid surfacing material manufacturer.

c. Provide appropriate staging areas for solid surfacing material fabrications. Allow variation in component size and location of openings of plus or minus 1/8 inch.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Fabrication Drawings; G

Installation; G

SD-03 Product Data

Solid Polymer; G

Indoor air quality for solid surface seam and sealant products; S

Quartz Agglomerate Material; G

SD-04 Samples

Material; G

Counter Tops; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Test Report Results

SD-07 Certificates

Qualifications

Indoor Air Quality for solid surface fabrication products; S

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Solid Polymer, Data Package 1; G

Quartz Agglomerate Material, Data Package 1; G

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Qualifications

To ensure warranty coverage, provide manufacturer certified solid surfacing fabricators to fabricate the solid surfacing material being utilized. Mark all fabrications with the fabricator's certification label affixed in an inconspicuous location. Minimum of 5 years of experience working with solid surfacing materials is required of fabricators. Submit solid surfacing material manufacturer's certification attesting to fabricator qualification approval.

1.4.2 Mock-ups

Submit Detail Fabrication Drawings indicating locations, dimensions, component sizes, fabrication and joint details, attachment provisions, installation details, and coordination requirements with adjacent work. Prior to final approval of shop drawings, provide a full-size mock-up of a typical counter top where multiple units are required. Include all solid surfacing material components required to provide a completed unit. Utilize finishes in patterns and colors as indicated; colors listed are not intended to limit the selection of equal colors from other manufacturers. in the mock-up. Should the mock-up not be approved, re-work or remake it until approval is secured. Remove rejected units from the jobsite. Approved mock-up may remain as part of the finished work.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Do not deliver materials to project site until areas are ready for installation. Deliver components and materials to the site undamaged, in containers clearly marked and labeled with manufacturer's name. Store materials indoors and take adequate precautions to prevent damage to finished surfaces. Provide protective coverings to prevent physical damage or staining following installation, for duration of project.

1.6 WARRANTY

Provide manufacturer's warranty to repair or replace defective materials, excluding damages caused by physical or chemical abuse or excessive heat, and workmanship for a period of 10 years from date of final acceptance of the work.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIAL

Submit detail fabrication drawings and installation drawings of each solid surfacing fabrication indicated. Include elevations, dimensions, clearances, details of construction and anchorage, and details of joints and connections.

Submit manufacturers' descriptive product data for each type of solid polymer fabrication and quartz agglomerate fabrication indicated. Include manufacturers' literature, finishes, profiles and thicknesses of materials.

Submit manufacturers' operations and maintenance data for each type of solid polymer fabrication and quartz agglomerate material fabrication in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

2.1.1 Solid Surfacing Material

Provide solid polymer and quartz agglomerate material that is a homogeneous filled solid polymer; not coated, laminated or of a composite construction, complying with ICPA SS-1 and ICPA SS-1 for quartz agglomerate, except for composition. Provide material that meets or exceeds the minimum physical and performance properties specified. Superficial damage to a depth of 0.01 inch must be repairable by sanding or polishing. Material thickness is as indicated on the drawings; required minimum thickness is 1/4 inch. Submit a minimum 4 inch by 4 inch sample of each color and pattern for approval; include full range of color and pattern variation. Retain approved samples as a standard for this work. Submit test report results from an independent testing laboratory attesting that the submitted solid surfacing materials meet or exceed each of the specified performance requirements.

a. Horizontal Surfaces: 1/2 inch thick material

b. Vertical Surfaces: 1/4 inch thick material

c. Provide materials that meet the emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type). Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for solid surface fabrication products.

2.1.2 Cast, 100 Percent Acrylic Polymer Solid Surfacing Material

Cast, 100 percent acrylic solid polymer material composed of acrylic polymer, mineral fillers, and pigments. Provide acrylic polymer that meets or exceeds the following minimum performance requirements:

PROPERTY	REQUIREMENT (min. or max.)	TEST PROCEDURE
Tensile Strength	4000 psi (max.)	ASTM D638
Hardness	55-Barcol Impressor (min.)	ASTM D2583

PROPERTY	REQUIREMENT (min. or max.)	TEST PROCEDURE
Thermal Expansion	.000023 in/in/F (max.)	ASTM D696
Boiling Water Surface Resistance	No Change	ANSI/NEMA LD 3-3.05
High Temperature Resistance	No Change	ANSI/NEMA LD 3-3.06
Impact Resistance (Ball drop)		ANSI/NEMA LD 3-303
1/4 inch sheet	36-inches, 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
1/2 inch sheet	140-inches, 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
3/4 inch sheet	200-inches, 1/2 lb ball, no failure	
Mold & Mildew Growth	No growth	ASTM G21
Bacteria Growth	No growth	ASTM G21
Liquid Absorption (Weight in 24 hrs.)	0.1 percent max.	ASTM D570
Flammability		ASTM E84
Flame Spread	25 max.	
Smoke Developed	30 max.	
Sanitation	"Food Contact" approval	NSF/ANSI 51
Flexural Strength	6,800 psi (min.)	ASTM D790

2.1.3 Quartz Agglomerate (or "Engineered Quartz") Solid Surfacing Material

Solid sheets consisting of quartz aggregates in an acrylic or polyester, or a combination of the two, resin binder (or matrix) that is solid and nonporous with integral color.

2.1.4 Material Patterns and Colors

Provide pattern and color for all solid surfacing material components and fabrications as indicated; colors listed are not intended to limit the selection of equal colors from other manufacturers. Provide products with consistent patterned color throughout thickness of the product.

2.1.5 Surface Finish

Provide a uniform appearance on exposed finished surfaces and edges. Exposed surface finish is as indicated.

2.2 ACCESSORY PRODUCTS

Provide accessory products, as specified below, as manufactured by the solid surfacing material manufacturer or as approved by the solid surfacing material manufacturer for use with the solid surfacing materials being specified.

2.2.1 Adhesives

Provide a two-part seam adhesive kit to create permanent, inconspicuous, non-porous, hard seams and joints by chemical bond between solid surfacing materials and components to create a monolithic appearance of the fabrication. Provide adhesive approved by the solid surfacing material manufacturer. Color-match adhesive to the surfaces being bonded where solid-colored, solid surfacing materials are being bonded together. Provide clear or color matched seam adhesive where particulate patterned, solid surfacing materials are being bonded together.

2.2.2 Seam and Sealant Emissions

Provide seam and other accessory materials that meet the emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type). Provide validation of indoor air quality for solid surface seam and sealant products.

2.2.3 Silicone Sealant

Provide silicone sealant, mildew-resistant, single-component, nonsag, plus 25 percent and minus 25 percent movement capability, acid-curing; ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use NT; clear formulation; approved for use by the solid surfacing material manufacturer.

2.2.4 Conductive Tape

Provide manufacturer's standard conductive foil tape, 4 mils thick, applied around the edges of cut outs containing hot or cold appliances.

2.2.5 Insulating Tape

Provide manufacturer's standard insulating tape for use with drop-in food wells used in commercial food service applications to insulate solid surfacing material from hot or cold appliances.

2.2.6 Heat Reflective Tape

Provide heat reflective tape as recommended by the solid surfacing material manufacturer for use with cutouts for heat sources.

2.2.7 Mounting Hardware

Provide mounting hardware, including sink/bowl clips, inserts and fasteners for attachment of undermount sinks and lavatories.

2.3 FABRICATIONS

Provide factory or shop fabricate components to sizes and shapes indicated, to the greatest extent practical, in accordance with approved Shop Drawings and manufacturer's requirements. Provide factory cutouts for sinks, lavatories, and plumbing fixtures where indicated on the

drawings. Contours and radii must be routed to template, with edges smooth. Defective and inaccurate work will be rejected. Submit product data indicating product description, fabrication information, and compliance with specified performance requirements for solid surfacing material, joint adhesive, sealants, and heat reflective tape. Both the manufacturer of materials and the fabricator are required to submit a detailed description of operations and processes in place that support efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency, emissions of ozone depleting chemicals, management of water and operational waste, indoor environmental quality, and other production techniques supporting sustainable design and products.

2.3.1 Joints and Seams

Form joints and seams between solid surfacing material components using manufacturer's approved seam adhesive. Provide inconspicuous joints in appearance without voids to create a monolithic appearance.

2.3.2 Edge Finishing

Rout and finish component edges to a smooth, uniform appearance and finish. Provide edge shapes and treatments, including any inserts, as detailed on the drawings. Rout all cutouts, then sand all edges smooth. Repair or reject defective or inaccurate work.

2.3.3 Counter Top Splashes

Fabricate backsplashes and end splashes from 1/2 inch thick solid surfacing material to be in conformance with dimensions and shapes as indicated. Provide backsplashes and end splashes at locations indicated. Shop fabricate backsplashes and provide loose, to be field attached.

2.3.4 Shelving

Fabricate shelving from 1/2 inch thick solid surfacing material; dimensions, edge shape, and other details as indicated.

2.3.5 Counter Tops

Fabricate all solid surfacing material, counter top components from 3/4 inch thick material. Indicate details, dimensions, locations, and quantities on the drawings. Provide counter tops with 4 inch high loose backsplash as indicated. Attach 2 inch wide reinforcing strip of solid surfacing material under each horizontal counter top seam. Submit a minimum 1 foot wide by 6 inch deep, full size sample for each type of counter top shown on the project drawings; include the edge profile and backsplash as detailed on the drawings and at least one seam. Retain approved sample as standard for this work. Provide square edge profile.

2.3.5.1 Counter Tops with Sinks

a. Provide stainless steel or vitreous china sink; include cutouts to template for counter tops with sinks as furnished by the sink manufacturer. Provide manufacturer's standard sink mounting hardware for stainless steel and vitreous china installation. Seal between sink and counter top with specified silicone sealant. Provide sink, faucet, and plumbing requirements in accordance with Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING,GENERAL PURPOSE.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Components

Install all components and fabricated units plumb, level, and rigid. Make field joints between solid surfacing material components using solid surfacing material manufacturer's approved seam adhesives, to provide a monolithic appearance with joints inconspicuous in the finished work. Attach metal or vitreous china sinks and lavatory bowls to counter tops using solid surfacing material manufacturer's recommended clear silicone sealant and mounting hardware. Install solid polymer sinks and bowls using a color-matched seam adhesive.

3.1.1.1 Loose Counter Top Splashes

Mount loose splashes in the locations noted on the drawings. Adhere loose splashes to the counter top with a color matched silicone sealant when the solid surfacing material components are solid colors. Use a clear silicone sealant to provide adhesion of particulate patterned solid surfacing material splashes to counter tops.

3.1.2 Silicone Sealant

Use specified silicone sealant to seal all expansion joints between solid surfacing material components and all joints between solid surfacing material components and other adjacent surfaces such as walls, floors, ceiling, and plumbing fixtures. Provide sealant bead smooth and uniform in appearance and minimum size necessary to bridge any gaps between the solid surfacing material and the adjacent surface. Provide continuous bead and run the entire length of the joint being sealed.

3.1.3 Plumbing

Make plumbing connections to sinks and lavatories in accordance with Section .

3.2 CLEAN-UP

Components must be cleaned after installation and covered to protect against damage during completion of the remaining project items. Damaged components must be repaired or replaced at the Contractor's sole expense.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 21 16

MINERAL FIBER BLANKET INSULATION
08/23

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	(2023) 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 2019) Standard Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Pressure-Sensitive Tapes
ASTM D4397	(2016) Standard Specification for Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial, and Agricultural Applications
ASTM D5359	(1998; R 2021) Standard Specification for Glass Cullet Recovered from Waste for Use in Manufacture of Glass Fiber
ASTM E96/E96M	(2024) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials
ASTM E136	(2024b) 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	(2017; Version 1.2) 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 31	(2024; TIA 23-1) Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment
NFPA 54	(2024) National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code
NFPA 211	(2019) Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (SCS)

SCS	SCS Global Services (SCS) Indoor Advantage

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

Energy Star	(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System (FEMP)

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

29 CFR 1910.134	Respiratory Protection

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Blanket Insulation; G

Recycled Content for Insulation Materials; S

Energy Star Label for Insulation Materials; S

Vapor Retarder

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 product certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification by other third-party programs. Provide current product certification from certification body.

1.3.2 Adhesives and Sealants

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party programs that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

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

Provide insulation with R-Value as indicated on drawings

2.1.1 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 from slag

Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for insulation materials.

2.1.2 Energy Star

Provide insulation materials that are Energy Star labeled. Provide data identifying Energy Star label 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 VAPOR RETARDER

a. 6 mil thick polyethylene sheeting conforming to ASTM D4397 and having a water vapor permeance of one perm or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E96/E96M.

2.4 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.

2.5 ACCESSORIES

2.5.1 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.

2.5.2 Mechanical Fasteners

Corrosion resistant fasteners as recommended by the insulation manufacturer.

2.5.3 Wire Mesh

Corrosion resistant and as recommended by the insulation manufacturer.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Before installing insulation, ensure that surfaces 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 at Attic Vents and Access Doors

Prior to installation of insulation, install permanent blocking to prevent insulation from slipping over, clogging, or restricting air flow through soffit vents at eaves.

3.2.2 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.

b. Masonry chimneys or masonry enclosing a flue: 2 inches from outside face of masonry. Masonry chimneys for medium and high heat operating appliances: Minimum clearances required by NFPA 211.

c. Vents and vent connectors used for venting the products of combustion, flues, and chimneys other than masonry chimneys: Minimum clearances as required by NFPA 211.

d. Gas Fired Appliances: Clearances as required in NFPA 54.

e. Oil Fired Appliances: Clearances as required in NFPA 31.

Blocking around flues and chimneys is not required when insulation blanket, including any attached vapor retarder, passes ASTM E136, in addition to meeting other requirements stipulated in Part 2. Blocking is also not required if the chimneys are certified by the manufacturer for use in contact with insulating materials.

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 conductors, that are not installed in conduit, 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. 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.

3.3.2 Installation of Separate Vapor Retarder

Apply continuous vapor retarder as indicated. Overlap joints at least 6

inches and seal with pressure sensitive tape. Seal at sill, header, windows, doors and utility penetrations. Repair punctures or tears with pressure sensitive tape.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 27 10

BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM
08/23

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

This Section specifies the construction and quality control of the installation of an air barrier system. Construct the air barrier system indicated, taking responsibility for the means, methods, and workmanship of the installation of the air barrier system. The air barrier must be contiguous and connected across all surfaces of the enclosed air barrier envelope indicated. The maximum leakage requirements of individual air barrier components and materials are specified in the other specification sections covering these items.

1.2 REFERENCES

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

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D4541	(2022) Standard Test Method for Pull-Off Strength of Coatings Using Portable Adhesion Testers
ASTM E96/E96M	(2024) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials
ASTM E2178	(2021a) Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate and Calculation of Air Permeance of Building Materials
ASTM E2357	(2018) Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate of Air Barrier Assemblies

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 285	(2023) Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components

1.3 DEFINITIONS

The following terms as they apply to this section:

1.3.1 Air Barrier Accessory

Products designated to maintain air tightness between air barrier

materials, air barrier assemblies and air barrier components, to fasten them to the structure of the building, or both (e.g., sealants, tapes, backer rods, transition membranes, fasteners, strapping, primers).

1.3.2 Air Barrier Assembly

The combination of air barrier materials and air barrier accessories that are designated and designed within the environmental separator to act as a continuous barrier to the movement of air through the environmental separator.

1.3.3 Air Barrier Component

Pre-manufactured elements such as windows, doors, dampers and service elements that are installed in the environmental separator.

1.3.4 Air Barrier Envelope

The combination of air barrier assemblies and air barrier components, connected by air barrier accessories that are designed to provide a continuous barrier to the movement of air through an environmental separator. There may be more than one air barrier envelope in a single building. Also known as Air Barrier System.

1.3.5 Air Barrier Material

A building material that is designed, tested or produced to provide the primary resistance to airflow through an air barrier assembly of a building enclosure.

1.3.6 Air Barrier System

Same as AIR BARRIER ENVELOPE.

1.3.7 Air Leakage Rate

The rate of airflow (CFM) driven through a unit surface area (sq.ft.) of an assembly or system by a unit static pressure difference (Pa) across the assembly. (example: 0.25 CFM/sq.ft. @ 75 Pa)

1.3.8 Air Leakage

The total airflow (CFM) driven through the air barrier system by a unit static pressure difference (Pa) across the air barrier envelope. (example: 6500 CFM @ 75 Pa)

1.3.9 Air Permeance

The tested rate of airflow (CFM) through a unit area (sq.ft.) of a material driven by unit static pressure difference (Pa) across the material (example: 0.004 CFM/sq.ft. @ 75 Pa) as established by ASTM E2178.

1.3.10 Environmental Separator

The parts of a building that separate the controlled interior environment from the uncontrolled exterior environment, or that separate spaces within a building that have dissimilar environments. Also known as the Control Layer.

1.3.11 Vapor Permeance

Vapor permeance is separated into three classes based on the water vapor permeance of a material as tested via ASTM E96/E96M

Class I Vapor Barrier/Retarder	0.1 perm or less
Class II Vapor Barrier/Retarder	0.1 perm to 1.0 perm
Class III Vapor Barrier/Retarder	1.0 perm to 10 perm

1.4 PREPARATORY PHASE OR PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

Organize pre-construction conferences between the air barrier inspector and the sub-contractors involved in the construction of, or penetration of, the air barrier system to discuss where the work of each sub-contractor begins and ends, the sequence of installation, and each sub-contractor's responsibility to ensure airtight joints, junctures, penetrations and transitions between materials. Discuss the products, and assemblies of products specified in the different sections to be installed by the different sub-contractors.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Air Barrier System Shop Drawings; G, Manufacturer produced warranted air barrier system

SD-03 Product Data

Air Barrier System Product Data; G

SD-04 Samples

Mock-Up; G

Material Samples For Air Barrier System; G

SD-05 Design Data

Design Data And Calculations For The Air Barrier System; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Design Review Report; G

Testing and Inspection; G

SD-07 Certificates

Air Barrier Inspector; G

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 AIR BARRIER

Provide air barrier system of compatible parts from one or several manufacturers coordinated by the Contractor or provide a single warranted system provided by a primary manufacturer. The air barrier system as part of a tested exterior wall assembly must meet the conditions of acceptance as tested in accordance with NFPA 285. Materials used for roof assembly air barrier must conform to the appropriate UL and FM wind and fire requirements for the specified roof assemblies.

If a complete air barrier system from a single manufacturer is utilized, whether warranted or not warranted, the air barrier system must conform to ASTM E2357.

Materials in the following categories, as used in the air barrier system or assembly of the exterior wall system, are tested and are required to conform to ASTM E2178: Self-adhered sheet membranes, fluid applied membranes, spray polyurethane foam, mechanically fastened commercial building wrap, factory bonded membranes to sheathing, and adhesive backed commercial building wrap and accessory products.

Other materials used as an air barrier such as concrete, glass, wood, metal or gypsum board may or may not conform to ASTM E2178 but are acceptable provided that when integrated into the air barrier system or assemblies they are not subject to material or environmental induced degradation in their final produced state once incorporated in the permanent construction.

All materials used must be identifiable through manufacturer testing data or literature to be compatible with all the attached or adjoining materials or substrates used in the system.

Provide Air Barrier System Shop Drawings, Material Samples for Air Barrier System and Air Barrier System Product Data.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 QUALITY CONTROL

3.1.1 Documentation and Reporting

Document the entire installation process on daily job site reports. These reports include information on the Installer, substrates, substrate preparation, products used, ambient and substrate temperature, the location of the air barrier installation, the results of the quality control procedures, and testing results.

3.1.2 Quality Control Testing And Inspection

Conduct the following tests and inspections as applicable in the presence of the Contracting Officer during installation of the air barrier system, and submit quality control reports as indicated below.

a. Provide a Daily Report of Observations with a copy to the Contracting Officer.

b. Inspect to assure continuity of the air barrier system throughout the

building enclosure and that all gaps are covered, the covering is structurally sound, and all penetrations are sealed allowing for no infiltration or exfiltration through the air barrier system.

c. Inspect to assure structural support of the air barrier system to withstand design air pressures.

d. Inspect to assure masonry surfaces receiving air barrier materials are smooth, clean, and free of cavities, protrusions and mortar droppings, with mortar joints struck flush or as required by the manufacturer of the air barrier material.

e. Inspect and test to assure site conditions for application temperature, and dryness of substrates are within guidelines.

f. Inspect to assure substrate surfaces are properly primed, if applicable, and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Priming must extend at least 2 inches beyond the air barrier material to make it obvious that the primer was applied to the substrate before the air barrier material.

g. Inspect to assure laps in materials are at least a 2-inch minimum, shingled in the correct direction or mastic applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, and with no fishmouths.

h. Inspect to assure that a roller has been used to enhance adhesion. Identify any defects such as fishmouths, wrinkles, areas of lost adhesion, and improper curing. Note the intended remedy for the deficiencies.

i. Measure application thickness of liquid applied materials to assure that manufacturer's specifications for the specific substrate are met.

j. Inspect to assure that the correct materials are installed for compatibility.

k. Inspect to assure proper transitions for change in direction and structural support at gaps.

l. Inspect to assure proper connection between assemblies (membrane and sealants) for cleaning, preparation and priming of surfaces, structural support, integrity and continuity of seal.

m. Perform adhesion tests for fluid-applied and self-adhered air barrier membranes to assure that the manufacturer's specified adhesion strength properties are met. Determine the bond strength of coatings to substrate in accordance with ASTM D4541.

n. Provide cohesion tests for spray polyurethane foam (SPF).

o. Provide written test reports of all tests performed.

3.2 REPAIR AND PROTECTION

Upon completion of inspection, testing, sample removal and similar services, repair damaged construction and restore substrates, coatings and finishes. Protect construction exposed by or for quality control service activities, and protect repaired construction.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 27 19.01

SELF-ADHERING AIR BARRIERS
08/23, CHG 1: 08/24

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 BARRIER ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (ABAA)

ABAA Accreditation	Accreditation
ABAA QAP	Quality Assurance Program

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D146/D146M	(2004; E 2012; R 2012) Sampling and Testing Bitumen-Saturated Felts and Woven Fabrics for Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM D412	(2016; R 2021) Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers - Tension
ASTM D570	(1998; E 2010; R 2010) Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics
ASTM D903	(1998; R 2017) Standard Test Method for Peel or Stripping Strength of Adhesive Bonds
ASTM D1876	(2008; R 2015; E 2015) Standard Test Method for Peel Resistance of Adhesives (T-Peel Test)
ASTM D4263	(1983; R 2018) Standard Test Method for Indicating Moisture in Concrete by the Plastic Sheet Method
ASTM D4541	(2022) Standard Test Method for Pull-Off Strength of Coatings Using Portable Adhesion Testers
ASTM E96/E96M	(2024) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials
ASTM E154/E154M	(2008a; R 2019) Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth Under Concrete Slabs, on Walls, or as Ground Cover
ASTM E283/E283M	(2019) Standard Test Method for

	Determining Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Skylights, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen
ASTM E331	(2000; R 2023) Standard Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference
ASTM E2178	(2021a) Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate and Calculation of Air Permeance of Building Materials
ASTM E2357	(2018) Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate of Air Barrier Assemblies

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 285	(2023) Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Coordinate the requirements of Section 07 27 10 BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM and other building enclosure sections to provide a complete building air barrier system. Submit all materials, components, and assemblies of the air barrier system together as one complete submittal package.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Qualifications of Manufacturer; G

Qualifications of Installer; G

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Self-adhering Air Barrier Shop Drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

Self-adhering Air Barrier; G

Primers, Adhesives, and Mastics; G

Safety Data Sheets; G

SD-04 Samples

Self-adhering Air Barrier System Mockup; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Field Peel Adhesion Test; G

Flame Propagation of Wall Assemblies; G

Site Inspections and Testing; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Self-adhering Air Barrier Manufacturer's Printed Instructions; G

Primers, Adhesives, and Mastics; G

1.4 MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

For self-adhering air barrier provide the following:

1.4.1 Shop Drawings

Submit self-adhering air barrier shop drawings showing locations and extent of air barrier assemblies and details of all typical conditions, intersections with other building enclosure assemblies and materials, and membrane counterflashings. Show details for bridging of gaps in construction, treatment of inside and outside corners, expansion joints, methods of attachment of materials covering the self-adhered barrier without compromising the barrier. Indicate how miscellaneous penetrations such as conduit, pipes, electric boxes, brick ties, and similar items will be sealed.

1.4.2 Product Data

Submit manufacturer's technical data indicating compliance with performance and environmental requirements in Part 2 of this specification. Also submit self-adhering air barrier manufacturer's printed instructions for evaluating, preparing, and treating substrates, temperature and other limitations of installation conditions, safety requirements for installation, and Safety Data Sheets. Indicate flame and smoke spread ratings for all products.

1.4.3 Mockup

Provide a self-adhering air barrier system mockup. Apply product in an area designated by the Contracting Officer. Apply an area of not less than 54 square feet. Include all components specified as representative of the complete system. Notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of 48 hours prior to the test application. Select a test area representative of conditions to be covered including window or door openings, wall to ceiling transitions, flashings, and penetrations, as applicable.

1.4.4 Test Reports

Submit test reports indicating that field peel-adhesion tests on all materials have been performed and the changes made, if required, in order to achieve successful and lasting adhesion. Submit test reports for flame propagation of wall assemblies tested in accordance with NFPA 285.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.5.1 Delivery

Deliver and store materials in sufficient quantity to allow for uninterrupted flow of work. Inspect materials delivered to the site for damage and store out of weather. Deliver materials to the jobsite in their original unopened packages, clearly marked with the manufacturer's name, brand designation, description of contents, and shelf life of containerized materials. Store and handle to protect from damage.

1.5.2 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. Protect stored materials from direct sunlight. Keep materials sealed and separated from absorptive materials, such as wood and insulation.

1.6 AIR BARRIER TESTING

Perform air barrier testing in accordance with.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.7.1 Qualifications of Manufacturer

Submit documentation verifying that the manufacturer of the self-adhering air barrier is currently accredited by Air Barrier Association of America (ABAA Accreditation https://www.airbarrier.org/).

1.7.2 Qualifications of Installer

Submit documentation verifying that installers of the self-adhering air barrier are currently certified in accordance with the ABAA QAP Quality Assurance Program (https://www.airbarrier.org/qap/).

1.7.3 Field Peel Adhesion Test

Perform a field peel-adhesion test on the construction mockup. Test the self-adhering air barrier for adhesion in accordance with ASTM D4541 using a Type II pull tester except use a disk that is 4 inches in diameter and cut through the membrane to separate the material attached to the dish from the surrounding material. Perform test after curing period in accordance with manufacturer's written recommendations. Record mode of failure and area which failed in accordance with ASTM D4541. Compare adhesion values with the manufacturer's established minimum values for the particular combination of material and substrate. Indicate on the inspection report whether the manufacturer's requirement has been met. Where the manufacturer has not declared a minimum adhesion value for their product and substrate combination, the inspector must record actual values.

1.8 PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING

Conduct a preconstruction meeting a minimum of two weeks prior to commencing work specified in this specification Section. Agenda must include, at a minimum, construction and testing of mockup, sequence of

construction, coordination with substrate preparation, materials approved for use, compatibility of materials, coordination with installation of adjacent and covering materials, and details of construction. Attendance is required by representatives of related trades including covering materials, substrate materials, adjacent materials, and materials and components of the air barrier system.

1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

1.9.1 Temperature

Install air barrier within the range of ambient and substrate temperatures as recommended in writing by the air barrier manufacturer. Verify that the surface to receive self-adhering air barrier is dry for a minimum of 48 hours prior to the installation of the barrier. Do not apply air barrier to damp or wet substrates. Do not apply during inclement weather or when ice, frost, surface moisture, or visible dampness is present on surfaces to be covered, or when precipitation is imminent.

1.9.2 Exposure to Weather and Ultraviolet Light

Protect air barrier products from direct exposure to rain, snow, sunlight, mist, and other extreme weather conditions. Replace, at no additional cost to the Government, barrier products that have been exposed to ultraviolet (sun)light longer than allowed by manufacturer's written requirements.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SELF-ADHERING AIR BARRIER

Provide minimum 0.040 inch thick self-adhering, vapor permeable, air barrier membrane consisting of a cross-laminated high density polyethylene (HDPE) film, fully coated with rubberized butyl-based or acrylic-based adhesive. Provide membrane in rolls of various widths interleaved with disposable silicone release paper. Self-adhering air barrier must exhibit no visible water leakage when tested in accordance with ASTM E331 and must perform as a liquid water drainage plane flashed to discharge to the exterior incidental condensation or water penetration. Use regular or low temperature formulation depending on site conditions, within temperature ranges specified by manufacturer.

2.1.1 Physical Properties

a. Air Permeance (ASTM E2178): In accordance with Section 07 27 10 BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM

b. Assembly Air Leakage (ASTM E2357, ASTM E283/E283M): In accordance with Section 07 27 10 BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM.

c. Tensile Strength (ASTM D412 die C modified): Not less than 400 psi.

d. Tensile Elongation (ASTM D412 die C modified): Not less than 200 percent.

e. Puncture Resistance (ASTM E154/E154M): Not less than 40 lbs.

f. Pliability (ASTM D146/D146M): Unaffected at minus 25 degrees F, 0.063 inch mandrel.

g. Lap Adhesion (ASTM D1876 modified): Not less than 4.0 lbs per inch.

h. Peel Adhesion (ASTM D903): Not less than 5.0 lbs per inch.

i. Water Vapor Permeance (Vapor Impermeable Air Barrier) (ASTM E96/E96M, desiccant method A): 0.1 perms or less.

j. Water Absorption (ASTM D570): Not to exceed 0.12 percent by weight.

k. Flame propagation of wall assemblies (NFPA 285): Pass

2.2 PRIMERS, ADHESIVES, AND MASTICS

Provide primers, adhesives, mastics and other accessory materials as recommended in writing by the manufacturer of the self-adhering air barrier for adequate bonding to each type of substrate. Adhesive must be butyl- or acrylic-based.

2.3 SHEET METAL FLASHING

Provide as specified in Section 07 60 00 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL.

2.4 JOINT SEALANTS

Provide as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS. Verify compatibility with adjacent products that are or will be in contact with one another.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

Before installing air barrier, examine substrates, areas, and conditions under which air barrier assemblies will be applied, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements. Ensure the following conditions are met:

a. Surfaces are sound, dry, even, and free of oil, grease, dirt, excess mortar or other contaminants.

b. Concrete surfaces are cured and dry, smooth without large voids, spalled areas or sharp protrusions.

c. Verify substrate is visibly dry and free of moisture. Test for capillary moisture by plastic sheet method in accordance with ASTM D4263 and take suitable measures until substrate passes moisture test.

d. Verify sealants used in sheathing are compatible with membrane proposed for use. Perform field peel adhesion test on materials to which sealants are adhered.

3.2 PREPARATION

Clean, prepare, and treat substrate in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions. Ensure clean, dust-free, and dry substrate for air barrier application.

a. Prime masonry and concrete substrates with conditioning primer.

b. Prime gypsum sheathing an adequate number of coats to achieve required bond, with adequate drying time between coats.

c. Prime wood, metal, and painted substrates with primer.

d. Prepare, treat, and seal vertical and horizontal surfaces at terminations and penetrations through air barrier and at protrusions.

3.3 INSTALLATION

3.3.1 Installation of Self-adhering Air Barrier

Install materials in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and the following:

a. Apply primer at rate recommended by manufacturer prior to membrane installation. Allow primer to dry completely before membrane application. Apply as many coats as necessary for proper adhesion.

b. When membrane is properly positioned, press into place and roll membrane with roller immediately after placement.

c. Apply membrane sheets to shed water naturally without interception by a sheet edge, unless that edge is sealed with permanently flexible termination mastic.

d. Position subsequent sheets of membrane applied above so that membrane overlaps the membrane sheet below by a minimum of 2-1/2 inches, unless greater overlap is recommended by manufacturer. Roll into place with roller.

e. Make side laps a minimum of 2-1/2 inches and end laps a minimum of 5 inches, unless greater overlap is recommended by manufacturer. Roll seams with roller.

f. Roll membrane to adhere to substrate. Cover corners and joints with two layers of reinforcement by first applying a 12 inch width of membrane centered along the axis. Flash drains and projections with a second ply of membrane for a distance of 6 inches from the drain or projection.

g. Seal around all penetrations through the air barrier resulting from pipes, vents, conduit, electrical fixtures, structural members, or other construction passing through it. Seal with termination mastic, extruded silicone sealant, membrane counterflashing or other sealing methods in accordance with manufacturer's written recommendations.

h. Continuously connect the air barrier between walls, roof, floor and below grade assemblies to form a continuous integrated air barrier system around the entire building enclosure. Extend the air barrier membrane into rough openings such as doors, windows, louvers, and other exterior penetrations. Seal edges of barrier at junctures with rough openings.

i. At changes in substrate plane, provide transition material (e.g., bead of sealant, mastic, extruded silicone sealant, membrane counterflashing or other material recommended by manufacturer) under

membrane to eliminate all sharp 90-degree inside corners and to make a smooth transition from one plane to another.

j. Provide mechanically fastened non-corrosive metal sheet to span gaps in substrate plane and to make a smooth transition from one plane to the other. Continuously support membrane with substrate.

k. At deflection and control joints, provide backup for the membrane to accommodate anticipated movement.

l. At expansion and seismic joints provide transition to the joint assemblies.

m. Apply a bead or trowel coat of mastic along membrane seams at reverse lapped seams, rough cuts, and as recommended by the manufacturer.

n. At end of each working day, seal top edge of membrane to substrate with termination mastic.

o. Do not allow materials to come in contact with chemically incompatible materials.

p. Counterflash upper edge of thru-wall flashing and air barrier. Counter flashing is specified in Section 07 60 00 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL. See applicable wall-type Sections for thru-wall flashing requirements.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.4.1 Site Inspections and Testing

Provide site inspections and testing in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, Section 07 27 10 BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM and this section.

a. Conduct inspections and testing at 5, 50, and 95 percent completion of this scope of work. Forward written site inspections and testing reports to the Contracting Officer within five working days of the inspection and test being performed.

b. If inspections reveal defects, promptly remove and replace defective work at no additional expense to the Government.

3.5 FIELD PEEL ADHESION TEST

Conduct in accordance with test protocol indicated in Part 1, paragraph FIELD PEEL ADHESION TEST.

3.6 PROTECTION AND CLEANING

3.6.1 Protection

3.6.1.1 Adjacent Surfaces

Protect exposed adjacent surfaces that could be damaged by primers and adhesives associated with air barrier membrane. Provide protection during application and the remainder of construction in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

3.6.1.2 The Air Barrier Assembly

Protect finished portions of the air barrier assembly from damage during ongoing application and throughout the remainder of the construction period in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions. Coordinate timing of installation of materials that will cover the air barrier membrane to ensure the exposure period does not exceed that recommended by the air barrier manufacturer's written installation instructions. Remove and replace, at no additional cost to the Government, membrane products that exceed the manufacturer's allowed exposure limits.

3.6.2 Cleaning

Clean spillage and soiling from adjacent construction using cleaning agents and procedures recommended by manufacturer of affected construction and as acceptable to the primary material manufacturer.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 31 13

ASPHALT SHINGLES
08/16, CHG 2: 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 D41/D41M	(2011; R 2016) Standard Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Dampproofing, and Waterproofing
ASTM D226/D226M	(2017) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM D1970/D1970M	(2019) Standard Specification for Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection
ASTM D3018/D3018M	(2011; R 2017) Standard Specification for Class A Asphalt Shingles Surfaced With Mineral Granules
ASTM D3161/D3161M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Wind-Resistance of Steep Slope Roofing Products (Fan-Induced Method)
ASTM D3462/D3462M	(2019) Standard Specification for Asphalt Shingles Made from Glass Felt and Surfaced with Mineral Granules
ASTM D4586/D4586M	(2007; R 2018) Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos-Free
ASTM D4869/D4869M	(2016a) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Underlayment Used in Steep Slope Roofing
ASTM D6380/D6380M	(2003; E 2013; R 2013) Standard Specification for Asphalt Roll Roofing (Organic Felt)

NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA)

NRCA 0437	(2017) The NRCA Roofing Manual: Steep-slope Roof Systems

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

Energy Star	(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System (FEMP)

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 790	(2022) UL Standard for Safety Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings
UL 2218	(2010; Reprint May 2024) UL Standard for Safety Impact Resistance of Prepared Roof Covering Materials

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Top Lap

That portion of shingle overlapping shingle in course below.

1.2.2 Head Lap

The triple coverage portion of top lap which is the shortest distance from the butt edge of an overlapping shingle to the upper edge of a shingle in the second course below.

1.2.3 Exposure

That portion of a shingle exposed to the weather after installation.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Shingles

Energy Star Label for Asphalt Shingle; S

Heat Island Reduction; S

SD-04 Samples

Shingles; G

Full shingle sample and manufacturer's standard size samples of materials and products requiring color or finish selection.

Color Charts; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Application

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Manufacturer's Warranty

Contractor's Warranty

1.4 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver materials in the manufacturer's unopened bundles and containers bearing the manufacturer's brand name. Keep materials dry, completely covered, and protected from the weather. Store according to manufacturer's written instructions. Store roll goods on end in an upright position or in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Immediately before laying, store roofing felt for 24 hours in an area maintained at a temperature not lower than 50 degrees F.

1.5 WARRANTIES

Warranties must begin on the date of Government acceptance of the work.

1.5.1 Manufacturer's Warranty

Furnish the asphalt shingle manufacturer's standard 30 year warranty for the asphalt shingles. The warranty must run directly to the Government.

1.5.2 Contractor's Warranty

Provide warranty for 5 years that the asphalt shingle roofing system, as installed, is free from defects in workmanship. When repairs due to defective workmanship are required during the Contractor's warranty period, the Contractor must make such repairs within 72 hours of notification. When repairs are not performed within the specified time, emergency repairs performed by others will not void the warranty.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Shingles

Mineral granule-surfaced asphalt shingles, self-sealing, square tab, strip , fungus-resistant impact resistant shingles conforming to UL 2218, Class 4. ASTM D3018/D3018M, Type I, and ASTM D3462/D3462M , weighing not less than 210 pounds per 100 square feet . Shingles must meet the fire resistance requirements of UL 790 for Class A and the wind resistance requirements of ASTM D3161/D3161M, Class F. Color must be as selected from the manufacturer's standard color charts. Shingle color must be matched to existing in-kind.. Provide asphalt shingle that is Energy Star labeled. Provide data identifying Energy Star label for asphalt shingle product.

2.1.2 Mineral-Surfaced Asphalt Roll Roofing

ASTM D6380/D6380M.

2.1.3 Smooth-Surfaced Asphalt Roll Roofing

ASTM D6380/D6380M, Type II.

2.1.4 Underlayment

Asphalt-saturated felt conforming to ASTM D4869/D4869M or ASTM D226/D226M,

Type II, number 30, without perforations or other material specified by the shingle manufacturer for use as underlayment.

2.1.4.1 Leak Barrier Underlayment

Self-adhering leak barrier or ice dam underlayment must comply with ASTM D1970/D1970M for sealability around nails.

2.1.5 Self-Adhering Membrane

Self-adhering rubberized asphaltic membrane, a minimum of 40 mils thick, and recommended by the shingle manufacturer for use as eaves flashing.

2.1.6 Nails for Applying Shingles and Asphalt-Saturated Felt

Aluminum or hot-dipped galvanized steel or equivalent corrosion resistant with sharp points and flat heads 3/8 to 7/16 inch in diameter. Shank diameter of nails must be a minimum of 0.105 inch and a maximum of 0.135 inch with garb or otherwise deformed for added pull-out resistance. Nails must be long enough to penetrate completely through or extend a minimum of 3/4 inch into roof deck, whichever is less, when driven through materials to be fastened.

2.1.7 Asphalt Roof Cement

ASTM D4586/D4586M, Type II.

2.1.8 Asphalt Primer

ASTM D41/D41M.

2.1.9 Ventilators

2.1.9.1 Nailable Plastic Shingle Over Type Ridge Vents

Ridge vents must be constructed of UV stabilized nailable rigid polypropylene material, approximately 1 foot wide and 1 inch thick, and must be in 4 foot long interlocking sections with self-aligning ends or corrugated polyethylene rigid roll or rigid strip ridge vent with aluminum wind deflectors on each side. Vents must be designed to prevent infiltration of insects, rain, and snow.

2.1.9.2 Nailable Mesh Shingle Over Type Ridge Vents

Ridge vents must be constructed of UV stabilized nailable polyester mesh material, approximately 1 foot wide. Vents must be designed to prevent infiltration of insects, rain, and snow.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 VERIFICATION OF CONDITIONS

Do not install building construction materials that show visual evidence of biological growth.

Ensure that roof deck is smooth, clean, dry, and without loose knots. Roof surfaces must be firm and free from loose boards, large cracks, and projecting ends that might damage the roofing. Vents and other projections through roofs must be properly flashed and secured in

position, and projecting nails must be driven flush with the deck.

3.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

Cover knotholes and cracks with sheet metal nailed securely to sheathing. Flash and secure vents and other roof projections, and drive projecting nails firmly home.

3.3 APPLICATION

Apply roofing materials as specified herein unless specified or recommended otherwise by shingle manufacturer's written instructions or by NRCA 0437.

3.3.1 Underlayment

Provide for roof slopes 4 inches per foot and greater. Apply one layer of shingle underlayment to roof deck. Lay underlayment parallel to roof eaves, starting at eaves. Provide minimum 2 inch head laps, 4 inch end laps, and 6 inch laps from both sides over hips and ridges. Nail sufficiently to hold until shingles are applied. Turn up vertical surfaces a minimum of 4 inches.

Provide for roof slopes between 2 inches per foot and 4 inches per foot . Apply two layers to roof deck. Provide a 19 inch wide strip as starter sheet to maintain specified number of layers throughout roof. Lay parallel to eaves, starting at eaves. Provide minimum 19 inch head laps, 6 inch laps from both sides over hips and ridges, and 12 inch end laps in the field of the roof. Nail sufficiently to hold until shingles are applied. Turn up vertical surfaces a minimum of 4 inches. When a self-adhering membrane is used for eave flashing, start underlayment from upper edge of eave flashing.

3.3.2 Drip Edges

Provide metal drip edges as specified in Section 07 60 00 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL applied directly on the wood deck at eaves and over the underlayment at rakes. Extend back from edge of deck a minimum of 3 inches, and secure with nails spaced a maximum of 4 inches o.c. along inner edge.

3.3.3 Starter Strip

Apply starter strip at eaves, using 9 inch wide strip of mineral-surfaced roll roofing of a color to match shingles. Optionally, use a row of shingles with tabs removed and trimmed to ensure that joints are not exposed at shingle cutouts. Apply starter strip along eaves, overhanging the metal drip edge at eaves and rake edges 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch; fasten in a line parallel to and 3 to 4 inches above eave edge. Place nails so top of nail is not exposed in cutouts of first course of shingles.

3.3.4 Shingle Courses

Start first course with full shingle, and apply succeeding courses with joints staggered at thirds or halves. Butt-end joints of shingles must not align vertically more often than every fourth course. Apply shingle courses as follows:

a. Fastening: Do not drive fasteners into or above the factory-applied adhesive unless adhesive is located 5/8 inch or closer to top of

cutouts. Place fasteners so they are concealed by shingle top lap and penetrate the head lap.

b. Shingles applied with nails: Nominal 5 inch exposure. Apply each shingle with minimum of four nails. Place one nail 1 inch from each end, and evenly space nails on a horizontal line a minimum of 5/8 inch above top of cutouts. Cement each tab with one spot of asphalt roof cement placed 1 to 2 inches from bottom edge of shingle.

c. Nailing: Apply shingles with nominal 5 inch exposure. Apply each shingle with minimum of six nails. Place one nail 1 inch from each end and one nail on each side of each cutout, on a horizontal line 5/8 inch above cutouts.

d. Sealing: Seal each tab with continuous, 9 inchlong, 1/4 inch diameter bead of asphalt roof cement, applied to the surface of course below. Place bead on horizontal line 5/8 inch above cutouts so bead will be 1 inch from bottom edge of tab to be sealed and so bead will not show through cutouts. After nailing each shingle, press tabs down to ensure spreading and bonding of asphalt roof cement.

3.3.5 Hips and Ridges

Form with 9 by 12 inch individual shingles or with 12 by 12 inch shingles cut from 12 by 36 inch strip shingles. Bend shingles lengthwise down center with equal exposure on each side of hip or ridge. Lap shingles to provide a maximum 5 inch exposure, and nail each side in unexposed area 5-1/2 inches from butt and 1 inch in from edge.

3.3.6 Valleys

Provide either closed cut, woven, open roll roofing, or open sheet metal valleys.

3.3.6.1 Closed Cut Valleys

Provide 36 inch wide valley lining of single layer of smooth-surfaced or mineral-surfaced roll roofing, with mineral-surface facing down, for full length of valley as follows:

a. Center lining in valley over underlayment. Provide minimum 12 inch end laps in the lining and seal laps with asphalt roof cement. Fasten lining to hold it in place until shingles are applied.

b. Apply first regular course of shingles along eaves of one of the intersecting roof planes and across valley. Extend course at least 12 inches onto adjoining roof.

c. Apply succeeding courses in same manner as first course, extending across valley and onto adjoining roof.

d. Press shingles tightly into valley and nail in normal manner, except apply nails not closer than 6 inches to valley centerline, and apply additional nail in top corner of each shingle crossing valley.

e. Apply shingles on the adjoining roof plane, starting along eaves and across valley onto previously applied shingles. Trim overlapping courses back to a line parallel to and a minimum of 2 inches back from valley centerline.

f. Trim 1 inch on a 45 degree angle from upper corner of each end shingle. Embed end shingles in a 3 inch wide band of asphalt roof cement.

3.3.6.2 Woven Valleys

Provide valley lining as specified for closed cut valley. Lay valley shingles over lining by either of the following methods:

a. Method I: Apply regular shingles on both roofs simultaneously. Weave each course in turn over the valley. Lay the first regular course of shingles along eaves of roof up to and over valley. Extend course along adjoining roof deck at least 12 inches. Carry first regular course of shingles of adjoining roof over valley on top of previously applied shingles. Lay succeeding courses alternately, weaving valley shingles over each other for full length of valley.

b. Method II: Apply regular shingles on each roof surface separately to a line about 3 feet from center of valley, and weave valley shingles in place later, as specified for Method I.

In following either method, press shingles tightly into valley, and fasten in normal manner; except apply nails not closer than 6 inches to valley centerline, and apply additional nail in top corner of terminal shingle on both sides of valley.

3.3.6.3 Open Roll Roofing Valleys

Provide 18 inch wide strip of mineral-surfaced asphalt roll roofing, of a color to blend with asphalt shingles, and with granular surface facing down, for the full length of valley as follows:

a. Center roll roofing strip in valley over underlayment. Lay centered in valley over felt underlayment and with granular face down. Nail strip only enough to hold in place. Apply nails in rows 1 inch from each edge. As fastening along second side proceeds, press strip firmly into valley.

b. Center second strip 36 inches wide in valley and lay it over first strip with granular face exposed and nail as specified for 18 inch strip.

c. Before applying roofing shingles, snap two chalk lines for full length of valley. Locate each line 3 inches from centerline of valley at top, and increase width between lines by 1 inch for each 8 feet of valley length, continuing to eaves.

d. Apply a 2 inch band of asphalt roof cement along each edge of 36 inch strip from edge to chalk line. Cut regular shingle courses true along valley chalk lines, and nail in normal manner.

3.3.6.4 Open Sheet Metal Valleys

Sheet metal flashing for valleys is specified in Section 07 60 00 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL. Before installing and fastening flashing in place with metal cleats:

a. Install single layer of 36 inch wide, asphalt-saturated felt, centered

on valley and extending entire length of valley over felt underlayment.

b. Cut regular shingle courses on each roof on true line 2 inches from valley centerline at top of valley, and increase width between lines by 1 inch for each 8 feet of valley length, continuing to eaves.

c. Apply 2 inch band of asphalt roof cement over flashing, along and under side of shingles adjoining valley.

d. Press shingles tightly into cement, and nail in normal manner, except apply nails not closer than 5 inches to valley centerline. Do not drive nails through valley flashing.

e. Provide a 4 inch band of asphalt roof cement for fastening shingle tabs down along open metal gutters.

3.3.7 Flashing

3.3.7.1 Eave Flashing

Provide for roof slopes 4 inches per foot and greater. Provide eave flashing strips consisting of smooth-surfaced roll roofing. Flashing strips must overhang metal drip edge 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch and extend up the slope far enough to cover a point 12 inches inside interior face of exterior wall. Where overhangs require flashings wider than 36 inches, locate laps outside exterior wall face. Laps must be at least 2 inches wide and cemented with asphalt roof cement over entire length of lap. Lap end 12 inches and cement.

Provide for roof slopes between 2 inches per foot and 4 inches per foot . Provide either of the following types of eave flashing:

a. From the eaves to a point 24 inches inside interior wall line, apply solid coating of asphalt roof cement between overlapping layers of underlayment. Spread cement to a uniform thickness at rate of 2 gallons per 100 square feet of cemented roof area.

b. From the eaves to a point 24 inches inside interior wall line, apply one layer of self-adhering membrane. Follow membrane manufacturer's printed installation instructions.

3.3.7.2 Stepped Flashing

For sloping roofs which abut vertical surfaces, provide stepped metal flashing as specified in Section 07 60 00 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL.

3.3.7.3 Vent and Stack Flashing

Apply shingles up to point where vent or stack pipe projects through roof, and cut nearest shingle to fit around pipe. Before applying shingles beyond pipe, prepare flange of metal pipe vent flashing as specified in Section 07 60 00 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL, by applying a 1/8 inch thick coating of asphalt roof cement on bottom side of flashing flange. Slip flashing collar and flange over pipe, and set coated flange in 1/16 inch coating of asphalt roof cement. After applying flashing flange, continue shingling up roof. Lap lower part of flange over shingles. Overlap flange with side and upper shingles. Fit shingles around pipe, and embed in 1/16 inch thick coating of asphalt roof cement where shingles overlay flange.

3.3.7.4 Chimney Flashing

Provide treated wood crickets as specified in Section 06 10 00 ROUGH CARPENTRY. Provide metal base and counterflashing as specified in Section 07 60 00 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL. Uniformly coat masonry surfaces which are to receive flashing with asphalt primer applied at rate of 1 gallon per 100 square feet. Apply shingles over underlayment up to front face of chimney. Apply metal front base flashing with lower section extending at least 4 inches over shingles. Set base flashing in a 1/16 inch coating of asphalt roof cement on shingles and chimney face. Apply metal step flashing at sides in a coating of asphalt roof cement. Embed end shingles in each course that overlaps step flashing with asphalt roof cement. Apply metal rear base flashing over cricket and back of chimney in coating of asphalt roof cement. Apply end shingles in each course up to cricket, and cement in place. Lap base flashing minimum of 3 inches with metal counterflashing.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 60 00

FLASHING AND SHEET METAL
08/23

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 WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS D1.2/D1.2M	(2014; Errata 1 2014; Errata 2 2020) Structural Welding Code - Aluminum

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A308/A308M	(2010) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Terne (Lead-Tin Alloy) Coated by the Hot Dip Process
ASTM A480/A480M	(2024) Standard Specification for General Requirements for Flat-Rolled Stainless and Heat-Resisting Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM A653/A653M	(2023) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A792/A792M	(2022) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, 55% Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM B32	(2020) Standard Specification for Solder Metal
ASTM B69	(2021) Standard Specification for Rolled Zinc
ASTM B209/B209M	(2021a) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM B221	(2021) Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes
ASTM D41/D41M	(2011; R 2016) Standard Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Dampproofing, and Waterproofing
ASTM D226/D226M	(2017) Standard Specification for

	Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM D2244	(2021) Standard Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates
ASTM D4214	(2007; R 2015) Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films
ASTM D4586/D4586M	(2007; R 2018) Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos-Fre
ASTM E2112	(2023) Standard Practice for Installation of Exterior Windows, Doors and Skylights

NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA)

NRCA 0429	(2022) The NRCA Roofing Manual: Architectural Metal Flashing, Condensation and Air Leakage Control and Reroofing

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

SMACNA 1793	(2012) Architectural Sheet Metal Manual, 7th Edition

SINGLE PLY ROOFING INDUSTRY (SPRI)

ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1	(2017) Test Standard for Edge Systems Used with Low Slope Roofing Systems

1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Finished sheet metal assemblies must form a weathertight enclosure without waves, warps, buckles, fastening stresses or distortion, while allowing for expansion and contraction without damage to the system. The sheet metal installer is responsible for cutting, fitting, drilling, and other operations in connection with sheet metal modifications required to accommodate the work of other trades. Coordinate installation of sheet metal items used in conjunction with roofing with roofing work to permit continuous, uninterrupted roofing operations.

1.2.1 General Material Requirements

All materials specified in this Section installed in conjunction with the roofing system must be provided by the roofing system manufacturer, or by a manufacturer approved by the roofing system manufacturer for use in the roofing system, and must form a part of the Warranty as required by the applicable roofing system Section.

1.2.2 Additional Wind Uplift Requirements

All flashing and edge materials specified in this Section must be

installed in conjunction with the requirements of the roofing system to meet the requirements of ES-1 wind uplift. Details must include but not limited to ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1 (ES-1), "Wind Test Design Standard for Edge Systems" used with Low Slope Roofing Systems, Test Methods: RE-1, RE-2 and RE-3 using uplift roofing details of the NRCA 0429.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Exposed Sheet Metal Coverings; G

Gutters; G

Downspouts; G

Expansion Joints; G

Base Flashing; G

Counterflashing; G

Flashing at Roof Penetrations and Equipment Supports; G

Copings; G

Drip Edges; G

Open Valley Flashing; G

Eave Flashing; G

Recycled Content; S

SD-03 Product Data

Cool Roof Data; G

SD-04 Samples

Finish Samples; G

SD-07 Certificates

Warranty on Finishes; G

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Instructions for Installation; G

Quality Control Plan; G

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Cleaning and Maintenance; G

1.4 MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

1.4.1 Product Data

Indicate thicknesses, dimensions, fastenings, anchoring methods, expansion joints, and other provisions necessary for thermal expansion and contraction. Scaled manufacturer's catalog data may be submitted for factory fabricated items.

1.4.2 Finish Samples

Submit two color charts and two finish sample chips from manufacturer's standard color and finish options for each type of finish indicated.

1.4.3 Operation and Maintenance Data

Submit detailed instructions for installation and quality control during installation, cleaning and maintenance, for each type of assembly indicated.

1.5 DELIVERY, HANDLING, AND STORAGE

Package and protect materials during shipment. Uncrate and inspect materials for damage, dampness, and wet-storage stains upon delivery to the job site. Remove from the site and replace damaged materials that cannot be restored to like-new condition. Handle sheet metal items to avoid damage to surfaces, edges, and ends. Store materials in dry, weather-tight, ventilated areas until installation.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 RECYCLED CONTENT

Provide products with recycled content. Provide data for each product with recycled content, identifying percentage of recycled content.

2.2 MATERIALS

Use any metal listed by NRCA 0429 or SMACNA 1793 for a particular item, unless otherwise indicated. Provide materials and configurations in accordance with NRCA 0429 or SMACNA 1793 for each material, while also meeting the minimum thickness requirements specified in this Section. Different items need not be of the same metal, except that contact between dissimilar metals must be avoided.

Provide sheet metal items in 8 to 10 foot lengths. Single pieces less than 8 feet long may be used to connect to factory-fabricated inside and outside corners, and at ends of runs. Factory fabricate corner pieces with minimum 12 inch legs. Provide accessories and other items essential to complete the sheet metal installation. Provide accessories made of the same or compatible materials as the items to which they are applied. Fabricate sheet metal items of the materials specified below and to the gage, thickness, or weight shown in Table I at the end of this section. Provide sheet metal items with mill finish unless specified otherwise. Where more than one material is listed for a particular item in Table I, each is acceptable and may be used, except as follows:

2.2.1 Exposed Sheet Metal Items

Provide exposed sheet metal items of the same material. Consider the following as exposed sheet metal: gutters, including hangers; downspouts; gravel stops and fascia; cap, valley, steeped, base, and eave flashings and related accessories.

2.2.2 Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized)

Provide in accordance with ASTM A653/A653M, a minimum of 24 gauge, and a minimum zinc coat weighting of 90 ounces per square feet.

2.2.3 Zinc Sheet and Strip

Provide in accordance with ASTM B69, Type I, a minimum of 0.024 inch thick.

2.2.4 Steel Sheet, Aluminum Zinc-Coated

Provide in accordance with ASTM A792/A792M, a minimum of 24 gauge.

2.2.5 Stainless Steel

Provide in accordance with ASTM A480/A480M, Type 302 or 304, 2D Finish, fully annealed, dead-soft temper, a minimum of 24 gauge.

2.2.6 Terne-Coated Steel

Provide in accordance with ASTM A308/A308M, a minimum of 14 by 20 inch with minimum of 40 pound coating per double base box. ASTM A308/A308M.

2.2.7 Aluminum Alloy Sheet and Plate

Provide in accordance with ASTM B209/B209M anodized clear form alloy, and temper appropriate for use. Provide material not less than 0.032-in in thickness.

2.2.8 Finishes

Provide exposed exterior sheet metal and aluminum with a baked on, factory applied coil fluoropolymer color coating or approved equal siliconized polyester coating. Dry film thickness of coatings must be 0.8 to 1.3 mils. Color to be selected from manufacturer's standard range of color choices. Field applications of color coatings are prohibited and will be rejected.

2.2.8.1 Warranty on Finishes

Provide a manufacturer's warranty to repair, or replace, sheet metal flashing and trim that shows evidence of deterioration of factory-applied finishes within 20 years from date of project substantial completion. Deterioration includes the following:

a. Color fading more than 5 Delta E units when tested in accordance with ASTM D2244.

b. Chalking in excess of a No. 8 rating when tested in accordance with ASTM D4214.

c. Cracking, checking, peeling, or failure of paint to adhere to bare metal.

2.2.9 Aluminum Alloy, Extruded Bars, Rods, Shapes, and Tubes

ASTM B221.

2.2.10 Solder

Provide in accordance with ASTM B32, 95-5 tin-antimony.

2.2.11 Copings

Unless otherwise indicated, provide copings in copper sheets, 8 or 10 feet long, joined by a 3/4 inch locked and soldered seam.

2.2.12 Bituminous Plastic Cement

Provide in accordance with ASTM D4586/D4586M, Type I.

2.2.13 Roofing Felt

Provide in accordance with ASTM D226/D226M Type II.

2.2.14 Asphalt Primer

Provide in accordance with ASTM D41/D41M.

2.2.15 Fasteners

Use the same metal as, or a metal compatible with the item fastened. Use stainless steel fasteners to fasten. Confirm compatibility of fasteners and items to be fastened to avoid galvanic corrosion due to dissimilar materials.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Metal Roofing

3.1.1.1 Flat-seam Method

Lay metal so short dimension is parallel to gutter or eave lines and so water will flow over and not into seams. Make seams by turning edges of sheet 3/4 inch and lock and solder together. If sheets are laid one at a time, secure to roof deck with cleats, using three cleats to each sheet, two on long side and one on short side. Use cleats 2 inches wide, hooked over 3/4 inch upturned edges of sheets, and nail to roof deck with two one inch long nails. Turn back roof end of cleat over nail heads before next sheet is applied. If desired, sheets may be made into long lengths at shop by locking short dimensions together and soldering seams thus formed. Turn long lengths 3/4 inch, and secure each length to roof deck by cleats spaced 12 inches apart. Mallet and solder seams after pans are in place. All sheets to be same length, except as required to complete run or maintain pattern. Locate transverse joints of each panel half way between joints in adjacent sheets. Align joints of alternate sheets horizontally to produce uniform pattern, as shown in SMACNA 1793.

3.1.2 Workmanship

Make lines and angles sharp and true. Free exposed surfaces from visible wave, warp, buckle, and tool marks. Fold back exposed edges neatly to form a 1/2 inch hem on the concealed side. Make sheet metal exposed to the weather watertight with provisions for expansion and contraction.

Make surfaces to receive sheet metal plumb and true, clean, even, smooth, dry, and free of defects and projections. For installation of items not shown in detail or not covered by specifications conform to the applicable requirements of SMACNA 1793, Architectural Sheet Metal Manual. Provide sheet metal flashing in the angles formed where roof decks abut walls, curbs, ventilators, pipes, or other vertical surfaces and wherever indicated and necessary to make the work watertight. Join sheet metal items together as shown in Table II.

3.1.3 Nailing

Confine nailing of sheet metal generally to sheet metal having a maximum width of 18 inches. Confine nailing of flashing to one edge only. Space nails evenly not over 3 inch on center and approximately 1/2 inch from edge unless otherwise specified or indicated. Face nailing is not permitted. Where sheet metal is applied to other than wood surfaces, include in shop drawings, the locations for sleepers and nailing strips required to secure the work. Secure flashing at one-half the normal interval to ensure a wind-resistant installation.

3.1.4 Cleats

Provide cleats for sheet metal 18 inches and over in width. Space cleats evenly not over 12 inches on center unless otherwise specified or indicated. Unless otherwise specified, provide cleats of 2 inches wide by 3 inches long and of the same material and thickness as the sheet metal being installed. Secure one end of the cleat with two nails and the cleat folded back over the nailheads. Lock the other end into the seam. Pre-tin cleats for soldered seams.

3.1.5 Bolts, Rivets, and Screws

Install bolts, rivets, and screws where indicated or required. Provide compatible washers where required to protect surface of sheet metal and to provide a watertight connection. Provide mechanically formed joints in aluminum sheets 0.040 inches or less in thickness.

3.1.6 Seams

Straight and uniform in width and height with no solder showing on the face.

3.1.6.1 Flat-lock Seams

Finish not less than 3/4 inch wide.

3.1.6.2 Lap Seams

Finish soldered seams not less than one inch wide. Overlap seams not soldered, not less than 3 inches.

3.1.6.3 Loose-Lock Expansion Seams

Not less than 3 inches wide; provide minimum one inch movement within the joint. Completely fill the joints with the specified sealant, applied at not less than 1/8 inch thick bed.

3.1.6.4 Standing Seams

Not less than one inch high, double locked without solder.

3.1.6.5 Flat Seams

Make seams in the direction of the flow.

3.1.7 Soldering

Where soldering is specified, apply to copper, terne-coated stainless steel, zinc-coated steel, and stainless steel items. Pre-tin edges of sheet metal before soldering is begun. Seal the joints in aluminum sheets of 0.040 inch or less in thickness with specified sealants. Do not solder aluminum.

3.1.7.1 Edges

Scrape or wire-brush the edges of lead-coated material to be soldered to produce a bright surface. Flux brush the seams in before soldering. Treat with soldering acid flux the edges of stainless steel to be pre-tinned. Seal the joints in aluminum sheets of 0.040 inch or less in thickness with specified sealants. Do not solder aluminum.

3.1.8 Welding and Mechanical Fastening

Use welding for aluminum of thickness greater than 0.040 inch. Aluminum 0.040 inch or less in thickness must be butted and the space backed with formed flashing plate; or lock joined, mechanically fastened, and filled with sealant as recommended by the aluminum manufacturer.

3.1.8.1 Welding of Aluminum

Use welding of the inert gas, shield-arc type. For procedures, appearance and quality of welds, and the methods used in correcting welding work, conform to AWS D1.2/D1.2M.

3.1.8.2 Mechanical Fastening of Aluminum

Use No. 12, aluminum alloy, sheet metal screws or other suitable aluminum alloy or stainless steel fasteners. Drive fasteners in holes made with a No. 26 drill in securing side laps, end laps, and flashings. Space fasteners 12 inches maximum on center. Where end lap fasteners are required to improve closure, locate the end lap fasteners not more than 2 inches from the end of the overlapping sheet.

3.1.9 Protection from Contact with Dissimilar Materials

3.1.9.1 Copper or Copper-bearing Alloys

Paint with heavy-bodied bituminous paint surfaces in contact with dissimilar metal, or separate the surfaces by means of moistureproof building felts.

3.1.9.2 Aluminum

Do not allow aluminum surfaces in direct contact with other metals except stainless steel, zinc, or zinc coating. Where aluminum contacts another metal, paint the dissimilar metal with a primer followed by two coats of aluminum paint. Where drainage from a dissimilar metal passes over aluminum, paint the dissimilar metal with a non-lead pigmented paint.

3.1.9.3 Metal Surfaces

Paint surfaces in contact with mortar, concrete, or other masonry materials with alkali-resistant coatings such as heavy-bodied bituminous paint.

3.1.9.4 Wood or Other Absorptive Materials

Paint surfaces that may become repeatedly wet and in contact with metal with two coats of aluminum paint or a coat of heavy-bodied bituminous paint.

3.1.10 Expansion and Contraction

Provide expansion and contraction joints at not more than 32 foot intervals for aluminum and at not more than 40 foot intervals for other metals. Provide an additional joint where the distance between the last expansion joint and the end of the continuous run is more than half the required interval. Space joints evenly. Join extruded aluminum gravel stops and fascia by expansion and contraction joints spaced not more than 12 feet apart.

3.1.11 Base Flashing

Lay the base flashings with each course of the roof covering, shingle fashion, where practicable, where sloped roofs abut chimneys, curbs, walls, or other vertical surfaces. Extend up vertical surfaces of the flashing not less than 8 inches and not less than 4 inches under the roof covering. Where finish wall coverings form a counterflashing, extend the vertical leg of the flashing up behind the applied wall covering not less than 6 inches. Overlap the flashing strips or shingles with the previously laid flashing not less than 3 inches. Fasten the strips or shingles at their upper edge to the deck. Horizontal flashing at vertical surfaces must extend vertically above the roof surface and fastened at their upper edge to the deck a minimum of 6 inches on center with large headed aluminum roofing nails a minimum of 2 inch lap of any surface. Solder end laps and provide for expansion and contraction. Extend the metal flashing over crickets at the up-slope side of chimneys, vertical surfaces extending through sloping roofs, the metal flashings. Extend the metal flashings onto the roof covering not less than 4.5 inches at the lower side of chimneys, vertical surfaces extending through the roof decks. Install and fit the flashings so as to be completely weathertight. Provide factory-fabricated base flashing for interior and exterior corners. Do not use metal base flashing on built-up roofing.

3.1.12 Counterflashing

Except where indicated or specified otherwise, insert counterflashing in reglets located from 9 to 10 inches above roof decks, extend down vertical surfaces over upturned vertical leg of base flashings not less than 3

inches. Fold the exposed edges of counterflashings 1/2 inch. Where stepped counterflashings are required, they may be installed in short lengths a minimum 8 inches by 8 inches or may be of the preformed single piece type. Provide end laps in counterflashings not less than 3 inches and make it weathertight with plastic cement. Do not make lengths of metal counterflashings exceed 10 feet. Form flashings to the required shapes before installation. Factory form corners not less than 12 inches from the angle. Secure the flashings in the reglets with lead wedges and space not more than 18 inches apart; on chimneys and short runs, place wedges closer together. Fill caulked-type reglets or raked joints which receive counterflashing with caulking compound. Turn up the concealed edge of counterflashings built into masonry or concrete walls not less than 1/4 inch and extend not less than 2 inches into the walls. Install counterflashing to provide a spring action against base flashing. Where bituminous base flashings are provided, extend down the counter flashing as close as practicable to the top of the cant strip. Factory form counter flashing to provide spring action against the base flashing. Utilize two piece counterflashing components to minimize damage of counterflashing and reglets during future reroofing activities.

3.1.13 Metal Drip Edges

Provide a metal drip edge, designed to allow water run-off to drip free of underlying construction, at eaves and rakes prior to the application of roofing shingles. Apply directly on the wood deck at the eaves and over the underlay along the rakes. Extend back from the edge of the deck not more than 3 inches and secure with compatible nails spaced not more than 10 inches on center along upper edge.

3.1.14 Gutters

The hung type of shape indicated and supported on underside by brackets that permit free thermal movement of the gutter. Provide gutters in sizes indicated complete with mitered corners, end caps, outlets, brackets, and other accessories necessary for installation. Bead with hemmed edge or reinforce the outer edge of gutter with a stiffening bar not less than 3/4 by 3/16 inch of material compatible with gutter. Fabricate gutters in sections not less than 8 feet. Lap the sections a minimum of one inch in the direction of flow or provide with concealed splice plate 6 inches minimum. Join the gutters, other than aluminum, by riveted and soldered joints. Join aluminum gutters with riveted sealed joints. Provide expansion-type slip joints midway between outlets. Install gutters below slope line of the roof so that snow and ice can slide clear. Support gutters on adjustable hangers spaced not more than 30 inches on center or by cleats spaced not less than 36 inches apart. Adjust gutters to slope uniformly to outlets, with high points occurring midway between outlets. Fabricate hangers and fastenings from compatible metals.

3.1.15 Downspouts

Space supports for downspouts according to the manufacturer's recommendation for the wood substrate. Types, shapes and sizes are indicated. Provide complete including elbows and offsets. Provide downspouts in approximately 10 foot lengths. Provide end joints to telescope not less than 1/2 inch and lock longitudinal joints. Provide gutter outlets with wire ball strainers for each outlet. Provide strainers to fit tightly into outlets and be of the same material used for gutters. Keep downspouts not less than one inch away from walls. Fasten to the walls at top, bottom, and at an intermediate point not to exceed 5

feet on center with leader straps or concealed rack-and-pin type fasteners. Form straps and fasteners of metal compatible with the downspouts.

3.1.15.1 Terminations

Neatly fit into the drainage connection the downspouts terminating in drainage lines and fill the joints with a portland cement mortar cap sloped away from the downspout. Provide downspouts terminating in splash blocks with elbow-type fittings. Provide splash pans as specified.

3.1.16 Open Valley Flashing

Provide valley flashing free of longitudinal seams, of width sufficient to extend not less than 6 inches under the roof covering on each side. Provide a 1/2 inch fold on each side of the valley flashing. Lap the sheets not less than 6 inches in the direction of flow and secure to roofing construction with cleats attached to the fold on each side. Nail the tops of sheets to roof sheathing. Space the cleats not more than 12 inches on center. Provide exposed flashing not less than 4 inches in width at the top and increase one inch in width for each additional 8 feet in length. Where the slope of the valley is 4.5 inches or less per foot, or the intersecting roofs are on different slopes, provide an inverted V-joint, one inch high, along the centerline of the valley; and extend the edge of the valley sheets 8 inches under the roof covering on each side.

Valley flashing for asphalt shingle roofs is specified in Section 07 31 13 ASPHALT SHINGLES.

3.1.17 Eave Flashing

One piece in width, applied in 8 to 10 foot lengths with expansion joints spaced as specified in paragraph EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION. Provide a 3/4 inch continuous fold in the upper edge of the sheet to engage cleats spaced not more than 10 inches on center. Locate the upper edge of flashing not less than 18 inches from the outside face of the building, measured along the roof slope. Fold lower edge of the flashing over and loose-lock into a continuous edge strip on the fascia. Where eave flashing intersects metal valley flashing, secure with one inch flat locked joints with cleats that are 10 inches on center.

3.1.18 Flashing at Wall Openings

Install pan flashing in the rough opening sill at all penetrations in the exterior wall assemblies, such as windows, louvers, storefronts and curtain walls. Pan sill flashing must have end dams at both jambs a minimum of 2 in high and a rear dam of 2 in high. Flashing must comply with ASTM E2112 and SMACNA 1793.

3.1.19 Expansion Joints

Provide expansion joints for roofs, walls, and floors as specified. Provide expansion joints in continuous sheet metal at and at 32 foot intervals for aluminum, aluminum gravel stops and fascia which must have expansion joints at not more than 12 foot spacing. Provide evenly spaced joints. Provide an additional joint where the distance between the last expansion joint and the end of the continuous run is more than half the required interval spacing. Conform to the requirements of Table I.

3.1.19.1 Roof Expansion Joints

Consist of curb with wood nailing members on each side of joint, bituminous base flashing, metal counterflashing, and metal joint cover. Bituminous base flashing is specified in Roofing Section. Provide counterflashing as specified in paragraph COUNTERFLASHING, except as follows: Provide counterflashing with vertical leg of suitable depth to enable forming into a horizontal continuous cleat. Secure the inner edge to the nailing member. Make the outer edge projection not less than one inch for flashing on one side of the expansion joint and be less than the width of the expansion joint plus one inch for flashing on the other side of the joint. Hook the expansion joint cover over the projecting outer edges of counterflashing. Provide roof joint with a joint cover of the width indicated. Hook and lock one edge of the joint cover over the shorter projecting flange of the continuous cleat, and the other edge hooked over and loose locked with the longer projecting flange. Joints are specified in Table II.

3.1.19.2 Floor and Wall Expansion Joints

Provide U-shape with extended flanges for expansion joints in concrete and masonry walls and in floor slabs.

3.1.20 Flashing at Roof Penetrations and Equipment Supports

Provide metal flashing for all pipes, ducts, and conduits projecting through the roof surface and for equipment supports, guy wire anchors, and similar items supported by or attached to the roof deck.

3.1.21 Single Pipe Vents

See Table I, footnote (d). Set flange of sleeve in bituminous plastic cement and nail 3 inches on center. Bend the top of sleeve over and extend down into the vent pipe a minimum of 2 inches. For long runs or long rises above the deck, where it is impractical to cover the vent pipe with lead, use a two-piece formed metal housing. Set metal housing with a metal sleeve having a 4 inches roof flange in bituminous plastic cement and nailed 3 inches on center. Extend sleeve a minimum of 8 inches above the roof deck and lapped a minimum of 3 inches by a metal hood secured to the vent pipe by a draw band. Seal the area of hood in contact with vent pipe with an approved sealant.

3.1.22 Stepped Flashing

Provide stepped flashing where sloping roofs surfaced with shingles abut vertical surfaces. Place separate pieces of base flashing in alternate shingle courses.

3.1.23 Copings

Provide coping with locked and soldered seam. Terminate outer edges in edge strips. Install with sealed lap joints as indicated.

3.1.24 Through Wall Flashing

Provide through wall flashing as required in the applicable wall system Sections.

3.2 PAINTING

Touch ups in the field may be applied only after metal substrates have been cleaned and pretreated in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions and products.

Field-paint dissimilar sheet metals in contact to separate and deter galvanic interactions.

3.2.1 Aluminum Surfaces

Clean with solvent and apply one coat of zinc-molybdate primer and one coat of aluminum paint.

3.3 CLEANING

Clean exposed sheet metal work at completion of installation. Remove grease and oil films, handling marks, contamination from steel wool, fittings and drilling debris, and scrub-clean. Free the exposed metal surfaces of dents, creases, waves, scratch marks, and solder or weld marks.

3.4 REPAIRS TO FINISH

Scratches, abrasions, and minor surface defects of finish may be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions and as approved. Repair damaged surfaces caused by scratches, blemishes, and variations of color and surface texture. Replace items which cannot be repaired.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Establish and maintain a Quality Control Plan for sheet metal used in conjunction with roofing to assure compliance of the installed sheet metalwork with the Contract requirements. Remove work that is not in compliance with the Contract and replace or correct. Include quality control, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Observation of environmental conditions; number and skill level of sheet metal workers; condition of substrate.

b. Verification that specified material is provided and installed.

c. Inspection of sheet metalwork, for proper size(s) and thickness(es), fastening and joining, and proper installation.

3.5.1 Procedure

Submit for approval prior to start of roofing work. Include a checklist of points to be observed. Document the actual quality control observations and inspections. Provide a copy of the documentation to the Contracting Officer at the end of each day.

TABLE II. SHEET METAL JOINTS			
	TYPE OF JOINT		
Item Designation	Copper, Terne-Coated Stainless Steel, Zinc-Coated Steel and Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Remarks
Joint cap for building expansion seam, cleated joint at roof	1.25 inch single lock, standing seam, cleated	1.25 inch single lock, standing	--
Flashings			
Base	One inch 3 inch lap for expansion joint	One inch flat locked, soldered; sealed; 3 inch lap for expansion joint	Aluminum manufacturer's recommended hard setting sealant for locked aluminum joints. Fill each metal expansion joint with a joint sealing compound.
Cap-in reglet	3 inch lap	3 inch lap	Seal groove with joint sealing compound.
Reglets	Butt joint	--	Seal reglet groove with joint sealing compound.
Eave	One inch flat locked, cleated. One inch loose locked, sealed expansion joint, cleated.	One inch flat locked, locked, cleated one inch loose locked, sealed expansion joints, cleated	Same as base flashing.
Stepped	3 inch lap	3 inch lap	--
Valley	6 inch lap cleated	6 inch lap cleated	--
Edge strip	Butt	Butt	--
Gravel stops:			

TABLE II. SHEET METAL JOINTS			
	TYPE OF JOINT		
Item Designation	Copper, Terne-Coated Stainless Steel, Zinc-Coated Steel and Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Remarks
Extrusions	--	Butt with 1/2 inch space	Use sheet flashing beneath and a cover plate
Sheet, smooth	Butt with 1/4 inch space	Butt with 1/4 inch space	Use sheet flashing backup plate.
Sheet, corrugated	Butt with 1/4 inch space	Butt with 1/4 inch space	Use sheet flashing beneath and a cover plate or a combination unit
Gutters	1.5 inch lap, riveted and soldered	One inch flat locked riveted and sealed	Aluminum producers recommended hard setting sealant for locked aluminum joints.
(a) Provide a 3 inch lap elastomeric flashing with manufacturer's recommended sealant.			
(b) Seal Polyvinyl chloride reglet with manufacturer's recommended sealant.			

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07 92 00

JOINT SEALANTS
08/23

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 C509	(2006; R 2021) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Cellular Preformed Gasket and Sealing Material
ASTM C734	(2015; R 2019) Standard Test Method for Low-Temperature Flexibility of Latex Sealants After Artificial Weathering
ASTM C919	(2024) Standard Practice for Use of Sealants in Acoustical Applications
ASTM C920	(2018) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM C1193	(2016) Standard Guide for Use of Joint Sealants
ASTM C1311	(2022) Standard Specification for Solvent Release Sealants
ASTM C1521	(2019; R 2020) Standard Practice for Evaluating Adhesion of Installed Weatherproofing Sealant Joints
ASTM D217	(2021a) Standard Test Methods for Cone Penetration of Lubricating Grease
ASTM D1056	(2020) Standard Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials - Sponge or Expanded Rubber
ASTM D1667	(2022) Standard Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials - Poly (Vinyl Chloride) Foam (Closed-Cell)
ASTM D2452	(2015; R 2019) Standard Test Method for Extrudability of Oil- and Resin-Base Caulking Compounds
ASTM D2453	(2015; R 2020; E 2020) Standard Test Method for Shrinkage and Tenacity of Oil- and Resin-Base Caulking Compounds

ASTM E84	(2023) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2017; Version 1.2) Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (SCS)

SCS	SCS Global Services (SCS) Indoor Advantage

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Sealants; G

Primers; G

Bond Breakers; G

Backstops; G

Caulking; G

Cleaning Solvents; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Field Adhesion; G

SD-07 Certificates

Indoor Air Quality For Interior Sealants; S

Indoor Air Quality For Interior Floor Joint Sealants; S

Indoor Air Quality For Interior Acoustical Sealants; S

Indoor Air Quality For Interior Caulking; S

1.3 PRODUCT DATA

Include storage requirements, shelf life, curing time, instructions for mixing and application, and accessories. Provide manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each solvent, primer and sealant material proposed.

1.4 CERTIFICATIONS

1.4.1 Indoor Air Quality Certifications

Submit required indoor air quality certifications in one submittal package.

1.4.1.1 Adhesives and Sealants

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party program that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Apply sealant when the ambient temperature is between 40 and 90 degrees F.

1.6 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver materials to the jobsite in unopened manufacturers' sealed shipping containers, with brand name, date of manufacture, color, and material designation clearly marked thereon. Label elastomeric sealant containers to identify type, class, grade, and use. Handle and store materials in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions. Prevent exposure to foreign materials or subjection to sustained temperatures exceeding 90 degrees F or lower than 0 degrees F. Keep materials and containers closed and separated from absorptive materials such as wood and insulation.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.7.1 Compatibility with Substrate

Verify that each sealant is compatible for use with each joint substrate in accordance with sealant manufacturer's printed recommendations for each application.

1.7.2 Joint Tolerance

Provide joint tolerances in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

1.7.3 Mock-Up

Provide a mock-up of each type of sealant using materials, colors, and techniques approved for use on the project. Approved mock-ups may be incorporated into the Work.

1.7.4 Adhesion

Provide in accordance with ASTM C1193 or ASTM C1521.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SEALANTS

Provide sealant products that have been tested, found suitable, and documented as such by the manufacturer for the particular substrates to which they will be applied.

In areas with ambient temperatures that exceed 110 degrees F, do not use polybutene, bituminous, acrylic-latex, polyvinyl acetate latex sealants, polychloroprene (neoprene), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and polyurethane foams, and neoprene, PVC, and styrene butadiene rubber extruded seals and closure strips due to these materials having maximum recommended surface temperature ranges from 130 to 180 degrees F.

2.1.1 Interior Sealants

Provide ASTM C920, Type S or M, Grade NS, Class 12.5, Use NT. Provide sealant products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 certification or validation of indoor air quality for interior sealants. Location(s) and color(s) of sealant for the following (Note, color "as selected" refers to manufacturer's full range of color options):

LOCATION	COLOR
a. Small voids between walls or partitions and adjacent lockers, casework, shelving, door frames, built-in or surface mounted equipment and fixtures, and similar items.	White
b. Perimeter of frames at doors, windows, and access panels which adjoin exposed interior concrete and masonry surfaces.	White
c. Joints of interior masonry walls and partitions which adjoin columns, pilasters, concrete walls, and exterior walls unless otherwise detailed.	Gray
d. Joints between edge members for acoustical tile and adjoining vertical surfaces.	White
e. Interior locations, not otherwise indicated or specified, where small voids exist between materials specified to be painted.	Match Adjacent Surface Color
f. Joints between bathtubs and ceramic tile; joints between shower receptors and ceramic tile; joints formed where non-planar tile surfaces meet.	Match Adjacent Surface Color

LOCATION	COLOR
g. Joints formed between tile floors and tile base cove; joints between tile and dissimilar materials; joints occurring where substrates change.	Match Tile Grout Color
h. Behind escutcheon plates at valve pipe penetrations and showerheads in showers.	Clear
i.	

2.1.2 Exterior Sealants

For joints in vertical surfaces, provide ASTM C920, Type S or M, Grade NS, Class 25, Use NT. For joints in horizontal surfaces, provide ASTM C920, Type S or M, Grade P, Class 25, Use T. Hybrid sealant meeting ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 50, use NT, M, A, G, or O. Provide location(s) and color(s) of sealant as follows (Note, color "as selected" refers to manufacturer's full range of color options):

LOCATION	COLOR
a. Joints and recesses formed where frames and subsills of windows, doors, louvers, and vents adjoin masonry, concrete, or metal frames. Use sealant at both exterior and interior surfaces of exterior wall penetrations.	Match adjacent surface color
b. Joints between new and existing exterior masonry walls.	Gray
c. Masonry joints where shelf angles occur.	Match Adjacent Surface Color
d. Joints in wash surfaces of stonework.	Gray
e. Expansion and control joints.	Match Adjacent Surface Color
f. Interior face of expansion joints in exterior concrete or masonry walls where metal expansion joint covers are not required.	Gray
g. Voids where items pass through exterior walls.	Gray
h. Metal reglets, where flashing is inserted into masonry joints, and where flashing is penetrated by coping dowels.	Clear

LOCATION	COLOR
i. Metal-to-metal joints where sealant is indicated or specified.	Match Adjacent Surface Colors
j. Joints between ends of gravel stops, fascia, copings, and adjacent walls.	Match Adjacent Surface Colors
k.	

2.1.3 Floor Joint Sealants

ASTM C920, Type S or M, Grade P, Class 25, Use T. Provide sealant products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 certification or validation of indoor air quality for interior floor joint sealants. Provide location(s) and color(s) of sealant as follows (Note, color "as selected" refers to manufacturer's full range of color options):

LOCATION	COLOR
a. Seats of metal thresholds for exterior doors.	Gray
b. Control and expansion joints in floors, slabs, ceramic tile, and walkways.	Match Adjacent Surface Color

2.1.4 Acoustical Sealants

Rubber or polymer based acoustical sealant in accordance with ASTM C919 to have a flame spread of 25 or less and a smoke developed rating of 50 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E84. Provide non-staining acoustical sealant with a consistency of 250 to 310 when tested in accordance with ASTM D217. Acoustical sealant must remain flexible and adhesive after 500 hours of accelerated weathering as specified in ASTM C734. Provide sealant products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 certification or validation of indoor air quality for interior acoustical sealants.

2.2 PRIMERS

Non-staining, quick drying type and consistency as recommended by the sealant manufacturer for the particular application. Provide primers for interior applications that meet the indoor air quality requirements of the paragraph INTERIOR SEALANTS above.

2.3 BOND BREAKERS

Type and consistency as recommended by the sealant manufacturer to prevent adhesion of the sealant to the backing or to the bottom of the joint. Provide bond breakers for interior applications that meet the indoor air quality requirements of the paragraph INTERIOR SEALANTS above.

2.4 BACKSTOPS

Provide glass fiber roving, neoprene, butyl, polyurethane, or polyethylene foams free from oil or other staining elements as recommended by sealant manufacturer. Provide 25 to 33 percent oversized backing for closed cell and 40 to 50 percent oversized backing for open cell material, unless otherwise indicated. Provide backstop material that is compatible with sealant. Do not use oakum or other types of absorptive materials as backstops.

2.4.1 PVC

Provide in accordance with ASTM D1667, Grade VO 12, open-cell foam, round cross section for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) backing.

2.4.2 Synthetic Rubber

Provide in accordance with ASTM C509, Option I, Type I preformed rods or tubes for synthetic rubber backing.

2.4.3 Neoprene

Provide in accordance with ASTM D1056, closed cell expanded neoprene cord Type 2, Class C, Grade 2C2 for neoprene backing.

2.4.4 Butyl Rubber Based

Provide in accordance with ASTM C1311, from a single component, with solvent release. color as selected from manufacturer's full range of color choices .

2.4.5 Silicone Rubber Base

Provide in accordance with ASTM C920, from a single component, with solvent release, Non-sag, Type S, Grade NS, Class 35. Color as selected from manufacturer's full range of color choices .

2.5 CAULKING

For interior use and only where there is little or no anticipated joint movement. Provide in accordance with ASTM D2452 and ASTM D2453, Type S, for oil and resin-based caulking. Provide products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 certification or validation of indoor air quality for interior caulking.

2.6 CLEANING SOLVENTS

Provide type(s) recommended by the sealant manufacturer and in accordance with environmental requirements herein. Protect adjacent aluminum and

bronze surfaces from solvents. Provide solvents for interior applications that meet the indoor air quality requirements of the paragraph INTERIOR SEALANTS above.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Perform a field adhesion test in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and ASTM C1193, Method A or ASTM C1521, Method A, Tail Procedure. Remove sealants that fail adhesion testing; clean substrates, reapply sealants, and re-test. Test sealants adjacent to failed sealants. Submit field adhesion test report indicating tests, locations, dates, results, and remedial actions taken.

3.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

Prepare surfaces according to manufacturer's printed installation instructions. Clean surfaces from dirt, frost, moisture, grease, oil, wax, lacquer, paint, or other foreign matter that would destroy or impair adhesion. Remove oil and grease with solvent; thoroughly remove solvents prior to sealant installation. Wipe surfaces dry with clean cloths. When resealing an existing joint, remove existing caulk or sealant prior to applying new sealant. For surface types not listed below, provide in accordance with sealant manufacturer's printed instructions for each specific surface.

3.2.1 Steel Surfaces

Remove loose mill scale by sandblasting or, if sandblasting is impractical or would damage finished work, scraping and wire brushing. Remove protective coatings by sandblasting or using a residue free solvent. Remove resulting debris and solvent residue prior to sealant installation.

3.2.2 Aluminum or Bronze Surfaces

Remove temporary protective coatings from surfaces that will be in contact with sealant. When masking tape is used as a protective coating, remove tape and residual adhesive prior to sealant application. For removing protective coatings and final cleaning, use non-staining solvents recommended by the manufacturer of the item(s) containing aluminum or bronze surfaces.

3.2.3 Concrete and Masonry Surfaces

Where surfaces have been treated with curing compounds, oil, or other such materials, remove materials by sandblasting or wire brushing. Remove laitance, efflorescence and loose mortar from the joint cavity. Remove resulting debris prior to sealant installation.

3.2.4 Wood Surfaces

Ensure wood surfaces that will be in contact with sealants are free of splinters, sawdust and other loose particles.

3.3 SEALANT PREPARATION

Do not add liquids, solvents, or powders to sealants. Mix multicomponent elastomeric sealants in accordance with manufacturer's printed

instructions.

3.4 APPLICATION

3.4.1 Joint Width-To-Depth Ratios

Acceptable Ratios:

JOINT WIDTH	JOINT DEPTH	
	Minimum	Maximum
For metal, glass, or other nonporous surfaces:		
1/4 inch (minimum)	1/4 inch	1/4 inch
over 1/4 inch	1/2 of width	Equal to width
For wood, concrete, masonry, or stone:		
1/4 inch (minimum)	1/4 inch	1/4 inch
over 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch	1/4 inch	Equal to width
over 1/2 inch to 1 inch	1/2 inch	5/8 inch
Over 1 inch	prohibited	

Unacceptable Ratios: Where joints of acceptable width-to-depth ratios have not been provided, clean out joints to acceptable depths and grind or cut to acceptable widths without damage to the adjoining work. Grinding is prohibited at metal surfaces.

3.4.2 Unacceptable Sealant Use

Do not install sealants in lieu of other required building enclosure weatherproofing components such as flashing, drainage components, and joint closure accessories, or to close gaps between walls, floors, roofs, windows, and doors, that exceed acceptable installation tolerances. Remove sealants that have been used in an unacceptable manner and correct building enclosure deficiencies to comply with contract documents requirements.

3.4.3 Masking Tape

Place masking tape on the finished surface on one or both sides of joint cavities to protect adjacent finished surfaces from primer or sealant smears. Remove masking tape within 10 minutes of joint filling and tooling.

3.4.4 Backstops

Provide backstops dry and free of tears or holes. Tightly pack the back or bottom of joint cavities with backstop material to provide joints in specified depths. Provide backstops where indicated and where backstops are not indicated but joint cavities exceed the acceptable maximum depths specified in JOINT WIDTH-TO-DEPTH RATIOS Table.

3.4.5 Primer

Clean out loose particles from joints immediately prior to application of. Apply primer to joints in concrete masonry units, wood, and other porous surfaces in accordance with sealant manufacturer's printed instructions. Do not apply primer to exposed finished surfaces.

3.4.6 Bond Breaker

Provide bond breakers to surfaces not intended to bond in accordance with, sealant manufacturer's printed instructions for each type of surface and sealant combination specified.

3.4.7 Sealants

Provide sealants compatible with the material(s) to which they are applied. Do not use a sealant that has exceeded its shelf life or has jelled and cannot be discharged in a continuous flow from the sealant gun. Apply sealants in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions with a gun having a nozzle that fits the joint width. Work sealant into joints so as to fill the joints solidly without air pockets. Tool sealant after application to ensure adhesion. Apply sealant uniformly smooth and free of wrinkles. Upon completion of sealant application, roughen partially filled or unfilled joints, apply additional sealant, and tool smooth as specified. Apply sealer over sealants in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's printed instructions.

3.5 PROTECTION AND CLEANING

3.5.1 Protection

Protect areas adjacent to joints from sealant smears. Masking tape may be used for this purpose if removed 5 to 10 minutes after the joint is filled and no residual tape marks remain.

3.5.2 Final Cleaning

Upon completion of sealant application, remove remaining smears and stains and leave the work in a clean and neat condition.

a. Masonry and Other Porous Surfaces: Immediately remove fresh sealant that has been smeared on adjacent masonry, rub clean with a solvent, and remove solvent residue, in accordance with sealant manufacturer's printed instructions. Allow excess sealant to cure for 24 hours then remove by wire brushing or sanding. Remove resulting debris.

b. Metal and Other Non-Porous Surfaces: Remove excess sealant with a solvent moistened cloth. Remove solvent residue in accordance with solvent manufacturer's printed instructions.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 08 14 00

WOOD DOORS
08/16, 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 in the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN FOREST FOUNDATION (AFF)

ATFS STANDARDS	(2021) American Tree Farm System Standards of Sustainability

CSA GROUP (CSA)

CSA Z809-21	(R2021) Sustainable Forest Management

FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC)

FSC STD 01 001	(2015) Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship

PROGRAMME FOR ENDORSEMENT OF FOREST CERTIFICATION (PEFC)

PEFC ST 2002:2013	(2015) PEFC International Standard Chain of Custody of Forest Based Products Requirements

SUSTAINABLE FOREST INITIATIVE (SFI)

SFI 22	(2022) Standards and Rules for Forest Management, Fiber Sourcing, Chain of Custody, and Certified Sourcing

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

40 CFR 770	Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products

WINDOW AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (WDMA)

ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A	(2013) Interior Architectural Wood Flush Doors

WOODWORK INSTITUTE (WI)

NAAWS 4.0	(2021 Errata Edition) North American Architectural Woodwork Standards

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Doors; G

Submit drawings or catalog data showing each type of door unit . Indicate within drawings and data the door types and construction, sizes, thickness, methods of and assembly .

SD-03 Product Data

Doors; G

Recycled Content for Door Cores; S

Accessories

Water-resistant Sealer

Sample Warranty

Sound Transmission Class Rating; G

SD-04 Samples

Door Finish Colors; G

Submit a minimum of three color selection samples for selection by the Contracting Officer.

SD-07 Certificates

Certificates of Grade

Certified Sustainably Harvested Flush Wood Doors; S

Indoor Air Quality for Particleboard and Agrifiber Door Cores: S

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Warranty

1.3 CERTIFICATIONS

1.3.1 Certified Sustainably Harvested Wood

Provide wood certified as sustainably harvested by FSC STD 01 001, ATFS STANDARDS, CSA Z809-21, SFI 22, or other third party program certified by PEFC ST 2002:2013. Provide a letter of Certification of Sustainably Harvested Wood signed by the wood supplier. Identify certifying organization and their third party program name and indicate compliance with chain-of-custody program requirements. Submit sustainable wood certification data; identify each certified product on a line item basis. Submit copies of invoices bearing certification numbers.

1.3.2 Indoor Air Quality Certification

1.3.2.1 Composite Wood, Wood Structural Panel and Agrifiber Products

For purposes of this specification, composite wood and agrifiber products include particleboard, medium density fiberboard (MDF), wheatboard, strawboard, panel substrates, and door cores. Provide products certified to meet requirements of both 40 CFR 770 and CARB 93120. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver doors to the site in an undamaged condition and protect against damage and dampness. Stack doors flat under cover. Support on blocking, a minimum of 4 inch thick, located at each end and at the midpoint of the door. Store doors in a well-ventilated building so that they will not be exposed to excessive moisture, heat, dryness, direct sunlight, or extreme changes of temperature and humidity. Do not store in a building under construction until concrete, masonry work, and plaster are dry. Replace defective or damaged doors with new ones.

1.5 WARRANTY

Warrant doors free of defects as set forth in the door manufacturer's standard door warranty.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 DOORS

Provide doors of the types, sizes, and designs indicated free of urea-formaldehyde resins.

2.1.1 Flush Doors

Conform to ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A for flush doors. Provide hollow core doors with lock blocks and 1 inch minimum thickness hinge stile. Hardwood stile edge bands of doors receives a natural finish, compatible with face veneer. Provide mill option for stile edge of doors scheduled to be painted. No visible finger joints will be accepted in stile edge bands. When used, locate finger-joints under hardware. Provide certified sustainably harvested flush wood doors.

2.1.1.1 Interior Flush Doors

Provide particleboard core, Type II flush doors conforming to ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A with faces of premium grade red oak . Hardwood veneers must be rotary cut . Door cores must have a minimum recycled content of 45 percent. Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for door cores. Products must contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins. Provide certification of indoor air quality for particleboard and agrifiber door cores.

2.1.2 Bi-Fold Closet Doors

Provide hardboard grade flush doors conforming to ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A. paneled doors standard grade, conforming to ANSI/WDMA I.S.6A with 1-3/8 inch thickness. Equip doors with the manufacturer's standard hardware,

including tracks, hinges, guides, and pulls.

2.1.3 Sliding Closet Doors

Provide flush wood doors to conform to ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A. Provide paneled doors to conform to ANSI/WDMA I.S.6A standard grade with 1-3/8 inch thickness. Equip doors with the manufacturer's standard hardware.

2.2 FABRICATION

2.2.1 Marking

Stamp each door with a brand, stamp, or other identifying mark indicating quality and construction of the door.

2.2.2 Quality and Construction

Identify the standard on which the construction of the door was based and identify doors having a Type I glue bond.

2.2.3 Preservative Treatment

Treat doors scheduled for restrooms, janitor closets and other possible wet locations including exterior doors with a water-repellent preservative treatment and so marketed at the manufacturer's plant.

2.2.4 Adhesives and Bonds

ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A. Use Type I bond for exterior doors and Type II bond for interior doors. Provide a nonstaining adhesive on doors with a natural finish.

2.2.5 Prefitting

Provide factory finished and factory prefitted doors for the specified hardware, door frame and door-swing indicated. Machine and size doors at the factory by the door manufacturer in accordance with the standards under which the doors are produced and manufactured. The work includes sizing, beveling edges, mortising, and drilling for hardware and providing necessary beaded openings for glass and louvers. Provide the door manufacturer with the necessary hardware samples, and frame and hardware schedules to coordinate the work.

2.2.6 Finishes

2.2.6.1 Factory Finish

Provide doors finished at the factory by the door manufacturer as follows: WDMA System TR-8 (UV cured acrylated polyester/urethane) or TR-2 (catalyzed lacquer) or TR-4 (conversion varnish) factory finish systems that utilize water-based stains and finishes with ultraviolet UV protection. The coating is NAAWS 4.0 premium, medium rubbed sheen, closed grain effect. Use stain when required to produce the finish specified for color. Seal edges, cutouts, trim, and wood accessories, and apply two coats of finish compatible with the door face finish. Touch-up finishes that are scratched or marred, or where exposed fastener holes are filled, in accordance with the door manufacturer's instructions. Match color and sheen of factory finish using materials compatible for field application.

2.2.7 Water-Resistant Sealer

Provide manufacturer's standard water-resistant sealer compatible with the specified finish.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Do not install building construction materials that show visual evidence of biological growth.

Before installation, seal top and bottom edges of doors with the approved water-resistant sealer. Seal cuts made on the job immediately after cutting using approved water-resistant sealer. Fit, trim, and hang doors with a 1/16 inch minimum, 1/8 inch maximum clearance at sides and top, and a 3/4 inch minimum, 1 inch maximum clearance over thresholds. Provide 3/4 inch minimum, 1 inch maximum clearance at bottom where no threshold occurs. Bevel edges of doors at the rate of 1/8 inch in 2 inch. Door warp must not exceed 1/4 inch when measured in accordance with ANSI/WDMA I.S.1A.

3.2 SCHEDULE

As indicated on drawings.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 29 00

GYPSUM BOARD
08/24

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 NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI A108/A118/A136.1	(2024) American National Standard Specifications for the Installation of Ceramic Tile

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A653/A653M	(2023) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM C475/C475M	(2017; R 2022) Standard Specification for Joint Compound and Joint Tape for Finishing Gypsum Board
ASTM C514	(2004; R 2020) Standard Specification for Nails for the Application of Gypsum Board
ASTM C557	(2003; R 2017) Standard Specification for Adhesives for Fastening Gypsum Wallboard to Wood Framing
ASTM C840	(2023) Standard Specification for Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board
ASTM C954	(2022) Standard Specification for Steel Drill Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Steel Studs from 0.033 in. (0.84 mm) to 0.112 in. (2.84 mm) in Thickness
ASTM C1002	(2022) Standard Specification for Steel Self-Piercing Tapping Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Wood Studs or Steel Studs
ASTM C1047	(2019) Standard Specification for Accessories for Gypsum Wallboard and Gypsum Veneer Base
ASTM C1063	(2023) Standard Specification for Installation of Lathing and Furring to

	Receive Interior and Exterior Portland Cement-Based Plaster
ASTM C1178/C1178M	(2024) Standard Specification for Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Backing Panel
ASTM C1396/C1396M	(2017) Standard Specification for Gypsum Board
ASTM D226/D226M	(2017) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM D1784	(2020) Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds
ASTM D3273	(2021) Standard Test Method for Resistance to Growth of Mold on the Surface of Interior Coatings in an Environmental Chamber

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2017; Version 1.2) 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

GYPSUM ASSOCIATION (GA)

GA 214	(2010) Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish
GA 216	(2016) Application and Finishing of Gypsum Panel Products
GA 253	(2012) Application of Gypsum Sheathing

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (SCS)

SCS	SCS Global Services (SCS) Indoor Advantage

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Control Joint Shop Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Gypsum Board

Glass Mat Moisture-Resistant Gypsum Tile Backing Board

Moisture- and Mold-Resistant Gypsum Backing Board

Accessories

Recycled Content for Gypsum Board; S

VOC Content of Joint Compound; S

SD-04 Samples

SD-06 Test Reports

ASTM E90 Factory Test Report; G

SD-07 Certificates

Asbestos Free Materials; G

Indoor Air Quality for Gypsum Board; S

Indoor Air Quality for Non-aerosol Adhesives; S

Indoor Air Quality for Aerosol Adhesives; S

1.3 CERTIFICATIONS

1.3.1 Indoor Air Quality Certifications

Submit required indoor air quality certifications in one submittal package.

1.3.1.1 Ceiling and Wall Systems

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party program that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

1.3.1.2 Adhesives and Sealants

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by

UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party program that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide adhesive products certified to meet ASTM C557. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.4.1 Delivery

Deliver materials in the original packages, containers, or bundles with each bearing the brand name, applicable standard designation, and name of manufacturer, or supplier.

1.4.2 Storage

Keep materials dry by storing inside a sheltered building. Where necessary to store gypsum board, glass mat faced gypsum board, and cementitious backer units outside, store flat and off the ground, properly supported on a level platform, and protected from direct exposure to rain, snow, sunlight, and other extreme weather conditions. Provide adequate ventilation to prevent condensation. Remove plastic wrapping that may inhibit ventilation. Store per manufacturer's recommendations for allowable temperature and humidity range. Do not store panels where temperatures may exceed 125 deg F. Do not store panels near materials that may offgas or emit harmful fumes, such as kerosene heaters, fresh paint, or adhesives. Do not use materials that have visible moisture or biological growth. Do not stack panels higher than manufacturer's recommendations, and no higher than 17 feet.

1.4.3 Handling

Neatly stack gypsum board, glass mat faced gypsum board, and cementitious backer units flat to prevent sagging or damage to the edges, ends, and surfaces. Handle per manufacturer's recommendations.

1.5 QUALIFICATIONS

Furnish type of gypsum board work specialized by the installer with a minimum of 3 years of documented successful experience.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not expose the gypsum board to excessive sunlight prior to gypsum board application. Maintain a continuous uniform temperature of not less than 50 degrees F and not more than 80 degrees F for at least one week prior to the application of gypsum board work, while the gypsum board application is being done, and for at least one week after the gypsum board is set. Shield air supply and distribution devices to prevent any uneven flow of air across the plastered surfaces. Provide ventilation to exhaust moist air to the outside during gypsum board application, set, and until gypsum board jointing is dry. In glazed areas, keep windows open top and bottom or side to side 3 to 4 inches. Reduce openings in cold weather to prevent freezing of joint compound when applied. For enclosed areas lacking natural ventilation, provide temporary mechanical means for ventilation. In unglazed areas subjected to hot, dry winds or temperature differentials from day to night of 20 degrees F or more, screen openings with

cheesecloth or similar materials. Avoid rapid drying. During periods of low indoor humidity, provide minimum air circulation following gypsum boarding and until gypsum board jointing complete and is dry.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Conform to specifications, standards and requirements specified. Provide gypsum board types, gypsum backing board types, cementitious backing units, and joint treating materials manufactured from asbestos free materials only.

2.1.1 Gypsum Board

ASTM C1396/C1396M. Gypsum board must contain a minimum of 5 percent post-consumer recycled content, or a minimum of 20 percent post-industrial recycled content. Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for gypsum board. Gypsum Board must not contain asbestos. Provide gypsum wall board and panels meeting the emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type). Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for gypsum board.

2.1.1.1 Regular

48 inch wide, 1/2 inch thick, tapered edges.

2.1.1.2 Mold Resistant / Anti-Microbial Gypsum

ASTM D3273. 48 inch wide, 1/2 inch thick, tapered edges.

2.1.2 Regular Moisture- and Mold-Resistant Gypsum Backing Board

ASTM C1396/C1396M

2.1.2.1 Regular

48 inch wide, 1/2 inch thick, tapered edges.

2.1.3 Glass Mat Moisture-Resistant Gypsum Tile Backing Board

ASTM C1178/C1178M

2.1.3.1 Regular

48 inch wide, 1/2 inch thick, square edges.

2.1.4 Joint Treatment Materials

ASTM C475/C475M. Product must be low emitting VOC types with VOC limits not exceeding 50 g/L. Joint materials must not contain asbestos. Provide data identifying VOC content of joint compound. Use all purpose joint and texturing compound containing inert fillers and natural binders, including lime compound. Pre-mixed compounds must be free of antifreeze, vinyl adhesives, preservatives, biocides and other slow releasing compounds.

2.1.4.1 Embedding Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured for use in embedding tape at gypsum board joints and compatible with tape, substrate and fasteners.

2.1.4.2 Finishing or Topping Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured for use as a finishing compound.

2.1.4.3 All-Purpose Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured to serve as both a taping and a finishing compound and compatible with tape, substrate, and fasteners.

2.1.4.4 Setting or Hardening Type Compound

Specifically formulated and manufactured for use with fiber glass mesh tape.

2.1.4.5 Joint Tape

Use cross-laminated, tapered edge, reinforced paper, or fiber glass mesh tape recommended by the manufacturer.

2.1.5 Fasteners

2.1.5.1 Nails

ASTM C514.

2.1.5.2 Screws

ASTM C1002, Type "G", Type "S", or Type "W" steel drill screws for fastening gypsum board to gypsum board, wood framing members, and steel framing members less than 0.033 inch thick. ASTM C954 steel drill screws for fastening gypsum board to steel framing members 0.033 to 0.112 inch thick. Provide cementitious backer unit screws with a polymer coating.

2.1.5.3 Staples

No. 16 USS gage flattened galvanized wire staples with 7/16 inch wide crown outside measurement and divergent point for base ply of two-ply gypsum board application. Use as follows:

Length of Legs	Thickness of Gypsum Board
1-1/8 inches	1/2 inch
1-1/4 inches	5/8 inch

2.1.6 Adhesives

Provide non-aerosol adhesive products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 adhesive products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system)

meeting either emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type) or VOC content requirements of GS-36. Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for non-aerosol adhesives applied on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system). Provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for aerosol adhesives used on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system).

2.1.6.1 Adhesive for Fastening Gypsum Board to Metal Framing

Not permitted.

2.1.6.2 Adhesive for Fastening Gypsum Board to Wood Framing

Not permitted.

2.1.6.3 Adhesive for Laminating

Not permitted.

2.1.7 Gypsum Studs

Provide 1 inch minimum thickness and 6 inch minimum width. Studs may be of 1 inch thick gypsum board or multilayers fastened to required thickness. Conform to ASTM C1396/C1396M for material and GA 216 for installation.

2.1.8 Accessories

ASTM C1047. Fabricate from corrosion protected steel or plastic designed for intended use. Accessories manufactured with paper flanges are not acceptable. Flanges must be free of dirt, grease, and other materials that may adversely affect bond of joint treatment. Provide prefinished or job decorated materials.

2.1.8.1 Trim

Provide trim for plaster including, as required:

a. Cornerbeads.

b. Bullnose Beads.

c. LC Beads.

d. L-Beads.

e. U-Beads.

f. Control Joints.

g. Curved-edge Cornerbeads.

h. Base-of-wall Trim.

i. Trim required to complete the work.

2.1.8.2 Materials

Steel: ASTM A653/A653M Galvanized steel assemblies and fasteners.

Plastic: ASTM D1784 Extruded PVC with ASTM C1063 galvanized fasteners.

2.1.9 Asphalt Impregnated Building Felt

Provide a 15 lb asphalt moisture barrier over glass mat covered or reinforced gypsum sheathing. Conforming to ASTM D226/D226M Type 1 (No. 15) for asphalt impregnated building felt.

2.1.10 Water

Provide clean, fresh, and potable water.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

3.1.1 Framing and Furring

Verify that framing and furring are securely attached and of sizes and spacing to provide a suitable substrate to receive gypsum board and cementitious backer units. Verify that all blocking, headers and supports are in place to support plumbing fixtures and to receive soap dishes, grab bars, towel racks, and similar items. Do not proceed with work until framing and furring are acceptable for application of gypsum board and cementitious backer units.

3.1.2 Gypsum Board and Framing

Verify that surfaces of gypsum board and framing to be bonded with an adhesive are free of dust, dirt, grease, and any other foreign matter. Do not proceed with work until surfaces are acceptable for application of gypsum board with adhesive.

3.1.3 Building Construction Materials

Do not install building construction materials that show visual evidence of biological growth.

3.2 APPLICATION OF GYPSUM BOARD

Apply gypsum board to framing and furring members in accordance with ASTM C840 or GA 216 and the requirements specified. Apply gypsum board with separate panels in moderate contact; do not force in place. Stagger end joints of adjoining panels. Neatly fit abutting end and edge joints. Use gypsum board of maximum practical length; select panel sizes to minimize waste. Cut out gypsum board to make neat, close, and tight joints around openings. In vertical application of gypsum board, provide panels in lengths required to reach full height of vertical surfaces in one continuous piece. Lay out panels to minimize waste; reuse cutoffs whenever feasible. Surfaces of gypsum board and substrate members may not be bonded together with an adhesive. Treat edges of cutouts for plumbing pipes, screwheads, and joints with moisture-resistant compound as recommended by the gypsum board manufacturer. Provide type of gypsum board for use in each system specified herein as indicated.

3.2.1 Application of Single-Ply Gypsum Board to Wood Framing

Apply in accordance with ASTM C840, System I or GA 216.

3.2.2 Application of Two-Ply Gypsum Board to Wood Framing

Apply in accordance with ASTM C840, System II or GA 216.

3.2.3 Adhesive Nail-On Application to Wood Framing

Apply in accordance with ASTM C840, System III or GA 216. This method may be used in lieu of ASTM C840, System I at the option of the Contractor.

3.2.4 Semi-Solid Gypsum Board Partitions

Provide in accordance with ASTM C840, System IV or GA 216.

3.2.5 Solid Gypsum Board Partitions

Provide in accordance with ASTM C840, System V or GA 216.

3.2.6 Adhesive Application to Interior Masonry or Concrete Walls

Apply in accordance with ASTM C840, System VI or GA 216.

3.2.7 Application of Gypsum Board to Steel Framing and Furring

Apply in accordance with ASTM C840, System VIII or GA 216.

3.2.8 Arches and Bending Radiuses

Apply gypsum board in accordance with ASTM C840, System IX or GA 216.

3.2.9 Gypsum Board for Wall Tile or Tile Base Applied with Adhesive

In dry areas (areas other than tubs, shower enclosures, saunas, steam rooms, gang shower rooms), apply glass mat moisture-resistant gypsum tile backing board in accordance with ASTM C840, System X or GA 216.

3.2.10 Glass Mat Covered or Fiber Reinforced Gypsum Sheathing

Apply glass mat covered or fiber reinforced gypsum sheathing in accordance to gypsum association publications GA 253. Follow gypsum sheathing manufacturer's requirements of design details for joints and fasteners and be properly installed to protect the substrate from moisture intrusion. Do not leave exposed surfaces of the glass mat covered or fiber reinforced gypsum sheathing beyond the manufacturer's recommendation without a weather barrier cladding. Provide continuous asphalt impregnated building felt over sheathing surface in shingle fashion with edges and ends lapped a minimum of 6 inch. Properly flash the openings. Seal all joints, seams, and penetrations with a compatible silicone sealant.

3.2.11 Floating Interior Angles

Minimize framing by floating corners with single studs and drywall clips. Locate the attachment fasteners adjacent to ceiling and wall intersections in accordance with ASTM C840, System XII or GA 216, for single-ply applications of gypsum board to wood framing.

3.2.12 Control Joints

Install expansion and contraction joints in ceilings and walls in accordance with ASTM C840, System XIII or GA 216. Joints in fire-rated and sound-rated ceiling and walls to maintain the fire and sound rating.

3.2.12.1 Control Joint Shop Drawings

a. Submit control joint shop drawings for approval.

b. Install control joints where a partition, wall, or ceiling traverses a construction joint in the base building structure.

c. Install control joints where a wall or partition runs in an uninterrupted straight plane exceeding 30 feet.

d. Install control joints in interior ceilings with a perimeter relief so that linear dimensions between control joints do not exceed 50 feet.

e. Install control joints in interior ceilings without perimeter relief so that linear dimensions between control joints do not exceed 30 feet.

f. Install control joints in exterior ceilings and soffits so that linear dimensions between control joints do not exceed 30 feet.

g. Install control joints or intermediate blocking where ceiling framing members change direction.

h. In addition to the above, install control joints where indicated on the drawings as a design accent or architectural feature.

i. Do not install control joints where building or structural expansion or seismic joints are located. Install suitable joint expansion or seismic joint assemblies as indicated on the drawings.

3.3 APPLICATION OF CEMENTITIOUS BACKER UNITS

3.3.1 Application

In wet areas (tubs, shower enclosures, saunas, steam rooms, gang shower rooms), apply cementitious backer units in accordance with ANSI A108/A118/A136.1. Place a 15 lb asphalt impregnated, continuous felt paper membrane behind cementitious backer units, between backer units and studs or base layer of gypsum board. Place membrane with a minimum 6 inch overlap of sheets laid shingle style.

3.3.2 Joint Treatment

ANSI A108/A118/A136.1.

3.4 FINISHING OF GYPSUM BOARD

Tape and finish gypsum board in accordance with ASTM C840, GA 214, and GA 216. Finish plenum areas above ceilings to Level 1 in accordance with GA 214. Finish moisture-resistant gypsum backing board, ASTM C1396/C1396M, to receive ceramic tile to Level 2 in accordance with GA 214. Finish walls and ceilings to receive a heavy-grade wall covering or heave textured finish before painting to Level 3 in accordance with GA 214. Finish walls and ceilings without critical lighting to receive flat

paints, light textures, or wall coverings to Level 4 in accordance with GA 214. Unless otherwise specified, finish all gypsum board walls, partitions, and ceilings to Level 5 in accordance with GA 214. Provide joint, fastener depression, and corner treatment. Tool joints as smoothly as possible to minimize sanding and dust. Do not use self-adhering fiber glass mesh tape with conventional drying type joint compounds; use setting or hardening type compounds only. Provide treatment for moisture-resistant gypsum board as recommended by the gypsum board manufacturer. Protect workers, building occupants, and HVAC systems from gypsum dust.

3.4.1 Uniform Surface

Wherever gypsum board is to receive eggshell, semigloss, or gloss paint finish, or where severe, up or down lighting conditions occur, finish gypsum wall surface in accordance to GA 214 Level 5. In accordance with GA 214 Level 5, apply a thin skim coat of joint compound to the entire gypsum board surface, after the two-coat joint and fastener treatment is complete and dry.

3.5 SEALING

Seal openings around pipes, fixtures, and other items projecting through gypsum board and cementitious backer units as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS. Apply material with exposed surface flush with gypsum board or cementitious backer units.

3.5.1 Sealing for Glass Mat or Reinforced Gypsum Board Sheathing

Apply silicone sealant in a 3/8 inch bead to all joints and trowel flat. Apply enough of the same sealant to all fasteners penetrating through the glass mat gypsum board surface to completely cover the penetration when troweled flat. Do not place construction and materials behind sheathing until a visual inspection of sealed joints during daylight hours has been completed by Contracting Officer.

3.6 PATCHING

Patch surface defects in gypsum board to a smooth, uniform appearance, ready to receive finishes.

3.7 SHAFTWALL FRAMING

Install the shaftwall system in accordance with the system manufacturer's published instructions. Coordinate bucks, anchors, blocking and other items placed in or behind shaftwall framing with electrical and mechanical work. Patch or replace fireproofing materials which are damaged or removed during shaftwall construction.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 30 10

CERAMIC, QUARRY, AND GLASS TILING
08/20

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 NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI A108/A118/A136.1	(2024) American National Standard Specifications for the Installation of Ceramic Tile
ANSI A137.1	(2019) American National Standards Specifications for Ceramic Tile
ANSI A137.3/A108.19	(2017) American National Standard Specifications for Gauged Porcelain Tile and Gauged Porcelain Tile Panels/Slabs

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C33/C33M	(2024) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C144	(2018) Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
ASTM C150/C150M	(2024) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C206	(2014; R 2022) Standard Specification for Finishing Hydrated Lime
ASTM C207	(2024) Standard Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes
ASTM C373	(2018; R 2023)Standard Test Methods for Determination of Water Absorption and Associated Properties by Vacuum Method for Pressed Ceramic Tiles and Glass Tiles and Boil Method for Extruded Ceramic Tiles and Non-tile Fired Ceramic Whiteware Products
ASTM C648	(2020) Standard Test Method for Breaking Strength of Ceramic Tile
ASTM C847	(2014a) Standard Specification for Metal Lath
ASTM C1026	(2023) Standard Test Method for Measuring the Resistance of Ceramic and Glass Tile

	to Freeze-Thaw Cycling
ASTM C1027	(2009; R 2017) Standard Test Method for Determining Visible Abrasion Resistance of Glazed Ceramic Tile
ASTM C1178/C1178M	(2024) Standard Specification for Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Backing Panel

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2017; Version 1.2) 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

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA (MIA)

MIA Design Manual	(2016) Dimension Stone Design Manual

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (SCS)

SCS	SCS Global Services (SCS) Indoor Advantage

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

TILE COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA (TCNA)

TCNA Hdbk	(2017) Handbook for Ceramic, Glass, and Stone Tile Installation

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

36 CFR 1191	Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings; G

SD-03 Product Data

Porcelain Tile; G

Recycled Content for Porcelain Tile; S

Gauged Porcelain Tile and Porcelain Tile Panels/Slabs; G

Quarry Tile; G

Mosaic Tile; G

Large Format Glass Tile; G

Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile; G

Recycled Content for Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile; S

Transition Strips; G

Metal Strips; G

Setting-Bed; G

Mortar, Grout, and Adhesive; G

Reinforcing Wire Fabric

Cementitious Backer Units; G

Glass-Mat Gypsum Water-Resistant Backing Board; G

Waterproof Membrane; G

Crack Isolation Membrane; G

SD-04 Samples

Tile; G

Accessories; G

Transition Strips; G

Metal Strips; G

Grout; G

SD-07 Certificates

Indoor Air Quality for Adhesives; S

Indoor Air Quality for Sealants; S

Water Absorption Rates

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Manufacturer's Approved Cleaning Instructions

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Gauged Porcelain Tile and Porcelain Tile Panels/Slabs, Data Package 1; G

Porcelain Tile, Data Package 1; G

Quarry Tile, Data Package 1; G

Mosaic Tile, Data Package 1; G

Large Format Glass Tile, Data Package 1; G

Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile, Data Package 1; G

Transition Strips, Data Package 1; G

Metal Strips, Data Package 1; G

1.3 CERTIFICATIONS

1.3.1 Indoor Air Quality Certifications

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party programs that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body.When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited in this Section.

1.3.2 Water Absorption Rates Certification

Provide certification for each tile type indicating compliance with the following water absorption (wa) rates per ANSI A137.1 criteria as tested per ASTM C373 requirements.

a. Porcelain and Mosaic Tile (Impervious): Provide water absorption (wa) of 0.5 percent or less.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Provide installers having a minimum of two years of experience with a company specializing in performing the type of work described. Each type and color of tile to be provided from a single source. Each type and color of mortar, adhesive, and grout to be provided from the same source.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Ship tiles in sealed packages and clearly marked with the grade, type of tile, producer identification, and country of origin. Deliver materials to the project site in manufacturer's original unopened containers with seals unbroken and labels and hallmarks intact. Protect materials from weather, and store them under cover in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions. Store and handle tiles per manufacturer's instructions for gauged porcelain tile and gauged porcelain tile panels/slabs.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not perform ceramic tile work unless the substrate and ambient temperature is at least 50 degrees F and rising. Maintain temperature above 50 degrees F while the work is being performed and for at least 7 days after completion of the work. When temporary heaters are used, ventilate the area to the outside to avoid carbon dioxide damage to new tilework.

1.7 WARRANTY

Provide manufacturer's warranty to repair or replace defective tiling materials and workmanship, including tile, mortar and grout products and installation as a system, for a period of one year from date of final acceptance of the work..

1.8 EXTRA MATERIALS

Supply an extra 2 percent of each type tile used in clean and marked cartons.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 TILE

Provide tiles that comply with ANSI A137.1 and are standard grade tiles. Provide a minimum breaking strength of 125 lbs. for wall tile and 250 lbs. for floor tile in accordance with ASTM C648. Provide exterior building tile for cold climate projects that is approved by the manufacturer for exterior use when tested in accordance with ASTM C1026. Provide floor tiles with a minimum wet dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF) value of 0.42 when tested in accordance with ANSI A137.1 requirements. Provide glazed floor tile with a Class III-Heavy Residential or Light Commercial classification as rated by the manufacturer when tested in accordance with ASTM C1027 for visible abrasion resistance as related to foot traffic. For materials like tile, accessories, and transition strips submit samples of sufficient size to show color range, pattern, type and joints.

Submit manufacturers' descriptive product data for each type of ceramic, quarry and glass tiling indicated. Include manufacturers' literature, finishes, profiles and thicknesses of materials.

Submit manufacturers' operations and maintenance data for each type of ceramic, quarry and glass tiling indicated in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

2.1.1 Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile

Provide glazed, rectified ceramic wall tile that has square edges and trim with lead-free bright finish. Provide nominal tile size(s) as indicated on drawings.

Provide glazed ceramic wall tile materials that contain a minimum of 3 percent recycled content. Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for glazed ceramic wall tile.

2.2 SETTING-BED

Submit manufacturer's catalog data. Compose the setting-bed of the following materials:

2.2.1 Aggregate for Concrete Fill

Conform to ASTM C33/C33M for aggregate fill. Do not exceed one-half the thickness of concrete fill for maximum size of coarse aggregate.

2.2.2 Portland Cement

Conform to ASTM C150/C150M for cement, Type I, white for wall mortar and gray for other uses.

2.2.3 Sand

Conform to ASTM C144 for sand.

2.2.4 Hydrated Lime

Conform to ASTM C206 for hydrated lime, Type S or ASTM C207, Type S.

2.2.5 Metal Lath

Conform to ASTM C847 for flat expanded type metal lath, and weighing a minimum 2.5 pound/square yard.

2.3 WATER

Provide potable water.

2.4 MORTAR, GROUT, AND ADHESIVE

Provide non-aerosol adhesive products used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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 meeting either emissions requirements of CDPH SECTION 01350 (limit requirements for either office or classroom spaces regardless of space type) or VOC content requirements of GS-36. For products located on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system, provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for adhesives. Provide bond coat, mortar, and grout supplied from the same manufacturer.

2.4.1 Dry-Set Portland Cement Mortar

TCNA Hdbk.

2.4.2 Furan Mortar

TCNA Hdbk.

2.4.3 Latex-Portland Cement Mortar

TCNA Hdbk.

2.4.4 Ceramic Tile Grout

TCNA Hdbk; petroleum-free and plastic-free high-performance cement grout (latex-portland cement grout) .

2.4.5 Organic Adhesive

TCNA Hdbk, Type I. Water-resistant. Comply with ANSI A108/A118/A136.1.

2.4.6 Epoxy Resin Grout

TCNA Hdbk. Water cleanable epoxy conforming to ANSI A108/A118/A136.1; provide manufacturer proportioned and packaged kit having hardener, resin and colored filler and horizontal and vertical grade products as applicable.

2.4.7 Furan Resin Grout

TCNA Hdbk; chemical resistant furan conforming to ANSI A108/A118/A136.1; and consist of an intimate mixture of furfuryl-alcohol resin with carbon filler and catalyst.

2.4.8 Urethane Grout

TCNA Hdbk; premixed, urethane, water-based grout with color consistency and antimicrobial protection; no color fading, streaking or shading, chemical and stain resistant; and UV stable.

2.4.9 Sealants

Comply with applicable regulations regarding toxic and hazardous materials and as specified. Provide sealant that does not change the color or alter the appearance of the grout. Refer to Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

Provide sealants used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weatherproofing system) meeting 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. For products located on the interior of the building (inside of the weatherproofing system), provide certification or validation of indoor air quality for sealants.

2.5 SUBSTRATES

Refer to Section 09 29 00 GYPSUM BOARD for cementitious backer units and glass-mat water-resistant backing board.

2.5.1 Cementitious Backer Units

Provide cementitious backer unit, for use as tile substrate as indicated, in accordance with TCNA Hdbk. Furnish 1/2 inch thick cementitious backer units.

2.5.2 Glass-Mat Gypsum Water-Resistant Backing Board

Provide glass-mat water-resistant backing board, for use as tile substrate as indicated, in accordance with ASTM C1178/C1178M. Provide 1/2 inch thick glass-mat water-resistant backing board.

2.6 MISCELLANEOUS TRIMS

2.6.1 Transition Strips

Provide clear anodized aluminum transitions between tile and carpet or resilient flooring. Provide types as recommended by flooring manufacturer for both edges and transitions of flooring materials specified. Categorize marble Group A as classified by MIA Design Manual. Provide a fine sand-rubbed finish marble, beige in color. Provide solid surfacing material transitions appropriate for conditions. Refer to Section 06 61 16 SOLID SURFACING FABRICATIONS. Provide transition strips that comply with 36 CFR 1191requirements.

2.6.2 Metal Strips

Provide Cove,Angle,andL-shape trim shapes, height to match tile and setting thickness, designed specifically for flooring, and wall applications. Provide extruded, clear anodized aluminum cove strip where floor tile abuts wall tile for sanitary transition and elimination of cove tile base. Provide extruded square, clear anodized aluminum edging at tile surfaces with exposed outside and inside corners. Provide profiles appropriate for finished floor and wall materials as indicated.

2.7 WATERPROOF MEMBRANE

2.7.1 General

Manufacturer's standard product that complies with ANSI A108/A118/A136.1 and is recommended by the manufacturer for the application indicated. Include reinforcement and accessories recommended by manufacturer.

2.7.2 Chlorinated-Polyethylene Shower Waterproof Membrane

Nonplasticized, chlorinated polyethylene faced on both sides with nonwoven polyester fabric; 0.040 inch nominal thickness.

2.8 CRACK ISOLATION MEMBRANE

2.8.1 General

Manufacturer's standard product that complies with ANSI A108/A118/A136.1 and is recommended by the manufacturer for the application indicated. Include reinforcement and accessories recommended by manufacturer.

2.8.2 Chlorinated-Polyethylene Crack Isolation Membrane

Nonplasticized, chlorinated polyethylene faced on both sides with nonwoven polyester fabric; 0.030 inch nominal thickness.

2.9 COLOR, TEXTURE, AND PATTERN

Provide color, pattern and texture as indicated; colors listed are not intended to limit the selection of equal colors from other manufacturers..

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATORY WORK AND WORKMANSHIP

Inspect surface to receive tile in conformance to the requirements of

TCNA Hdbk for surface conditions for the type setting bed specified and for workmanship. Provide variations of tiled surfaces that fall within maximum values shown below:

TYPE	WALLS	FLOORS
Dry-Set Mortar	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/8 inch in 10 ft.
Organic Adhesives	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/16 inch in 3 ft.
Latex-Portland Cement Mortar	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/8 inch in 10 ft.
Epoxy	1/8 inch in 8 ft.	1/8 inch in 10 ft.

3.2 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Do not start tile work until roughing in for mechanical and electrical work has been completed and tested, and built-in items requiring membrane waterproofing have been installed and tested. Close space, in which tile is being set, to traffic and other work. Keep closed until tile is firmly set. Do not start floor tile installation in spaces requiring wall tile until after wall tile has been installed. Apply tile in colors and patterns indicated in the area shown on the drawings. Install tile with the respective surfaces in true even planes to the elevations and grades shown. Provide special shapes as required for sills, jambs, recesses, offsets, external corners, and other conditions to provide a complete and neatly finished installation. Solidly back tile bases and coves with mortar. Do not walk or work on newly tiled floors without using kneeling boards or equivalent protection of the tiled surface. Keep traffic off horizontal portland cement mortar installations for at least 72 hours. Keep all traffic off epoxy installed floors for at least 40 hours after grouting, and heavy traffic off for at least 7 days, unless otherwise specifically authorized by manufacturer. Dimension and draw detail drawings at a minimum scale of 1/4 inch = 1 foot. Include drawings of pattern at inside corners, outside corners, termination points and location of all equipment items such as thermostats, switch plates, mirrors and toilet accessories mounted on surface. Submit drawings showing ceramic tile pattern elevations and floor plans. Submit manufacturer's preprinted installation instructions.

Do not install building construction materials that show visual evidence of biological growth.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF SUBSTRATES

3.3.1 Cementitious Backer Units and Glass-Mat Water-Resistant Backing Board

Install in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF WALL TILE

Install wall tile in accordance with the TCNA Hdbk, method and with grout joints as recommended by the manufacturer for the type of tile. Install thinner wall tile flush with thicker wall tile applied on same wall and provide installation materials as recommended by the tile and setting materials manufacturer's to achieve flush installation.

3.4.1 Installation of Gauged Porcelain Tile Panels/Slabs

Install gauged porcelain tile panels/slabs in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method and ANSI A137.3/A108.19 for thin-bed method bonded with modified dry-set cement mortar over improved modified dry-set cement mortar.

3.4.2 Workable or Cured Mortar Bed

Install tile over workable mortar bed or a cured mortar bed at the option of the Contractor. Install a 4 mil polyethylene membrane, metal lath, and scratch coat. Conform to TCNA Hdbk method for workable mortar bed, materials, and installation of tile. Conform to TCNA Hdbk method for cured mortar bed and materials.

3.4.3 Dry-Set Mortar and Latex-Portland Cement Mortar

Use latex-portland cement to install tile in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method . Use latex-portland cement when installing porcelain ceramic tile.

3.4.4 Organic Adhesive

Comply with the requirements of TCNA Hdbk method for organic adhesive installation of ceramic tile.

3.4.5 Furan Mortar and Grout

Comply with the requirements of TCNA Hdbk method for furan mortar and grout installation.

3.4.6 Ceramic Tile Grout

Prepare and install ceramic tile grout in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method . Provide and apply manufacturer's standard product for sealing grout joints in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

3.4.7 Epoxy Resin Grout

Prepare and install epoxy resin grout in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method .

3.4.8 Urethane Grout

Prepare and install urethane grout in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method .

3.5 INSTALLATION OF FLOOR TILE

Install floor tile in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method specified herein and with grout joints as recommended by the manufacturer for the type of tile. Install shower receptors in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method B414 .

3.5.1 Installation of Gauged Porcelain Tile Panels/Slabs

Install gauged porcelain tile panels/slabs in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method and ANSI A137.3/A108.19 for thin-bed method bonded with modified dry-set cement mortar over improved modified dry-set cement mortar.

3.5.2 Workable or Cured Mortar Bed

Install floor tile over a workable mortar bed or a cured mortar bed at the

option of the Contractor. Conform to TCNA Hdbk method for workable mortar bed materials and installation. Conform to TCNA Hdbk method for cured mortar bed materials and installation. Provide minimum 1/4 inch to maximum 3/8 inch joints in uniformed width.

3.5.3 Dry-Set and Latex-Portland Cement

Use latex-portland cement mortar to install tile directly over properly cured, plane, clean concrete slabs in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method . Use latex-portland cement when installing porcelain ceramic tile.

3.5.4 Ceramic Tile Grout

Prepare and install ceramic tile grout in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method . Provide and apply manufacturer's standard product for sealing grout joints in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

3.5.5 Waterproof and Crack Isolation Membranes

Install as indicated in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

3.5.6 Concrete Fill

3.6 INSTALLATION OF MISCELLANEOUS TRIMS

3.6.1 Transition Strips

Install transition strips where indicated, in a manner similar to that of the ceramic tile floor and as recommended by the manufacturer. Provide thresholds full width of the opening. Install head joints at ends not exceeding 1/4 inch in width and grouted full.

3.6.2 Metal Trims

Install trim where indicated. Embed anchoring leg in setting mortar in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. During grouting of tile joints, immediately wipe grout from finish surface.

3.7 EXPANSION JOINTS

Form and seal joints as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

3.7.1 Walls

Provide expansion joints at control joints in backing material. Wherever backing material changes, install an expansion joint to separate the different materials.

3.7.2 Floors

Provide expansion joints over construction joints, control joints, and expansion joints in concrete slabs in accordance with TCNA Hdbk method EJ171 type to suit conditions. Provide expansion joints where tile abuts restraining surfaces such as perimeter walls, curbs and columns and at intervals of 20 to 25 feet each way in large interior floor areas. Extend expansion joints through setting-beds and fill.

3.8 CLEANING AND PROTECTING

Upon completion, thoroughly clean tile surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's approved cleaning instructions. Do not use acid for cleaning glazed tile. Clean floor tile with resinous grout or with factory mixed grout in accordance with printed instructions of the grout manufacturer. After the grout has set, provide a protective coat of a noncorrosive soap or other approved method of protection for tile wall surfaces. Cover tiled floor areas with building paper before foot traffic is permitted over the finished tile floors. Provide board walkways on tiled floors that are to be continuously used as passageways by workmen. Replace damaged or defective tiles.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 09 64 29

WOOD STRIP AND PLANK FLOORING
08/16, CHG 2: 11/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

This specification is written to allow the Contractor to build wood strip floorings for gymnasiums, handball and squash courts, and other special purpose applications but does not preclude the installation of competitive, manufacturer standard, integrated systems.

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.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D41/D41M	(2011; R 2016) Standard Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Dampproofing, and Waterproofing

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2017; Version 1.2) Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers

MAPLE FLOORING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (MFMA)

MFMA GS	(1999) Guide Specifications for Maple Flooring Systems

NATIONAL WOOD FLOORING ASSOCIATION (NWFA) (formerly NOFMA)

NOFMA Grading Rules	(1999) Official Flooring Grading Rules

RESILIENT FLOOR COVERING INSTITUTE (RFCI)

FLOORSCORE	FLOORSCORE IAQ Certification

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (SCS)

SCS	SCS Global Services (SCS) Indoor Advantage

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1113	(2016) Architectural Coatings
SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Strip Flooring; G

SD-03 Product Data

Strip Flooring

Recycled Content for Wood Strip and Plank Flooring; S

Bamboo

Indoor Air Quality for Asphalt Primer; S

Indoor Air Quality for Asphalt Mastic; S

Biobased Content for Bamboo Flooring; S

Installation

SD-04 Samples

Strip And Plank Flooring

SD-07 Certificates

Certified Sustainably Harvested Wood Strip and Plank Flooring; S

Indoor Air Quality for Wood Strip and Plank Flooring; S

Indoor Air Quality for Bamboo Flooring; S

Indoor Air Quality for Resilient Pads; S

1.4 CERTIFICATIONS

1.4.1 Indoor Air Quality Certifications

Submit required indoor air quality certifications in one submittal package.

1.4.1.1 Floor Covering Materials

Provide wood strip and plank flooring, bamboo flooring, and resilient pad products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by FLOORSCORE, UL 2818 (GreenGuard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or

provide certification or validation by other third-party program that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to the site in original unopened packages, bundles or containers and with all labels intact. Store flooring in fully covered, well ventilated areas protected from extreme changes in temperature and humidity. Maintain flooring at an average moisture content of 6 to 9 percent. Temperature and humidity in the storage area must closely approximate the temperature and humidity of the rooms in which the flooring is to be installed.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Provide permanent heating and air conditioning, installed and working, in rooms where wood flooring is to be installed or adequate arrangements for ventilation and temperature controls. Maintain the temperature at 55 to 80 degrees F and maintain the humidity as recommended by the manufacturer starting not less than 3 days prior to beginning the installation of flooring and continuing throughout the remainder of the contract period.

1.7 SCHEDULING

Schedule strip and plank flooring work after any other work which would raise the moisture content of the flooring or damage the finished surface of the flooring.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STRIP FLOORING

2.1.1 General Requirements

Strip and plank flooring must be 3/4 inch thick by 2-1/4 inch face width, kiln dried, continuous tongue and groove and of standard lengths. Beech and birch must be second grade in accordance with NOFMA Grading Rules. Hard maple must be second and better in accordance with MFMA GS. Red and white oak must be select grade in accordance with NOFMA Grading Rules. Provide wood products with no added urea-formaldehyde resins. Strip flooring must be marked with the trademark of the grading agency. Submit two samples of each type of strip and plank flooring. Provide a product treated for resistance to termite damage.

2.2 NAILS

Provide nails in accordance with strip flooring manufacturer's recommendations.

2.3 RESILIENT PADS

Resilient pads must be pneumatic rubber, PVC, or polyurethane resilient mounts to fit the selected floor system.

2.4 WALL BASE

Wall base must be wood molding or vented cove with premolded outside corners and mitered inside corners.

2.5 MOISTURE BARRIER

Moisture barrier must be 6 mil minimum thickness polyethylene.

2.6 CLIPS, ANCHOR CHANNELS AND INSULATION

Galvanized steel clips for steel channel anchorage systems must be in accordance with steel channel anchorage system manufacturer's recommendations. Clips must be designed to provide holding at least equal to the nailing specified and must function without splitting the assembled boards or otherwise reducing the performance of the floor. Anchor channels must be as recommended by the flooring manufacturer. Anchor channels must be galvanized, complete with all pads, anchors and other components required for channel installation. Underfloor insulation must be asphalt impregnated fiberboard or closed-cell polyethylene foam.

2.7 ASPHALT PRIMER

ASTM D41/D41M. Provide asphalt primer product meeting 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 1113. Provide validation of indoor air quality for asphalt primer.

2.8 ASPHALT MASTIC

As recommended by the flooring manufacturer. Provide asphalt mastic products meeting 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 validation of indoor air quality for asphalt mastic.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SURFACE CONDITIONS

Concrete slab must be level, steel troweled to a tolerance of 1/8 inchplus or minus in a 10 foot radius. Slab surface must be clean, dry, and approved prior to start of installation. The slab must be depressed as required by the floor specified.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Install flooring in accordance with the approved installation instructions of the manufacturer. Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions. Wood nailers are specified in Section 06 10 00 ROUGH CARPENTRY. Unless otherwise approved, flooring must be laid parallel to the length of the area to be floored. Strips must be laid to allow for intermediate expansion in accordance with humidity conditions expected during the life of the flooring. End joints must be so alternated that there will be at least two boards between end joints in the same plane and at least 6 inches between end joints in adjacent boards. Space for expansion must be left along perimeter walls and around fixed projections through the floor surface. Unless otherwise shown or

permitted by the approved installation instructions, expansion space must be 1/16 inch per foot of distance between opposite walls, with one half the space provided at each wall and with a minimum space of 1 inch at each wall.

Do not install building construction materials that show visual evidence of biological growth.

3.3 SANDING

Sand flooring to a smooth, even, uniform finish without burns. Make a minimum of three sanding cuts, each with a finer sandpaper. Use a heavy drum-type sander for floors, except a disc-type sander is permitted for the final cut on strip flooring. Either the first pass or the second pass of the drum-type sander must be at an angle of 45 degrees to the grain; other passes of the drum-type sander must be in the direction of the grain of strip flooring. Finish edges not reached by the sander with an edger or by hand methods. Perform the final sanding at a time and in a manner that will permit application of the first seal coat as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS to be completed within 8 hours after completion of sanding. Leave the flooring clean and ready to receive the finishing materials.

3.4 PROTECTION

Protect flooring from damage from the time of installation until final acceptance.

-- 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, existing coated surfaces, and existing uncoated 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, existing uncoated surfaces, and existing coated surfaces of the buildings 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, 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.

1.1.3 Mechanical and Electrical Painting

Includes field coating of interior new surfaces.

a. Where a space or surface is indicated to be painted, include the following items unless indicated otherwise.

(1) Exposed piping, conduit, and ductwork;

(2) Supports, hangers, air grilles, and registers;

(3) Miscellaneous metalwork and insulation coverings.

b. Do not paint the following, unless indicated otherwise:

(1) New zinc-coated, aluminum, and copper surfaces under insulation

(2) New aluminum jacket on piping

(3) New interior ferrous piping under insulation.

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

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME A13.1	(2023) Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D235	(2022) Standard Specification for Mineral Spirits (Petroleum Spirits) (Hydrocarbon Dry Cleaning Solvent)
ASTM D523	(2014; R 2018) Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss
ASTM D4214	(2007; R 2015) Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films
ASTM D4444	(2013; R 2018) Standard Test Method for Laboratory Standardization and Calibration of Hand-Held Moisture Meters

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC)

Intelligence Bulletin 65	(2013) Occupational Exposure to Carbon Nanotubes and Nanofibers

MASTER PAINTERS INSTITUTE (MPI)

MPI 101	(2016) Primer, Epoxy, Anti-Corrosive, for Metal
MPI 107	(2016) Primer, Rust-Inhibitive, Water Based
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 Glossary	(2011) SSPC Protective Coatings Glossary
SSPC PA 1	(2024) Shop, Field, and Maintenance Coating of Metals

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

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

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

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 Loose Paint

Paint or coating that can be removed with a dull putty knife.

1.3.7 mil / mils

The English measurement for 0.001 in or one one-thousandth of an inch.

1.3.8 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).

1.3.9 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).

1.3.10 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.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. 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

Textured Wall Coating System; G

SD-07 Certificates

Qualification Testing laboratory for coatings; G

Indoor Air Quality for Paints and Primers

Indoor Air Quality for Consolidated Latex Paints

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Application Instructions

Mixing

Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Coatings, Data Package 1; G

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Regulatory Requirements

1.5.1.1 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.

1.5.1.2 Lead Content

Do not use coatings having a lead content over 0.06 percent by weight of nonvolatile content.

1.5.1.3 Chromate Content

Do not use coatings containing zinc-chromate or strontium-chromate.

1.5.1.4 Asbestos Content

Provide asbestos-free materials.

1.5.1.5 Mercury Content

Provide materials free of mercury or mercury compounds.

1.5.1.6 Silica

Provide abrasive blast media containing no free crystalline silica.

1.5.1.7 Human Carcinogens

Provide materials that do not contain ACGIH 0100 confirmed human carcinogens (A1) or suspected human carcinogens (A2).

1.5.1.8 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.

1.5.2 Coating Contractor's Qualification

Submit the name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the Contractor that will be performing all surface preparation and coating application. Submit evidence that key personnel have successfully performed surface preparation and application of coatings on interior and exterior surfaces on a minimum of three similar projects within the past three years. List information by individual and include the following:

a. Name of individual and proposed position for this work.

b. Information about each previous assignment including:

Position or responsibility

Employer (if other than the Contractor)

Name of facility owner

Mailing address and telephone number of facility owner

Name of individual in facility owner's organization who can be contacted as a reference

Location, size and description of structure

Dates work was carried out

Description of work carried out on structure

1.5.3 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.

1.5.4 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 or provide certification by other third-party programs. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body.

Provide certification of Indoor Air Quality for Paints and Primers. Provide certification of Indoor Air Quality for Consolidated Latex Paints. Submit required indoor air quality certifications in one submittal package.

1.5.5 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.

1.5.5.1 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.

1.5.5.2 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.7.1 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.

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Comply, at minimum, with manufacturer recommendations for space ventilation during and after installation.

1.8.1 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.

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, disintegrated coatings, 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.

3.2.1 Additional Requirements for Preparation of Surfaces With Existing Coatings

Before application of coatings, perform the following on surfaces covered by soundly-adhered coatings, defined as those which cannot be removed with a putty knife:

a. Test existing finishes for lead before sanding, scraping, or removing. If lead is present, refer to paragraph Toxic Materials.

b. Wipe previously painted surfaces to receive solvent-based coatings, except stucco and similarly rough surfaces clean with a clean, dry cloth saturated with mineral spirits, ASTM D235 or as specified in MPI MRM. Wipe the surfaces dry with a clean, dry, lint free cloth. Wipe immediately preceding the application of the first coat of any coating, unless specified otherwise.

c. Sand existing glossy surfaces to be painted to reduce gloss. Brush, and wipe clean with a damp cloth to remove dust.

d. The requirements specified are minimum. Comply also with the application instructions of the paint manufacturer and specific surface preparation requirements as outlined in MPI MRM Exterior Surface Preparation and Interior Surface Preparation.

e. Thoroughly clean previously painted surfaces specified to be repainted of all grease, dirt, dust or other foreign matter.

f. Remove blistering, cracking, flaking and peeling or otherwise deteriorated coatings.

g. Remove chalk so that when tested in accordance with ASTM D4214, the chalk resistance rating is no less than 8.

h. Roughen slick surfaces. Repair damaged areas such as, but not limited to, nail holes, cracks, chips, and spalls with suitable material to match adjacent undamaged areas.

i. Feather and sand smooth edges of chipped paint.

j. Clean rusty metal surfaces in accordance with SSPC requirements. Use solvent, mechanical, or chemical cleaning methods to provide surfaces suitable for painting.

k. Provide new, proposed coatings that are compatible with existing

coatings.

3.2.2 Substrate Repair

a. Repair substrate surface damaged during coating removal;

b. Sand edges of adjacent soundly-adhered existing coatings so they are tapered as smooth as practical to areas involved with coating removal; and

c. Clean and prime the substrate as specified.

3.3 PREPARATION OF WOOD AND PLYWOOD SURFACES

3.3.1 New, Existing Uncoated, and Existing Coated 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. Scrape to remove loose coatings. Lightly sand to roughen the entire area of previously enamel-coated wood surfaces.

b. Removal of Fungus and Mold: Wash existing coated surfaces with a solution composed of 3 ounces (2/3 cup) trisodium phosphate, one ounce (1/3 cup) household detergent, one quart 5 percent sodium hypochlorite solution and 3 quarts of warm water. Rinse thoroughly with fresh water.

c. 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.

d. Prime or touch up wood surfaces adjacent to surfaces to receive water-thinned paints before applying water-thinned paints.

e. Cracks and Nailheads: Set and putty stop nailheads and putty cracks after the prime coat has dried.

f. 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.

g. Prime Coat For New Exterior Surfaces: Prime coat trim before wood becomes dirty, warped or weathered.

3.3.2 Wood Floor Surfaces, Natural Finish

a. Initial Surface Cleaning: As specified in Article SURFACE PREPARATION.

b. Existing Loose Boards and Shoe Molding: Before sanding, renail loose boards. Countersink nails and fill with an approved wood filler. Remove shoe molding before sanding and reinstall after completing other work. At Contractor's option, new shoe molding may be provided in lieu of reinstalling old. Provide new wood molding of the same size, wood species, and finish as the existing.

c. Sanding and Scraping: Sanding of wood floors is specified in Section 09 64 29 WOOD STRIP AND PLANK FLOORING . Fill floors of oak or similar open-grain wood with wood filler recommended by the finish manufacturer and the excess filler removed.

d. Final Cleaning: After sanding, sweep and vacuum floors clean. Do not walk on floors thereafter until specified sealer has been applied and is dry.

3.4 APPLICATION

3.4.1 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. 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.

i. 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.

j. Finished Surfaces: Provide finished surfaces free from runs, drops, ridges, waves, laps, brush marks, and variations in colors.

k. Thermosetting Paints: Apply topcoats over thermosetting paints (epoxies and urethanes) within the overcoat window recommended by the manufacturer.

l. 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.

3.4.2 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.

3.4.3 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.

3.4.4 Coating Systems

a. Systems by Substrates: Apply coatings that conform to the respective specifications listed in the following Tables:

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.

3.5 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.

3.6 COATING SYSTEMS FOR CONCRETE AND CEMENTITIOUS SUBSTRATES

Apply coatings of Tables in MPI Division 3, 4 and 9 for Exterior and Interior.

3.7 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 and plywood surfaces which will be inaccessible after erection.

c. Apply stains in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

d. Wood Floors to Receive Natural Finish: Thin first coat 2 to 1 using thinner recommended by coating manufacturer. Apply all coatings at rate of 300 to 350 square feet per gallon. Apply second coat not less than 2 hours and not over 24 hours after first coat has been applied. Apply with lamb's wool applicators or roller as recommended by coating manufacturer. Buff or lightly sand between intermediate coats as recommended by coating manufacturer's printed instructions.

3.8 PIPING IDENTIFICATION

Piping Identification, Including Surfaces In Concealed Spaces: Provide in accordance with ASME A13.1. Place stenciling in clearly visible locations. On piping not covered by ASME A13.1, 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 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. Where local options exist for leftover paint recycling, collect all waste paint by type and provide for delivery to recycling or collection facility for reuse by local organizations.

3.11 PAINT TABLES

All DFT's are minimum values. Acceptable products are listed in the MPI Green Approved Products List, available at https://www.mpi.net/APL/index.asp.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 10 28 13

TOILET ACCESSORIES
08/20

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. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

MIL-STD-1691	(1994; Rev F; Notice 1 2024) Construction and Material Schedule for Military Medical and Dental Facilities

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Product Schedule; G

Submit product Schedule indicating types, quantities, sizes, and installation locations by room for each toilet accessory item required. Identify locations using room designations indicated on the drawings.

SD-03 Product Data

Recycled content for stainless steel toilet accessories; S

Item A5047 Cabinet, Medicine; G

Item A5145 Hook, Garment, SS, Surface Mounted; G

Item A5170 Rod, Shower Curtain, 1 inch Diameter, W/Curtain & Hooks; G

Item A5195 Dispenser, Toilet Tissue, SS, 1-Roll, Surface Mntd; G

Item A5205 Bar, Towel, 1 inch Diameter, SS, Surface Mounted; G

Submit catalog numbers, literature, data sheets, construction details, profiles, anchoring and mounting requirements ,including cutouts in other work and substrate preparation, ,electrical characteristics, and other pertinent data for each toilet accessory item to evaluate function, materials, dimensions and appearance.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Item A5047 Cabinet, Medicine; G

Item A5145 Hook, Garment, SS, Surface Mounted; G

Item A5170 Rod, Shower Curtain, 1 inch Diameter, W/Curtain & Hooks; G

Item A5205 Bar, Towel, 1 inch Diameter, SS, Surface Mounted; G

Submit Data Package 1 for each toilet accessory item in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Wrap toilet accessories for shipment and storage, then deliver to the jobsite in manufacturer's original packaging, and store in a clean, dry area protected from construction damage and vandalism.

1.4 WARRANTY

Provide manufacturer's warranty to repair or replace defective materials and workmanship for a period of one year from date of final acceptance of the work..

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ACCESSORY ITEMS

Provide toilet accessories where indicated in accordance with Contractor-provided product schedule. Conform to the requirements for accessory items specified herein which are based on MIL-STD-1691 Joint Schedule Numbers (JSN). Provide each accessory item complete with the necessary mounting plates of sturdy construction with corrosion resistant surface.

Provide stainless steel products listed herein manufactured from materials containing a minimum of 50 percent recycled content. Provide data identifying percentage of recycled content for stainless steel toilet accessories.

2.1.1 Anchors and Fasteners

Provide corrosion-resistant anchors and fasteners capable of developing a restraining force commensurate with the strength of the accessory to be mounted and suited for use with the supporting construction. Provide exposed fasteners with finish to match the accessory. Provide fasteners proposed for use for each type of wall construction and mounting.

2.1.2 Finishes

Except where noted otherwise, provide the following finishes on metal:

Metal	Finish
Stainless steel	No. 4 satin finish
Carbon steel, copper alloy, and brass	Chromium plated, bright

2.1.3 Item A5047 Cabinet, Medicine

Medicine cabinet constructed of heavy gauge stainless steel and have a mirror mounted in swinging door, a minimum of three shelves, magnetic catch and full length piano hinge. Mirror is 1/4 inch thick first quality float glass electrolytically copper-plated and guaranteed against silver spoilage for 15 years. Cabinet door can be inverted to change from left to right hand swing. Unit has concealed mounting holes. Mounting hardware included.

Approximate size: 17 inches wide by 25 inches high by 4 inches deep.

2.1.4 Item A5145 Hook, Garment, Double, SS, Surface Mounted

Surface mounted double garment hook made of stainless steel with satin finish. For use on door back or wall. Hook comes with concealed mounting bracket secured to concealed wall plate. Mounting hardware included. Flange size is approximately 2 inches by 2 inches.

2.1.5 Item A5170 Rod, Shower Curtain, 1 Inch Diameter, W/Curtain & Hooks

Shower Curtain Rod with concealed mounting. Shower curtain rod made of satin finish stainless steel, 1 inch diameter, with flanges included, and have white vinyl shower curtain, 72 inches high, and stainless steel curtain hooks. Shower curtain has corrosion resistant grommets, reinforced heading, and treated with antibacterial and flame retardant agents. Shower hooks are stainless steel. Length as indicated on drawings.

2.1.6 Item A5205 Bar, Towel, 25 mm (1 inch) Diameter, SS, Surface Mounted

Surface mounted satin finish stainless steel towel bar of 1 inch diameter. Support posts fabricated of heavy solid cast brass with satin finish. Stainless steel set screw keeps bar from rotating in posts. Clearance between towel bar and wall is 1-1/2 inches.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Do not install items that show visual evidence of biological growth. Provide the same finish for the surfaces of fastening devices exposed after installation as the attached accessory. Provide oval exposed screw heads. Install accessories at the location and height indicated. Protect exposed surfaces of accessories with strippable plastic or by other means until the installation is accepted. After acceptance of accessories, remove and dispose of strippable plastic protection. Coordinate accessory manufacturer's mounting details with other trades as their work progresses. Use sealants for brackets, plates, anchoring devices and similar items in showers (a silicone sealantsealant specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS) as they are set to provide a watertight

installation. After installation, thoroughly clean exposed surfaces and restore damaged work to its original condition or replace with new work.

3.1.1 Recessed Accessories

Fasten accessories with wood screws to studs, blocking or rough frame in wood construction. Set anchors in mortar in masonry construction. Fasten to metal studs or framing with sheet metal screws in metal construction.

3.1.2 Surface Mounted Accessories

Mount on concealed backplates, unless specified otherwise. Conceal fasteners on accessories without backplates. Install accessories with corrosion-resistant fasteners as required by the construction. Install backplates in the same manner, or provide with lugs or anchors set in mortar, as required by the construction. Fasten accessories mounted on gypsum board and plaster walls without solid backing into the metal or wood studs, or to backplates secured to metal studs.

3.2 CLEANING

Clean material in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Do not use alkaline or abrasive agents. Take precautions to avoid scratching or marring exposed surfaces.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 11 31 13

ELECTRIC KITCHEN EQUIPMENT
08/17, CHG 2: 11/24

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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2023; ERTA 1 2024; TIA 24-1) National Electrical Code

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

Energy Star	(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System (FEMP)

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 197	(2010; Reprint Mar 2023) UL Standard for Safety Commercial Electric Cooking Appliances
UL 250	(1993; Reprint Feb 2013) Household Refrigerators and Freezers
UL 858	(2014; Reprint Jul 2023) UL Standard for Safety Household Electric Ranges
UL 921	(2020; Reprint Dec 2024) UL Standard for Safety Commercial Dishwashers
UL 923	(2013; Reprint May 2024) UL Standard for Safety Microwave Cooking Appliances

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Kitchen Equipment

Energy Star Label for Freezer; S

Energy Star Label for Refrigerator; S

Energy Star Label for Ice Maker; S

Energy Star Label for Dishwasher; S

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Kitchen Equipment

Exhaust Hood

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Kitchen Equipment, Data Package 2; G

Submit in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Manufacturer's Warranty

Contractor's Warranty for Installation

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

2.1.1 Materials

Except as modified herein, provide manufacturer's standard materials for kitchen equipment. Provide quantities, physical dimensions, colors, and electrical characteristics as indicated.

2.1.2 Cooking Top

UL 197, spill catching, seamless, with tubular plug-in surface elements. Provide indicating "on" lights.

2.1.3 Freezer

UL 250, minimum 10 cubic feet, moisture-proof upright model with reversible swing door, foam or fiberglass insulation, adjustable temperature control to maintain zero degrees storage conditions, sliding removable storage basket, and vertical dividers. Provide safety indicating light for power failure or temperature fluctuation, magnetic door gasket, and lock with pop-out key. For freezer capacity larger than 15 cubic feet, provide interior light. Provide freezer that is Energy Star labeled. Provide data identifying Energy Star label for freezer.

2.1.4 Refrigerator

UL 250, refrigerator with frostproof side by side freezer, minimum 14.6 cubic feet, automatic defrosting, two vegetable bottom baskets, four adjustable shelves, two door shelves and minimum 12 egg container in the door, separate interior shelves, multiple door shelves, and two ice trays. Provide refrigerator that is Energy Star labeled. Provide data identifying Energy Star label for refrigerator. Provide four fixed rollers or adjustable leg levelers.

2.1.5 Microwave Oven

UL 923, built-in, with black glass window door, minimum one cubic foot

capacity, automatic oven light, browning element, 10 power levels, automatic temperature controllers, minimum two automatic memory levels, digital time controllers, and electronic touch-control panel.

2.1.6 Oven

UL 858, self-cleaning, built-in. Equip oven with black glass window door, safety door lock during self-cleaning cycle, broiler pan, self-locking oven racks, digital clock with one-hour timer, automatic oven light, oven "on" light, oven cycling light and tempered glass control panel.

2.1.7 Range Hood

UL 858, vented, with two-speed fan, permanent washable filter, top exhaust, and eye level controls.

2.1.8 Dishwasher

UL 921, with detergent dispenser. Provide dishwasher that is Energy Star labeled. Provide data identifying Energy Star label for dishwasher. Provide automatic control to cycle machine through wash, rinse, dry or heat, and stop phases. Include manual setting to repeat or skip phases of cycle. Equip machine with safety switch which automatically stops spraying action when door is open. For medium duty dishwasher, provide household grade, with minimum 500-watt input for drying dishes.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Do not install items that show visual evidence of biological growth.

NFPA 70, Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE and Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Install kitchen equipment in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Conduct inspection and testing in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

3.2.1 Field Inspection

Before and after installation, inspect each piece of kitchen equipment for compliance with specified requirements.

3.2.2 Operation Tests

Upon completion, but before final acceptance, perform operation tests on each piece of equipment to determine that components, including controls, safety devices, and attachments, operate properly and in accordance with specified requirements.

3.3 MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY

Submit all manufacturers' signed warranties to Contracting Officer prior

to final commissioning and acceptance.

3.4 CONTRACTOR'S WARRANTY FOR INSTALLATION

Submit contractor's warranty for installation to the Contracting Officer prior to final commissioning and acceptance.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 12 32 00

MANUFACTURED WOOD CASEWORK

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 HARDBOARD ASSOCIATION (AHA)

AHA A135.4	(1995; R 2004) Basic Hardboard

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B18.6.1	(2016) Wood Screws (Inch Series)

APA - THE ENGINEERED WOOD ASSOCIATION (APA)

APA E30	(2016) Engineered Wood Construction Guide
APA EWCG	(2011) Engineered Wood Construction Guide: Building Requirements and Related Panel Systems
APA PS 1	(2009) Structural Plywood (with Typical APA Trademarks)

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A325	(2014) Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
ASTM A325M	(2014) Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 830 MPa Minimum Tensile Strength (Metric)
ASTM D4689	(2012) Standard Specification for Adhesive, Casein-Type
ASTM D4690	(2012) Standard Specification for Urea Formaldehyde Resin Adhesives
ASTM F594	(2009; R 2020) Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Nuts
ASTM F836M	(2020) Standard Specification for Style 1 Stainless Steel Metric Nuts (Metric)

BUILDERS HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (BHMA)

ANSI/BHMA A156.9	(2020) Cabinet Hardware

HARDWOOD PLYWOOD AND VENEER ASSOCIATION (HPVA)

HPVA HP-1	(2016) American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood

KITCHEN CABINET MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (KCMA)

KCMA A161.1	(2017) Performance & Construction Standards for Kitchen and Vanity Cabinets

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

ANSI/NEMA LD 3	(2005) Standard for High-Pressure Decorative Laminates

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS FF-B-588	(Rev E; Notice 1) Bolt, Toggle: and Expansion Sleeve, Screw
FS FF-S-325	(Basic; Int Amd 3; Notices 3, 4) Shield, Expansion; Nail, Expansion; and Nail, Drive Screw (Devices, Anchoring, Masonry)
FS MM-L-736	(Rev D; Notice 1; Notice 2) Lumber; Hardwood

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fabrication

Installation Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Cabinets

Plywood

Hardwood

Hardwood Plywood

Adhesives

Fasteners

Accessories and Hardware

Plastic Laminate

SD-04 Samples

Accessories and Hardware

Manufacturer's Standard Color Charts

SD-07 Certificates

Plywood

Hardwood

Adhesives

Filler Material

Fasteners

Accessories and Hardware

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Manufacturer's Instructions

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

Submit manufacturer's standard color charts for wood cabinets showing the manufacturer's recommended color and finish selections.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver, handle, and store cabinets in a manner that prevents damage or deformity. Provide temporary skids, do not set cabinets or cabinet boxes directly on the ground.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide wood cabinets, factory-fabricated and finished in the manufacturer's standard sizes and finishes of the type, design, and configuration indicated on drawings. Construct cabinets as specified meeting the requirements of KCMA A161.1. Provide wall and base cabinet assemblies consisting of individual units field joined into continuous sections. Use concealed fastenings that permit removal and replacement of individual units without affecting the remainder of the installation. Provide removable drawers equipped with position stops to avoid accidental complete withdrawals. Fix or adjust shelves as indicated.

Quality Standard: Provide cabinets with KCMA's "Certified Cabinet" seal affixed in a semiexposed location of each unit and showing compliance with KCMA A161.1

2.2 FABRICATION

2.2.1 Wood Cabinet Fabrication

Door and Drawer Face Style: Flush overlay; faces cover cabinet fronts.

a. Door and Drawer Fronts: Solid-wood stiles and rails, 3/4 inch thick, with 3/4 inch thick solid wood center panels. Center panels to

be recessed shaker style.

b. Exposed Cabinet ends: 1/2 inch hardwood-veneer plywood

c. Drawer fronts: 3/4 inch hardwood maple

d. Drawer bottoms: 3/16 inch plywood or tempered hardboard. Brace drawer bottoms over 15 inches wide with wood members glued in place.

e. Drawer sides and backs: 1/2 inch hardwood

f. Interior partitions or dividers: 1/2 inch hardwood

g. Shelves: Grade A-B plywood, supported on ends and 24 inches on centers

h. Adjustable shelves: 3/4 inch plywood

Provide minimum thicknesses of materials for frame-type cabinet construction as follows:

a. Cabinet ends: 1/4 inch hardwood plywood

b. Backs: 3/16 inch tempered hardboard in a frame

Provide materials for other components as specified.

2.2.1.1 High-Pressure Decorative Laminate (HPDL)

ANSI/NEMA LD 3, satin finish, unless otherwise indicated.

a. Vertical Surfaces: GP 28 or PF 30, satin finish

b. Backing Sheet: BK 20

c. Cabinet Liner: CL 20

2.2.1.2 Hardwood Plywood

HPVA HP-1, Type II (Interior), seven-ply, with face veneer of good grade (1) or better. Cover all exposed edges.

2.2.1.3 Hardwood

Provide hardwood for use in cabinet work, thoroughly seasoned or kiln-dried to 12-15 percent mc; without defects in any exposed parts or surfaces.

2.2.1.4 Hardboard

In accordance with AHA A135.4, tempered

2.3 MANUFACTURED UNITS

2.3.1 Cabinets

Provide new factory-finished kitchen wall and base cabinets with factory finish paint on vertical faces and solid surfacing countertops. Provide cabinets conforming to KCMA A161.1, requirements specified herein, bearing the "KCMA Certified Cabinet" seal of the Kitchen

Cabinet Manufacturers Association, or submit manufacturer's test reports from an approval laboratory that cabinets meet requirements of KCMA A161.1.

2.3.1.1 Frame Type Cabinets

Provide cabinets with frame fronts and solid ends. Provide 3/4 inch thick by 1-1/2-inch wide frame members; kiln-dried hardwood, glued together, either mortised and tenoned, dovetailed or doweled, nailed, or screwed. Brace top and bottom corners with either hardwood blocks that are glued together with water resistant glue and nailed in place, or metal. Provide 3/8-inch thick hardwood or 3/8-inch thick, 44-pound density particle board for backs of cabinets. Provide minimum 3/8-inch thick plywood, 44-pound density particle board or good grade plywood for bottoms of cabinets, braced with wood members glued in place. Provide cabinet ends made with 1/2-inch thick hardwood plywood or 5/8-inch thick, 44-pound density particle board core.

2.3.2 Finish

2.3.2.1 Cabinet Finish

Provide cabinets with a factory-applied durable finish in accordance with KCMA A161.1 requirements and of a type standard with the manufacturer. For exposed exterior surfaces, provide factory-applied paint-finished wood doors, drawer fronts, cabinet fronts, and exposed cabinet sides fabricated of hardwood or grade C hardwood veneer.

2.4 MATERIALS

Provide douglas-fir plywood conforming to APA E30,APA EWCG, and APA PS 1 exterior type, fully waterproof bond.

Provide adhesives for application of plastic laminate consisting of a thermosetting urea-resin Type II conforming to ASTM D4690 as recommended by the manufacturer of the laminate. Provide adhesive for wood members conforming to ASTM D4689.

Provide hardwood conforming to FS MM-L-736, standard hardwood lumber, S2S.

Provide hardwood plywood conforming to HPVA HP-1.

Provide accessories and hardware conforming to the following requirements, as applicable:

a. Extension drawer slides: ANSI/BHMA A156.9, Type B85071

b. Concealed hinges: ANSI/BHMA A156.9, Type B81201, 1-1/2 inches

c. Pulls and Knobs: ANSI/BHMA A156.9, 5-inch polished chrome bar pull, and 2-inch polished chrome knob.

Provide fasteners conforming to the following:

a. Screws: ASME B18.6.1, Group, Type and Class as applicable

b. Anchoring Devices: FS FF-S-325, Group, Type, and Class as applicable

c. Toggle bolts: FS FF-B-588, Type I, Class A, Style 2

d. Nuts: ASTM F594, corrosion-resistant steel

e. Bolts: ASTM A325, heavy, hexagon head bolts corrosion-resistant steel

f. Nuts: ASTM F836M, corrosion-resistant steel

g. Bolts: ASTM A325M, heavy, hexagon head bolts corrosion-resistant steel

2.5 ACCESSORIES AND HARDWARE

Provide corrosion resistant hardware, and all exposed hardware with a satin nickel-plated finish or a corrosion-resistant finish as approved. Equip doors with magnetic-type catches. Provide door and drawer pulls as indicated, refer to schedule on contract drawings.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Submit manufacturer's instructions for wood and metal cabinet systems including special provisions required to install equipment components and system packages. Submit special notices to detail impedances, hazards and safety precautions.

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Cabinet Installation

Install casework plumb with countertops level to within 1/16 inch in 10 feet. Level base cabinets by adjusting leveling screws. Scribe and fit scribe strips to irregularities of adjacent surfaces. Gap opening is not to exceed 0.025-inch.

Secure cases permanently to wall construction using fasteners and spacing as recommended by the manufacturer.

Support wall cases on continuous 18-gage galvanized steel hanging brackets. Secure wall cases in position with screws to blocking. Bolt adjoining cases together. Ensure width of joints does not exceed 1/32 inch. Provide closer strips, filler strips, and finish moldings as required. Align doors, adjust hardware, clean and wax surfaces.

Submit installation drawings for cabinets. Include in drawings location of cabinets, details of cabinets related and dimensional positions, and locations for roughing in plumbing.

3.2 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

3.2.1 Inspection

Examine casework grounds and supports for adequate anchorage, foreign material, moisture, and unevenness that could prevent quality casework installation. Ensure that electrical and plumbing rough-ins for casework are complete. Do not proceed with installation until defects are corrected.

3.2.2 Cleaning

On completion of cabinet installation, touch up marred or abraded finished surfaces. Remove crating and packing materials from premises. Wipe down surfaces to remove fingerprints and markings and leave in clean condition.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 12 35 30.23 20

BATHROOM CASEWORK
08/11

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.

APA - THE ENGINEERED WOOD ASSOCIATION (APA)

APA L870	(2010) Voluntary Product Standard, PS 1-09, Structural Plywood

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (SAE)

SAE AMS-STD-595A	(2017) Colors used in Government Procurement

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

CID A-A-50565	(Basic; CANC Notice 1) Cabinet, Storage; Wardrobe, Three Drawer

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Vanities; G

Show configuration, materials, thicknesses, hardware, finishes, and colors of vanities for the project.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver vanities undamaged and store in a safe, dry, and clean location. Handle so as to prevent damage.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 VANITIES

Provide, The type and size shall be as indicated , and except as specified herein. Wood construction shall be used. Particleboard shall not be used. Countertop, doors, and all wood panels shall be 3/4 inch plywood, APA L870, Exterior Type, Grade A-A. Chromium-plated brass pulls or aluminum pulls and chromium-plated, spring-loaded, self-closing, adjustable, European type hinges may be used in lieu of pulls, hinges, and magnetic catches.

2.1.1 Quantity

As indicated.

2.2 FINISHES

Five-digit designations refer to SAE AMS-STD-595A.

2.2.1 Exposed Surfaces

Exterior of doors and exposed surfaces of cabinet body shall be decorative laminated plastic of color and pattern specified.

2.2.2 Concealed Surfaces

Interior of doors and cabinet body, and concealed exterior surfaces of cabinet body, shall be nondecorative laminated plastic.

2.3 END CURBS

Provide end curbs to match back splash where end of countertop abuts a wall.

2.4 DRAWERS

Where drawers are indicated in vanities, comply with CID A-A-50565 for drawers, drawer slides, and slide supports.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Final Assembly

Distribute vanities to rooms as indicated . Uncrate, assemble, adjust as necessary, and place as specified or indicated, complete with accessories and hardware. Position vanities as indicated .

3.1.2 Fastening

Fasten wood vanities as indicated on the drawings and as specified. Fasten steel vanities through the holes in vanity back flanges. Fasteners shall be appropriate for use with the wall construction. Seal joint between back splash and wall and between end curb and wall as specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 22 00 00

PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE
05/24

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 NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z21.22/CSA 4.4	(2015; R 2020) Relief Valves for Hot Water Supply Systems

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME A112.1.2	(2012; R 2017; R 2022) Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems (For Plumbing Fixtures and Water-Connected Receptors)
ASME A112.6.1M	(1997; R 2017) Floor Affixed Supports for Off-the-Floor Plumbing Fixtures for Public Use
ASME A112.19.1/CSA B45.2	(2024) Enameled Cast Iron and Enameled Steel Plumbing Fixtures
ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1	(2018; ERTA 2018) Standard for Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and Hydraulic Requirements for Water Closets and Urinals
ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4	(2022) Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures
ASME B1.20.1	(2013; R 2018) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
ASME B16.15	(2018) Cast Copper Alloy Threaded Fittings Classes 125 and 250
ASME B16.18	(2021) Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME B16.22	(2021) Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME B16.23	(2021) Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Drainage Fittings - DWV
ASME B16.29	(2022) Wrought Copper and Wrought Copper Alloy Solder-Joint Drainage Fittings - DWV

ASME B16.51	(2013) Copper and Copper Alloy Press-Connect Pressure Fittings
ASME B31.1	(2022) Power Piping
ASME B31.5	(2022) Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components
ASME B31.9	(2020) Building Services Piping
ASME B40.100	(2022) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments
ASME BPVC SEC IV	(2017) BPVC Section IV-Rules for Construction of Heating Boilers
ASME BPVC SEC IX	(2017; Errata 2018) BPVC Section IX-Welding, Brazing and Fusing Qualifications

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERING (ASSE)

ASSE 1001	(2021) Performance Requirements for Atmospheric Type Vacuum Breakers
ASSE 1011	(2017) Performance Requirements for Hose Connection Vacuum Breakers
ASSE 1019	(2023) Performance Requirements for Wall Hydrant with Backflow Protection and Freeze Resistance
ASSE 1020	(2020) Performance Requirements for Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assemblies

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA 10084	(2017) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
AWWA B300	(2018) Hypochlorites
AWWA B301	(2018) Liquid Chlorine
AWWA C651	(2023) Standard for Disinfecting Water Mains
AWWA C652	(2019) Disinfection of Water-Storage Facilities

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A105/A105M	(2023) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications
ASTM A193/A193M	(2024) Standard Specification for

	Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service and Other Special Purpose Applications
ASTM A515/A515M	(2017; R2022) Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Intermediate- and Higher-Temperature Service
ASTM A516/A516M	(2017) Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Moderate- and Lower-Temperature Service
ASTM A733	(2016; R 2022) Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel and Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipe Nipples
ASTM B32	(2020) Standard Specification for Solder Metal
ASTM B42	(2020) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes
ASTM B88	(2022) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B88M	(2020) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube (Metric)
ASTM B306	(2020) Standard Specification for Copper Drainage Tube (DWV)
ASTM B370	(2022) Standard Specification for Copper Sheet and Strip for Building Construction
ASTM B813	(2016) Standard Specification for Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube
ASTM B828	(2023) Standard Practice for Making Capillary Joints by Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube and Fittings
ASTM D2235	(2004; R 2016) Standard Specification for Solvent Cement for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D2564	(2020) Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems
ASTM D2665	(2014) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D2855	(2020) Standard Practice for the Two-Step (Primer and Solvent Cement) Method of Joining Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) or

	Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Pipe and Piping Components with Tapered Sockets
ASTM D3138	(2004; R 2016) Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Transition Joints Between Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) and Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Non-Pressure Piping Components
ASTM D3311	(2017) Standard Specification for Drain, Waste, and Vent (DWV) Plastic Fittings Patterns
ASTM D4586/D4586M	(2007; R 2018) Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos-Free
ASTM E1	(2014) Standard Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers
ASTM F409	(2022) Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Accessible and Replaceable Plastic Tube and Tubular Fittings
ASTM F493	(2022) Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings
ASTM F877	(2024) Standard Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Plastic Hot- and Cold-Water Distribution Systems
ASTM F891	(2024) Standard Specification for Coextruded Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe with a Cellular Core
ASTM F1760	(2016; R 2020) Standard Specification for Coextruded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Non-Pressure Plastic Pipe Having Reprocessed-Recycled Content

COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA)

CDA A4015	(2016; 14/17) Copper Tube Handbook

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL OFFICIALS (IAPMO)

IAPMO PS 117	(2021) Press Connections

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC A117.1	(2017) Standard And Commentary Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities

ICC IPC	(2024) International Plumbing Code

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP-25	(2018) Standard Marking System for Valves, Fittings, Flanges and Unions
MSS SP-58	(2018) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture, Selection, Application, and Installation
MSS SP-72	(2010a) Ball Valves with Flanged or Butt-Welding Ends for General Service
MSS SP-80	(2019) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle and Check Valves
MSS SP-110	(2010) Ball Valves Threaded, Socket-Welding, Solder Joint, Grooved and Flared Ends

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA MG 1	(2021) Motors and Generators
NEMA MG 11	(1977; R 2012) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Single Phase Motors

NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)

NSF 372	(2022) Drinking Water System Components - Lead Content
NSF/ANSI 14	(2023) Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials
NSF/ANSI/CAN 61	(2022) Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL (SAE)

SAE J1508	(2023) Hose Clamp Specifications

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PL 93-523	(1974; A 1999) Safe Drinking Water Act

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

10 CFR 430	Energy Conservation Program for Consumer

	Products
40 CFR 141.80	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations; Control of Lead and Copper; General Requirements

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 174	(2004; Reprint Oct 2023) UL Standard for Safety Household Electric Storage Tank Water Heaters

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Shop Drawings

Plumbing System;

SD-02 Product Data

Backflow Prevention Assemblies;

Recycled Content for Steel Pipe;

Recycled Content for Cast Iron Pipe;

Press Fittings;

Fixtures;

Shower Faucets;

Flush Tank Water Closets

WaterSense Label for Flush Tank Water Closet;

Countertop Lavatories;

Kitchen Sinks;

WaterSense Label for Showerhead;

Heat Pump Water Heaters;

Welding;

Plumbing System;

SD-03 Test Reports

Tests, Flushing and Disinfection;

Test of Backflow Prevention Assemblies;

SD-04 Certificates

Materials and Equipment

Bolts

SD-05 Operation and Maintenance Data

Plumbing System;

1.3 SHOP DRAWINGS

Submit Plumbing System Detail drawings consisting of schedules, performance charts, instructions, diagrams, and other information to illustrate the requirements and operations of systems that are not covered by the Plumbing Code. Submit Plumbing System Detail drawings for the complete plumbing system including piping layouts and locations of connections; dimensions for roughing-in, foundation, and support points; schematic diagrams and wiring diagrams or connection and interconnection diagrams. Detail drawings must indicate clearances required for maintenance and operation. Where piping and equipment are to be supported other than as indicated, details must include loadings and proposed support methods. Mechanical drawing plans, elevations, views, and details, must be drawn to scale.

1.4 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Specified materials and equipment must be standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products. Specified equipment must essentially duplicate equipment that has performed satisfactorily at least 2 years prior to bid opening. Standard products must have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year use must include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product must have been for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2 year period.

Where equipment is specified to conform to requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, the design, fabrication, and installation must conform to the code and a certificate must be submitted for the equipment.

1.4.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturer's factory or laboratory tests, can be shown.

1.4.2 Service Support

The equipment items must be supported by service organizations. Submit a certified list of qualified permanent service organizations for support of the equipment which includes their addresses and qualifications. These service organizations must be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.4.3 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment must have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's

name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

1.4.4 Modification of References

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "must" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction", or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.4.4.1 Definitions

For the International Code Council (ICC) Codes referenced in the contract documents, advisory provisions must be considered mandatory, the word "should" must be interpreted as "must." Reference to the "code official" must be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." References to the "owner" must be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For leased facilities, references to the "owner" must be interpreted to mean the "lessor." References to the "permit holder" must be interpreted to mean the "Contractor."

1.4.4.2 Administrative Interpretations

For ICC Codes referenced in the contract documents, the provisions of Chapter 1, "Administrator," do not apply. These administrative requirements are covered by the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) included in this contract and by the authority granted to the Officer in Charge of Construction to administer the construction of this project. References in the ICC Codes to sections of Chapter 1, must be applied appropriately by the Contracting Officer as authorized by his administrative cognizance and the FAR.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Handle, store, and protect equipment and materials to prevent damage before and during installation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and as approved by the Contracting Officer. Replace damaged or defective items.

1.6 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

1.6.1 Welding

Piping must be welded in accordance with qualified procedures using performance-qualified welders and welding operators. Submit a copy of qualified procedures and a list of names and identification symbols of qualified welders and welding operators. Procedures and welders must be qualified in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC IX. Welding procedures qualified by others, and welders and welding operators qualified by another employer, may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.9, unless temperature and pressure limits specified then may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.1. The Contracting Officer must be notified 24 hours in advance of tests, and the tests must be performed at the work site if practicable. Welders or welding operators must apply their assigned symbols near each weld they make as a permanent record.

1.7 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Unless otherwise required herein, plumbing work must be in accordance with ICC IPC.

1.8 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

The Contractor must become familiar with details of the work, verify dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing any work.

1.9 INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Furnish the services of competent instructors to give full instruction to the designated Government personnel in the adjustment, operation, and maintenance, including pertinent safety requirements, of the specified equipment or system. Instructors must be thoroughly familiar with all parts of the installation and must be trained in operating theory as well as practical operation and maintenance work. Submit Plumbing System Operation and Maintenance Data in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA.

Instruction must be given during the first regular work week after the equipment or system has been accepted and turned over to the Government for regular operation. The number of man-days (8 hours per day) of instruction furnished must be as specified in the individual section. When more than 4 man-days of instruction are specified, use approximately half of the time for classroom instruction. Use other time for instruction with the equipment or system. When significant changes or modifications in the equipment or system are made under the terms of the contract, provide additional instruction to acquaint the operating personnel with the changes or modifications.

1.10 ACCESSIBILITY OF EQUIPMENT

Install all work so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install concealed valves, expansion joints, controls, dampers, and equipment requiring access, in locations freely accessible through access doors.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BUY AMERICAN ACT COMPLIANCE

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.2 MATERIALS

Materials for various services must be in accordance with TABLES I and II. Pipe schedules must be selected based on service requirements. Pipe fittings must be compatible with the applicable pipe materials. Plastic pipe, fittings, and solvent cement must meet NSF/ANSI 14 and must be NSF listed for the service intended. Plastic pipe, fittings, and solvent cement used for potable hot and cold water service must bear the NSF seal "NSF-PW." Polypropylene pipe and fittings must conform to dimensional requirements of Schedule 40. Polypropylene piping that will be exposed to UV light must be provided with a Factory applied UV resistant coating.

Pipe threads (except dry seal) must conform to ASME B1.20.1. Grooved pipe couplings and fittings must be from the same manufacturer. Material or used in any potable water system intended for human consumption be certified in accordance with NSF 372 with the exception of brazing materials. In line devices such as water meters, building valves, check valves, meter stops, valves, fittings and back flow preventers must comply with PL 93-523 and NSF/ANSI/CAN 61, Section 8. End point devices such as lavatory faucets, kitchen faucets, residential ice makers, supply stops and end point control valves used to dispense water for drinking must meet the requirements of NSF/ANSI/CAN 61, Section 9. Plastic pipe must not be installed in air plenums. Plastic pipe must not be installed in a pressure piping system in buildings greater than three stories including any basement levels.

2.2.1 Pipe Joint Materials

Solder containing lead must not be used with copper pipe. Joints and gasket materials must conform to the following:

a. Solder Material: Solder metal must conform to ASTM B32.

b. Solder Flux: Flux must be liquid form, non-corrosive, and conform to ASTM B813, Standard Test 1.

c. PTFE Tape: PTFE Tape, for use with Threaded Metal or Plastic Pipe.

d. Solvent Cement for Transition Joints between ABS and PVC Nonpressure Piping Components: ASTM D3138.

e. Plastic Solvent Cement for ABS Plastic Pipe: ASTM D2235.

f. Plastic Solvent Cement for PVC Plastic Pipe: ASTM D2564 and ASTM D2855.

g. Plastic Solvent Cement for CPVC Plastic Pipe: ASTM F493.

h. Flanged fittings including, but not limited to, flanges, bolts, nuts and bolt patterns must be in accordance with ASME B16.5 class 150 and must have the manufacturer's trademark affixed in accordance with MSS SP-25. Flange material must conform to ASTM A105/A105M. Blind flange material must conform to ASTM A516/A516M cold service and ASTM A515/A515M for hot service. Bolts must be high strength or intermediate strength with material conforming to ASTM A193/A193M. Submit written certification by the bolt manufacturer that the bolts furnished comply with the specified requirements.

i. Press fittings for Copper Pipe and Tube: Copper press fittings must conform to the material and sizing requirements of ASME B16.51 and performance criteria of IAPMO PS 117. Sealing elements for copper press fittings must be EPDM, FKM or HNBR. Sealing elements must be factory installed or an alternative supplied fitting manufacturer. Sealing element must be selected based on manufacturer's approved application guidelines. Provide manufacturer data to show product has been installed on multiple projects of similar type.

j. Copper tubing must conform to ASTM B88, Type K, L or M.

2.2.2 Miscellaneous Materials

Miscellaneous materials must conform to the following:

a. Copper, Sheet and Strip for Building Construction: ASTM B370.

b. Asphalt Roof Cement: ASTM D4586/D4586M.

c. Hose Clamps: SAE J1508.

d. Supports for Off-The-Floor Plumbing Fixtures: ASME A112.6.1M.

e. Plumbing Fixture Setting Compound: A preformed flexible ring seal molded from hydrocarbon wax material. The seal material must be nonvolatile nonasphaltic and contain germicide and provide watertight, gastight, odorproof and verminproof properties.

f. Hypochlorites: AWWA B300.

g. Liquid Chlorine: AWWA B301.

h. Gauges - Pressure and Vacuum Indicating Dial Type - Elastic Element: ASME B40.100.

i. Thermometers: ASTM E1. Mercury must not be used in thermometers.

2.2.3 Pipe Insulation Material

Insulation must be as specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

2.3 PIPE HANGERS, INSERTS, AND SUPPORTS

Pipe hangers, inserts, and supports must conform to MSS SP-58.

2.4 VALVES

Valves must be provided on supplies to equipment and fixtures. Valves 2-1/2 inches and smaller must be bronze with threaded bodies for pipe and solder-type connections for tubing. Pressure ratings must be based upon the application. Grooved end valves may be provided if the manufacturer certifies that the valves meet the performance requirements of applicable MSS standard. Valves must conform to the following standards:

Description	Standard
Ball Valves with Flanged Butt-Welding Ends for General Service	MSS SP-72
Ball Valves Threaded, Socket-Welding, Solder Joint, Grooved and Flared Ends	MSS SP-110
Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle, and Check Valves	MSS SP-80
Vacuum Relief Valves	ANSI Z21.22/CSA 4.4

Water Heater Drain Valves	ASME BPVC SEC IV, Part HLW-810: Requirements for Potable-Water Heaters Bottom Drain Valve
Temperature and Pressure Relief Valves for Hot Water Supply Systems	ANSI Z21.22/CSA 4.4

2.4.1 Wall Hydrants NFHB (Frostproof)

ASSE 1019 with vacuum-breaker backflow preventer must have a nickel-brass or nickel-bronze wall plate and flange with nozzle. A brass or bronze operating rod must be provided within a galvanized iron casing of sufficient length to extend through the wall so that the valve is inside the building, and the portion of the hydrant between the outlet and valve is self-draining. A brass or bronze valve with coupling and union elbow having metal-to-metal seat must be provided. Valve rod and seat washer must be removable through the face of the hydrant. The hydrant must have 3/4 inch exposed hose thread on spout and 3/4 inch male pipe thread on inlet.

2.4.2 Relief Valves

Water heaters and hot water storage tanks must have a combination pressure and temperature (P&T) relief valve. The pressure relief element of a P&T relief valve must have adequate capacity to prevent excessive pressure buildup in the system when the system is operating at the maximum rate of heat input. The temperature element of a P&T relief valve must have a relieving capacity which is at least equal to the total input of the heaters when operating at their maximum capacity. Relief valves must be rated according to ANSI Z21.22/CSA 4.4. Relief valves for systems where the maximum rate of heat input is less than 200,000 Btuh must have 3/4 inch minimum inlets, and 3/4 inch outlets.

2.5 FIXTURES

Submit list of fixtures with manufacturer, model, and flow rate. Water closet replacements in major renovations may have a flush valve of up to 1.28 GPF to accommodate existing plumbing capacity and WaterSense labled. Fixtures for use by the physically handicapped must be in accordance with ICC A117.1.Vitreous China, nonabsorbent, hard-burned, and vitrified throughout the body must be provided. Porcelain enameled ware must have specially selected, clear white, acid-resisting enamel coating evenly applied on surfaces. No fixture will be accepted that shows cracks, crazes, blisters, thin spots, or other flaws. Fixtures must be equipped with appurtenances such as traps, faucets, stop valves, and drain fittings. Each fixture and piece of equipment requiring connections to the drainage system, must be equipped with a trap. Brass expansion or toggle bolts capped with acorn nuts must be provided for supports, and polished chromium-plated pipe, valves, and fittings must be provided where exposed to view. Fixtures with the supply discharge below the rim must be equipped with backflow preventers. Internal parts of flushometer valves, shower mixing valves, shower head face plates, pop-up stoppers of lavatory

waste drains, and pop-up stoppers and overflow tees and shoes of bathtub waste drains may contain acetal resin, fluorocarbon, nylon, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) or other plastic material, if the material has provided satisfactory service under actual commercial or industrial operating conditions for not less than 2 years. Plastic in contact with hot water must be suitable for 140 degrees F water temperature.

2.5.1 Lavatories

Provide WaterSense labeled private faucet with a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm and a minimum flow rate of 0.8 gpm at a maximum flowing pressure of 60 psi. Provide data identifying WaterSense label for lavatory faucet.

2.5.2 Flush Tank Water Closets W1

ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1, white vitreous china, siphon jet, elongated bowl, floor-mounted, floor outlet. Top of toilet seat height above floor must be 17 to 19 inches for wheelchair water closets. Nonfloat swing type flush tank valves are not acceptable. Provide wax bowl ring including plastic sleeve. Water flushing volume of the water closet must not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush. Tank-type water closets must be EPA WaterSense labeled products. Provide data identifying WaterSense label for flush tank water closet.

Provide white solid plastic elongated closed-front seat with cover.

2.5.3 Countertop Lavatories L1

ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1, lavatory sink integral with countertop white vitreous china, minimum dimensions of 19 inches wide by 17 inches front to rear, with supply openings for use with top mounted centerset faucets. Furnish template and mounting kit by lavatory manufacturer. Provide aerator with faucet. Provide lavatory faucets and accessories meeting the flow rate and product requirements of the paragraph LAVATORIES. Mount counter with the top surface 34 inches above floor and with 29 inches minimum clearance from bottom of the counter face to floor. Provide top mounted washerless centerset lavatory faucets.

2.5.4 Kitchen Sinks KS1

ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4, single compartment, 20 gage stainless steel with integral mounting rim for flush installation, minimum dimensions of 33 inches wide by 21 inches front to rear, with undersides fully sound deadened, with supply openings for use with top mounted washerless sink faucets with hose spray, and with 3.5 inch drain outlet. Water flow rate must not exceed 2.2 gpm when measured at a flowing water pressure of 60 psi. Provide stainless steel drain outlets and stainless steel cup strainers. Provide separate 1.5 inch P-trap and drain piping to vertical vent piping from each compartment. Provide top mounted washerless sink faucets with hose spray. Provide brass branch tailpiece with slip joint for dishwasher drainage connection.

2.5.5 Shower Faucets SV1

Provide ball joint self-cleaning shower heads. Provide WaterSense labeled showerhead with a maximum flow rate of 1.75 gpm. Provide data identifying WaterSense label for showerhead.

2.5.6 Bathtubs, Cast Iron SH1

ASME A112.19.1/CSA B45.2, white enameled cast iron, recessed type, minimum dimensions of 60 inches wide by 30 inches front to rear by 16 inches high. Provide left or right drain outlet bathtub as indicated.

2.6 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS DCV1

Backflow prevention devices must be approved by the State or local regulatory agencies. If there is no State or local regulatory agency requirements, the backflow prevention devices must be listed by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control & Hydraulic Research, or any other approved testing laboratory having equivalent capabilities for both laboratory and field evaluation of backflow prevention devices and assemblies. Double check valve assemblies, atmospheric (nonpressure) type vacuum breakers, and pressure type vacuum breakers must be meet the above requirements.

Hose connection vacuum breakers must conform to ASSE 1011. Pipe applied atmospheric type vacuum breakers must conform to ASSE 1001. Pressure vacuum breaker assembly must conform to ASSE 1020. Air gaps in plumbing systems must conform to ASME A112.1.2.

2.7 DRAINS

2.7.1 Bathtub and Shower Faucets and Drain Fittings SV1

Provide single control pressure equalizing bathtub and shower faucets with body mounted from behind the wall with threaded connections. Provide ball joint self-cleaning shower heads. Provide WaterSense labeled showerhead with a maximum flow rate of 1.75 gpm. Provide showerheads meeting the requirements in the paragraph SHOWER FAUCETS. Provide tubing mounted from behind the wall between bathtub faucets and shower heads and bathtub diverter spouts. Provide separate globe valves or angle valves with union connections in each supply to faucet. Provide chrome plated brass trip-lever pop-up drain fittings. The top of drain pop-ups, drain outlets, tub overflow outlet, and; control handle for pop-up drain must be chromium-plated or polished stainless steel. Linkage between drain pop-up and pop-up control handle at bathtub overflow outlet must be copper alloy or stainless steel. Provide 1.5 inch copper alloy adjustable tubing with slip nuts and gaskets between bathtub overflow and drain outlet; chromium-plated finish is not required. Provide bathtub and shower valve with ball type control handle.

2.8 TRAPS

Unless otherwise specified, traps must be plastic per ASTM F409 or copper-alloy adjustable tube type with slip joint inlet and swivel. Traps must be without a cleanout. Provide traps with removable access panels for easy clean-out at sinks and lavatories. Tubes must be copper alloy with walls not less than 0.032 inch thick within commercial tolerances, except on the outside of bends where the thickness may be reduced slightly in manufacture by usual commercial methods. Inlets must have rubber washer and copper alloy nuts for slip joints above the discharge level. Swivel joints must be below the discharge level and must be of metal-to-metal or metal-to-plastic type as required for the application. Nuts must have flats for wrench grip. Outlets must have internal pipe thread, except that when required for the application, the outlets must have sockets for solder-joint connections. The depth of the water seal

must be not less than 2 inches. The interior diameter must be not more than 1/8 inch over or under the nominal size, and interior surfaces must be reasonably smooth throughout. A copper alloy "P" trap assembly consisting of an adjustable "P" trap and threaded trap wall nipple with cast brass wall flange must be provided for lavatories. The assembly must be a standard manufactured unit and may have a rubber-gasketed swivel joint.

2.9 WATER HEATERS HPWH1

Heat pump water heater types and capacities must be as indicated. Each heat pump water heater must have replaceable anodes. Each primary heat pump water heater must have controls with an adjustable range that includes 100 to 140 degrees F. The thermal efficiencies and standby heat losses must conform to TABLE III in PART 3 of this Section for each type of water heater specified. Heat pump water heater shall have 500 watt compressor. A factory pre-charged expansion tank must be installed on the cold water supply to each water heater. Expansion tanks must be specifically designed for use on potable water systems and must be rated for 200 degrees F water temperature and 150 psi working pressure. The expansion tank size and acceptance volume must be 3.2 gal as indicated.

Basis of desing is Bradford White Aerotherm hybrid 50 gallon electric heat pump water heater #RE2H50S10-con. Meeting NAECA requirements and is UL listed. Heaters are wired inter-locking (non-simultaneous, single phase) 208V with 4000W upper and lower elements. All water connections are 3/4" NPT. Heater to be certified at 300 psi test pressure and 150 psi working pressure.

2.9.1 Automatic Storage Type

Heaters must be complete with control system, temperature display, and must have ASME rated combination pressure and temperature relief valve.

2.9.1.1 Electric Type

Electric type water heaters must conform to UL 174 with dual heating elements. upper and lower element must be 4.0 KW with a dedicated 30 amp power circuit. The elements must be wired so that only one element can operate at a time.

2.10 ELECTRICAL WORK

Provide electrical motor driven equipment specified complete with motors, motor starters, and controls as specified herein and in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Provide internal wiring for components of packaged equipment as an integral part of the equipment. Provide high efficiency type, single-phase, fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors, including motors that are part of a system, corresponding to the applications in accordance with NEMA MG 11. Provide motors in accordance with NEMA MG 1 and of sufficient size to drive the load at the specified capacity without exceeding the nameplate rating of the motor.

2.10.1 Electrical Requirements for Motors

Motors must be rated for continuous duty with the enclosure specified. Motor duty requirements must allow for maximum frequency start-stop operation and minimum encountered interval between start and stop. Motor torque must be capable of accelerating the connected load within 20

seconds with 80 percent of the rated voltage maintained at motor terminals during one starting period. Motor bearings must be fitted with grease supply fittings and grease relief to outside of the enclosure.

2.10.2 Electrical Requirements for Controllers and Contactors

Controllers and contactors must have auxiliary contacts for use with the controls provided. Manual or automatic control and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified and any control wiring required for controls and devices specified, but not shown, must be provided. For packaged equipment, the manufacturer must provide controllers, including the required monitors and timed restart.

2.10.3 Electrical Requirements for Power Wiring

Power wiring and conduit for field installed equipment must be provided under and conform to the requirements of Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.11 MISCELLANEOUS PIPING ITEMS

2.11.1 Condensate Pump CP1

Provide condensate pump with 1/50 horsepower, rated for 65 GPH or greater. Pump shall be capible of 15 foot of lift. Provide with motor cover and 1/2 gallon tank capacity.

2.11.2 Escutcheon Plates

Provide one piece or split hinge metal plates for piping entering floors, walls, and ceilings in exposed spaces. Provide chromium-plated on copper alloy plates or polished stainless steel finish in finished spaces. Provide paint finish on plates in unfinished spaces.

2.11.3 Pipe Hangers (Supports)

Provide MSS SP-58 Type 1 with adjustable type steel support rods, except as specified or indicated otherwise. Attach to wood with drilled hole on centerline and double nut and washer. Attach to concrete with Type 18 insert or drilled expansion anchor. Provide Type 40 insulation protection shield for insulated piping.

2.11.4 Nameplates

Provide 0.125 inch thick melamine laminated plastic nameplates, black matte finish with white center core, for equipment, gages, thermometers, and valves; valves in supplies to faucets will not require nameplates. Accurately align lettering and engrave minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block lettering into the white core. Minimum size of nameplates must be 1.0 by 2.5 inches. Key nameplates to a chart and schedule for each system. Frame charts and schedules under glass and place where directed near each system. Furnish two copies of each chart and schedule.

2.11.5 Expansion Tank ET1

Provide a ASME potable water expansion tank of steel construction with a NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 Butyl diaphragm separating the air chamber from the water containing container. Tank must have a stainless steel inlet connector. Diaphragm must be FDA approved. Maximum operating temperature 200 degrees

F, Maximum Working Pressure: 150 PSIG (10.3 bar).

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

The plumbing system must be installed complete with necessary fixtures, fittings, traps, valves, and accessories. Submit diagrams, instructions, and other sheets proposed for posting for Plumbing System. A full port ball valve and drain must be installed on the water service line inside the building approximately 6 inches above the floor from point of entry. Piping must be connected to the exterior service lines or capped or plugged if the exterior service is not in place. Sewer and water pipes must be laid in separate trenches, except when otherwise shown. Exterior underground utilities must be at least 12 inches below the average local frost depth or as indicated on the drawings. If trenches are closed or the pipes are otherwise covered before being connected to the service lines, the location of the end of each plumbing utility must be marked with a stake or other acceptable means. Valves must be installed with control no lower than the valve body. Avoid the use of combination double wye and one-eighth bend fittings in the horizontal orientation below grade or below slab.

3.1.1 Water Pipe, Fittings, and Connections

3.1.1.1 Utilities

The piping must be extended to fixtures, outlets, and equipment. The hot-water and cold-water piping system must be arranged and installed to permit draining. The supply line to each item of equipment or fixture, except faucets, flush valves, or other control valves which are supplied with integral stops, must be equipped with a shutoff valve to enable isolation of the item for repair and maintenance without interfering with operation of other equipment or fixtures. Supply piping to fixtures, faucets, hydrants, shower heads, and flushing devices must be anchored to prevent movement.

3.1.1.2 Cutting and Repairing

The work must be carefully laid out in advance, and unnecessary cutting of construction must be avoided. Damage to building, piping, wiring, or equipment as a result of cutting must be repaired by mechanics skilled in the trade involved.

3.1.1.3 Protection of Fixtures, Materials, and Equipment

Pipe openings must be closed with caps or plugs during installation. Fixtures and equipment must be tightly covered and protected against dirt, water, chemicals, and mechanical injury. Upon completion of the work, the fixtures, materials, and equipment must be thoroughly cleaned, adjusted, and operated. Safety guards must be provided for exposed rotating equipment.

3.1.1.4 Mains, Branches, and Runouts

Piping must be installed as indicated. Pipe must be accurately cut and worked into place without springing or forcing. Structural portions of the building must not be weakened. Aboveground piping must run parallel

with the lines of the building, unless otherwise indicated. Branch pipes from service lines may be taken from top, bottom, or side of main, using crossover fittings required by structural or installation conditions. Supply pipes, valves, and fittings must be kept a sufficient distance from other work and other services to permit not less than 1/2 inch between finished covering on the different services. Bare and insulated water lines must not bear directly against building structural elements so as to transmit sound to the structure or to prevent flexible movement of the lines. Changes in pipe sizes must be made with reducing fittings. Use of bushings will not be permitted except for use in situations in which standard factory fabricated components are furnished to accommodate specific accepted installation practice. Change in direction must be made with fittings, except that bending of pipe 4 inches and smaller will be permitted, provided a pipe bender is used and wide sweep bends are formed. The center-line radius of bends must be not less than six diameters of the pipe. Bent pipe showing kinks, wrinkles, flattening, or other malformations will not be acceptable.

3.1.1.5 Pipe Drains

Pipe drains indicated must consist of 3/4 inch hose bibb with renewable seat and ball valve ahead of hose bibb. At other low points, 3/4 inch brass plugs or caps must be provided. Disconnection of the supply piping at the fixture is an acceptable drain.

3.1.2 Joints

Installation of pipe and fittings must be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Mitering of joints for elbows and notching of straight runs of pipe for tees will not be permitted. Joints must be made up with fittings of compatible material and made for the specific purpose intended.

3.1.2.1 Threaded

Threaded joints must have American Standard taper pipe threads conforming to ASME B1.20.1. Only male pipe threads must be coated with graphite or with an approved graphite compound, or with an inert filler and oil, or must have a polytetrafluoroethylene tape applied.

3.1.2.2 Unions and Flanges

Unions, flanges and mechanical couplings must not be concealed in walls, ceilings, or partitions. Unions must be used on pipe sizes 2-1/2 inches and smaller; flanges must be used on pipe sizes 3 inches and larger.

3.1.2.3 Copper Tube and Pipe

a. Soldered. Soldered joints must be made with flux and are only acceptable for piping 2 inches and smaller. Soldered joints must conform to ASME B31.5 and CDA A4015. Soldered joints must not be used in compressed air piping between the air compressor and the receiver.

b. Copper Tube Extracted Joint. Mechanically extracted joints must be made in accordance with ICC IPC.

c. Press connection. Copper press connections must be made in **strict** accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions for manufactured rated size. The joints must be pressed using the tool(s)

approved by the manufacturer **of that joint**. Minimum distance between fittings must be in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

3.1.2.4 Plastic Pipe

Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) pipe must have joints made with solvent cement. PVC and CPVC pipe must have joints made with solvent cement elastomeric, threading, (threading of Schedule 80 Pipe is allowed only where required for disconnection and inspection; threading of Schedule 40 Pipe is not allowed), or mated flanged.

Provide PVC condensate drain piping in accordance to ASTM D1785 and the manufacturers written instructions to support condensate pump discharge.

3.1.3 Dissimilar Pipe Materials

Connections between ferrous and non-ferrous copper water pipe must be made with dielectric unions or flange waterways. Dielectric waterways must have temperature and pressure rating equal to or greater than that specified for the connecting piping. Waterways must have metal connections on both ends suited to match connecting piping. Dielectric waterways must be internally lined with an insulator specifically designed to prevent current flow between dissimilar metals. Dielectric flanges must meet the performance requirements described herein for dielectric waterways. Connecting joints between plastic and metallic pipe must be made with transition fitting for the specific purpose.

3.1.4 Supports

3.1.4.1 General

Hangers used to support piping 2 inches and larger must be fabricated to permit adequate adjustment after erection while still supporting the load. Pipe guides and anchors must be installed to keep pipes in accurate alignment, to direct the expansion movement, and to prevent buckling, swaying, and undue strain. Piping subjected to vertical movement when operating temperatures exceed ambient temperatures must be supported by variable spring hangers and supports or by constant support hangers. In the support of multiple pipe runs on a common base member, a clip or clamp must be used where each pipe crosses the base support member. Spacing of the base support members must not exceed the hanger and support spacing required for an individual pipe in the multiple pipe run. Threaded sections of rods must not be formed or bent.

3.1.4.2 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Installation of pipe hangers, inserts and supports must conform to MSS SP-58 except as modified herein.

a. Types 5, 12, and 26 must not be used.

b. Type 3 must not be used on insulated pipe.

c. Type 19 and 23 C-clamps must be torqued per MSS SP-58 and must have both locknuts and retaining devices furnished by the manufacturer. Field-fabricated C-clamp bodies or retaining devices are not acceptable.

d. Type 24 may be used only on trapeze hanger systems or on fabricated

frames.

e. Type 40 shields must:

(1) Be used on insulated pipe less than 4 inches.

(2) Be used on insulated pipe 4 inches and larger when the temperature of the medium is 60 degrees F or less.

(3) Have a high density insert for all pipe sizes. High density inserts must have a density of 8 pcf or greater.

f. Horizontal pipe supports must be spaced as specified in MSS SP-58 and a support must be installed not over 1 foot from the pipe fitting joint at each change in direction of the piping. Pipe supports must be spaced not over 5 feet apart at valves. Operating temperatures in determining hanger spacing for PVC or CPVC pipe must be 120 degrees F for PVC and 180 degrees F for CPVC. Horizontal pipe runs must include allowances for expansion and contraction.

g. Vertical pipe must be supported at each floor, except at slab-on-grade, at intervals of not more than 15 feet nor more than 8 feet from end of risers, and at vent terminations. Vertical pipe risers must include allowances for expansion and contraction.

h. Pipe hangers on horizontal insulated pipe must be the size of the outside diameter of the insulation. The insulation must be continuous through the hanger on all pipe sizes and applications.

i. Hangers and supports for plastic pipe must not compress, distort, cut or abrade the piping, and must allow free movement of pipe except where otherwise required in the control of expansion/contraction.

3.1.4.3 Structural Attachments

Attachment to building structure concrete and masonry must be by masonry anchor devices. Anchors must be applied with a safety factor not less than 5.

3.2 WATER HEATERS AND HOT WATER STORAGE TANKS

3.2.1 Relief Valves

No valves must be installed between a relief valve and its water heater or storage tank. The P&T relief valve must be installed where the valve actuator comes in contact with the hottest water in the heater. Whenever possible, the relief valve must be installed directly in a tapping in the tank or heater; otherwise, the P&T valve must be installed in the hot-water outlet piping. A vacuum relief valve must be provided on the cold water supply line to the hot-water storage tank or water heater and mounted above and within 6 inches above the top of the tank or water heater.

3.2.2 Heat Traps

Piping to and from each water heater and hot water storage tank must be routed horizontally and downward a minimum of 24 inches before turning in an upward direction.

3.2.3 Connections to Water Heaters

Connections of metallic pipe to water heaters must be made with dielectric unions or flanges. Use of dielectric nipples is prohibited unless internally lined and specifically designed to limit current flow between dissimilar metals.

3.2.4 Expansion Tank

A pre-charged expansion tank must be installed on the cold water supply between the water heater inlet and the cold water supply shut-off valve. The Contractor must adjust the expansion tank air pressure, as recommended by the tank manufacturer, to match incoming water pressure.

3.3 FIXTURES AND FIXTURE TRIMMINGS

Polished chromium-plated pipe, valves, and fittings must be provided where exposed to view. Angle stops, straight stops, stops integral with the faucets, or concealed type of lock-shield, and loose-key pattern stops for supplies with threaded, sweat or solvent weld inlets must be furnished and installed with fixtures. Exposed traps and supply pipes for fixtures and equipment must be connected to the rough piping systems at the wall, unless otherwise specified under the item. Floor and wall escutcheons must be as specified. Drain lines and hot water lines of fixtures for handicapped personnel must be insulated and do not require polished chrome finish. Plumbing fixtures and accessories must be installed within the space shown. Apply a bead of 100% silicone caulk at the fixture/floor interface around the base of each fixture.

3.3.1 Fixture Connections

Where space limitations prohibit standard fittings in conjunction with the cast-iron floor flange, special short-radius fittings must be provided. Connections between earthenware fixtures and flanges on soil pipe must be made gastight and watertight with a closet-setting compound or neoprene gasket and seal. Use of natural rubber gaskets or putty will not be permitted. Fixtures with outlet flanges must be set the proper distance from floor or wall to make a first-class joint with the closet-setting compound or gasket and fixture used.

3.3.2 Height of Fixture Rims Above Floor

Lavatories must be mounted with rim 31 inches above finished floor. Installation of fixtures for use by the physically handicapped must be in accordance with ICC A117.1.

3.3.3 Shower Bath Outfits

The area around the water supply piping to the mixing valves and behind the escutcheon plate must be made watertight by caulking or gasketing.

3.3.4 Backflow Prevention Devices

Plumbing fixtures, equipment, and pipe connections must not cross connect or interconnect between a potable water supply and any source of nonpotable water. Backflow preventers must be installed where indicated and in accordance with IPC at all other locations necessary to preclude a cross-connect or interconnect between a potable water supply and any nonpotable substance. In addition backflow preventers must be installed

at all locations where the potable water outlet is below the flood level of the equipment, or where the potable water outlet will be located below the level of the nonpotable substance. Backflow preventers must be located so that no part of the device will be submerged. Backflow preventers must be of sufficient size to allow unrestricted flow of water to the equipment, and preclude the backflow of any nonpotable substance into the potable water system. Bypass piping must not be provided around backflow preventers. Access must be provided for maintenance and testing. Each device must be a standard commercial unit.

3.3.5 Traps

Each trap must be placed as near the fixture as possible, and no fixture must be double-trapped. Traps installed on plastic pipe may be plastic conforming to ASTM D3311.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS

3.4.1 Identification Tags

Identification tags made of brass, engraved laminated plastic, or engraved anodized aluminum, indicating service and valve number must be installed on valves, except those valves installed on supplies at plumbing fixtures. Tags must be 1-3/8 inch minimum diameter, and marking must be stamped or engraved. Indentations must be black, for reading clarity. Tags must be attached to valves with No. 12 AWG, copper wire, chrome-plated beaded chain, or plastic straps designed for that purpose.

3.5 ESCUTCHEONS

Escutcheons must be provided at finished surfaces where bare or insulated piping, exposed to view, passes through floors, walls, or ceilings, except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms. Escutcheons must be fastened securely to pipe or pipe covering and must be satin-finish, corrosion-resisting steel, polished chromium-plated zinc alloy, or polished chromium-plated copper alloy. Escutcheons must be either one-piece or split-pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or setscrew.

3.6 TESTS, FLUSHING AND DISINFECTION

Submit test reports in booklet form showing all field tests performed to adjust each component and all field tests performed to prove compliance with the specified performance criteria, completion and testing of the installed system. Each test report must indicate the final position of controls.

3.6.1 Plumbing System

The following tests must be performed on the plumbing system in accordance with IPC, except that the drainage and vent system final test must include the smoke test. The Contractor has the option to perform a peppermint test in lieu of the smoke test. If a peppermint test is chosen, the Contractor must submit a testing procedure and reasons for choosing this option in lieu of the smoke test to the Contracting Officer for approval.

a. Drainage and Vent Systems Test. The final test must include a smoke test.

b. Building Sewers Tests.

c. Water Supply Systems Tests.

3.6.1.1 Test of Backflow Prevention Assemblies

Certification of proper operation must be submitted and must be as accomplished in accordance with state regulations by an individual certified by the state to perform such tests. If no state requirement exists, the Contractor must have the manufacturer's representative test the device to ensure the unit is properly installed and performing as intended. The Contractor must provide written documentation of the tests performed and signed by the individual performing the tests. Backflow prevention assembly must be tested using gauges specifically designed for the testing of backflow prevention assemblies.

Backflow prevention assembly test gauges must be tested annually for accuracy in accordance with the requirements of State or local regulatory agencies. If there is no State or local regulatory agency requirements, gauges must be tested annually for accuracy in accordance with the requirements of University of Southern California's Foundation of Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research or the American Water Works Association Manual of Cross Connection (Manual M-14), or any other approved testing laboratory having equivalent capabilities for both laboratory and field evaluation of backflow prevention assembly test gauges. Report form for each assembly must include, as a minimum, the following:

Data on Device	Data on Testing Firm
Type of Assembly	Name
Manufacturer	Address
Model Number	Certified Tester
Serial Number	Certified Tester No.
Size	Date of Test
Location	
Test Pressure Readings	Serial Number and Test Data of Gauges

If the unit fails to meet specified requirements, the unit must be repaired and retested.

3.6.2 Defective Work

If inspection or test shows defects, such defective work or material must be replaced or repaired as necessary and inspection and tests must be repeated. Repairs to piping must be made with new materials. Caulking of screwed joints or holes will not be acceptable.

3.6.3 System Flushing

3.6.3.1 During Flushing

Before operational tests or disinfection, potable water piping system must be flushed with hot potable water. Showerheads and faucet aerators shall be absent from the fixture (removed) to ensure debris does not clog the unit during system flushing. Sufficient water must be used to produce a water velocity that is capable of entraining and removing debris in all portions of the piping system. This requires simultaneous operation of all fixtures on a common branch or main in order to produce a flushing velocity of approximately 4 fps through all portions of the piping system. In the event that this is impossible due to size of system, the Contracting Officer (or the designated representative) must specify the number of fixtures to be operated during flushing. Contractor must provide adequate personnel to monitor the flushing operation and to ensure that drain lines are unobstructed in order to prevent flooding of the facility. Contractor must be responsible for any flood damage resulting from flushing of the system. Flushing must be continued until entrained dirt and other foreign materials have been removed and until discharge water shows no discoloration. All faucets, to include any device considered as an end point device by NSF/ANSI/CAN 61, Section 9, must be flushed a minimum of 0.25 gallons per 24 hour period, ten times over a 14 day period.

3.6.3.2 After Flushing

System must be drained at low points. Strainer screens must be removed, cleaned, and replaced. Showerheads and aerators shall be installed post flushing. After flushing and cleaning, systems must be prepared for testing by immediately filling water piping with clean, fresh potable water. Any stoppage, discoloration, or other damage to the finish, furnishings, or parts of the building due to the Contractor's failure to properly clean the piping system must be repaired by the Contractor. When the system flushing is complete, the hot-water system must be adjusted for uniform circulation. Flushing devices and automatic control systems must be adjusted for proper operation according to manufacturer's instructions. Flow rates on fixtures must not exceed those stated in PART 2 of this Section. Unless more stringent local requirements exist, lead levels must not exceed limits established by 40 CFR 141.80 (c)(1). The water supply to the building must be tested separately to ensure that any lead contamination found during potable water system testing is due to work being performed inside the building.

3.6.4 Operational Test

Upon completion of flushing and prior to disinfection procedures, the Contractor must subject the plumbing system to operating tests to demonstrate satisfactory installation, connections, adjustments, and functional and operational efficiency. Such operating tests must cover a period of not less than 8 hours for each system and must include the following information in a report with conclusion as to the adequacy of the system:

a. Time, date, and duration of test.

b. Water pressures at the most remote and the highest fixtures.

c. Operation of each fixture and fixture trim.

d. Operation of each valve, hydrant, and faucet.

e. Temperature of each domestic hot-water supply.

f. Operation of each floor and roof drain by flooding with water.

g. Operation of each vacuum breaker and backflow preventer.

h. Complete operation of each water pressure booster system, including pump start pressure and stop pressure.

3.6.5 Disinfection

After all system components are provided and operational tests are complete, the entire domestic hot- and cold-water distribution system must be disinfected. Before introducing disinfecting chlorination material, entire system must be flushed with potable water until any entrained dirt and other foreign materials have been removed.

Water chlorination procedure must be in accordance with AWWA C651 and AWWA C652 as modified and supplemented by this specification. The chlorinating material must be hypochlorites or liquid chlorine. The chlorinating material must be fed into the water piping system at a constant rate at a concentration of at least 50 parts per million (ppm). Feed a properly adjusted hypochlorite solution injected into the system with a hypochlorinator, or inject liquid chlorine into the system through a solution-feed chlorinator

3.6.5.1 Water Chlorination Monitoring

Test the chlorine residual level in the water at 6 hour intervals for a continuous period of 24 hours. If at the end of a 6 hour interval, the chlorine residual has dropped to less than 25 ppm, flush the piping including tanks with potable water, and repeat the above chlorination procedures. During the chlorination period, each valve and faucet must be opened and closed several times. After the second 24 hour period, verify that no less than 25 ppm chlorine residual remains in the treated system. The 24 hour chlorination procedure must be repeated until no less than 25 ppm chlorine residual remains in the treated system.

3.6.5.2 Water Chlorination Flushing

Upon the specified verification, the system including tanks must then be flushed with potable water until the residual chlorine level is reduced to less than one part per million. During the flushing period, each valve and faucet must be opened and closed several times.

3.6.5.3 Sample Testing

Take additional samples of water in disinfected containers, for bacterial examination, at locations specified by the Contracting Officer. Test these samples for total coliform organisms (coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, streptococcal, and other bacteria) in accordance with AWWA 10084. The testing method used must be EPA approved for drinking water systems and must comply with applicable local and state requirements.

3.6.5.4 Disinfection Acceptance

Disinfection must be repeated until bacterial tests indicate the absence of coliform organisms (zero mean coliform density per 100 milliliters) in the samples for at least 2 full days. The system will not be accepted until satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained.

3.7 POSTED INSTRUCTIONS

Framed instructions under glass or in laminated plastic, including wiring and control diagrams showing the complete layout of the entire system, must be posted where directed. Condensed operating instructions explaining preventive maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal safe operation, and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system must be prepared in typed form, framed as specified above for the wiring and control diagrams and posted beside the diagrams. The framed instructions must be posted before acceptance testing of the systems.

3.8 TABLES

TABLE I

PIPE AND FITTING MATERIALS FOR DRAINAGE, WASTE, VENT AND CONDENSATE DRAIN PIPING SYSTEMS

Item #	Pipe and Fitting Materials	SERVICE B	SERVICE D	SERVICE G
16	Copper drainage tube, (DWV), ASTM B306	X	X	X
17	Wrought copper and wrought alloy solder-joint drainage fittings. ASME B16.29	X	X	X
18	Cast copper alloy solder joint drainage fittings, DWV, ASME B16.23	X	X	X
20	Polyvinyl Chloride plastic drain, waste and vent pipe and fittings, ASTM D2665, ASTM F891, (Sch 40) ASTM F1760	X	X	X

SERVICE:

B - Aboveground Soil, Waste, Drain In Buildings

D - Aboveground Vent

G - Condensate Drain Aboveground

* - Hard Temper

TABLE II			
PIPE AND FITTING MATERIALS FOR PRESSURE PIPING SYSTEMS			
Item #	Pipe and Fitting Materials	SERVICE A	SERVICE B
7	Seamless copper pipe, ASTM B42	X	X
8	Seamless copper water tube, ASTM B88, ASTM B88M	X**	X**
10	Wrought copper and bronze solder-joint pressure fittings, ASME B16.22 for use with Items 5, 7 and 8	X	X
11	Cast copper alloy solder-joint pressure fittings, ASME B16.18 for use with Item 8	X	X
33	Fittings: brass or bronze; ASME B16.15, and ASME B16.18 ASTM B828	X	X
36	Nipples, pipe threaded ASTM A733	X	X
37	Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Plastic Pipe ASTM F877	X	X
38	Press Fittings	X	X
	SERVICE: A - Cold Water Service Aboveground B - Hot and Cold Water Distribution 140 degrees F Maximum Aboveground Indicated types are minimum wall thicknesses. ** - Type L - Hard		

TABLE III

STANDARD RATING CONDITIONS AND MINIMUM PERFORMANCE RATINGS FOR WATER HEATING EQUIPMENT

FUEL	STORAGE CAPACITY OR RATING CONDITION	INPUT RATING	TEST PROCEDURE	REQUIRED PERFORMANCE	
A. STORAGE WATER HEATERS					
Elect. Heat Pump		≤24 Amps and ≤250 Volts	10 CFR 430	Rating Condition	UEF
				Integrated heat pump water heater (HPWH1)	UEF ≥3.3 and First Hour Rating ≥45 gal/h
Elect. Heat Pump		>12 kW	10 CFR 430	HPWH1 COP ≥3.0	

TERMS:

DP = Draw Pattern
EF = Energy factor, minimum overall efficiency.
ET = Minimum thermal efficiency with 70 degrees F delta T.
SL = Standby loss is maximum Btu/h based on a 70 degree F temperature difference between stored water and ambient requirements.
UEF = Uniform energy factor
V = Rated storage volume in gallons
Q = Nameplate input rate in Btu/h

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 01 30.41

HVAC SYSTEM CLEANING
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 SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 62.1	(2022) Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality

INSTITUTE OF INSPECTION, CLEANING, AND RESTORATION CERTIFICATION (IICRC)

ANSI/IICRC S520	(2015) Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Mold Remediation

NATIONAL AIR DUCT CLEANERS ASSOCIATION (NADCA)

NADCA	(2005) Introduction to HVAC System Cleaning Services
NADCA ACR	(2013) Standard for Assessment, Cleaning, and Restoration of HVAC Systems
NADCA ASCS	(2013) Air Systems Cleaning Specialist to the NADCA Standard ACR
NADCA HVAC Inspection Manual	(2021) Procedures for Assessing the Cleanliness of Commercial HVAC Systems

NORTH AMERICAN INSULATION MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NAIMA)

NAIMA AH112	(1993) Cleaning Fibrous Glass or Lined Sheet Metal Ducts
NAIMA AH122	(2006) Cleaning Fibrous Insulated Duct Systems - Recommended Practices
NAIMA AH127	(1999) Facts About the Impact of Duct Cleaning on Internal Duct Insulation

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

SMACNA 1966	(2020) HVAC Duct Construction Standards Metal and Flexible, 4th Edition

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA 402-C-01-001	(2001) IAQ Building Education and Assessment Tool (I-BEAM)
EPA 402-F-91-102	(1991) Building Air Quality: A Guide for Building Owners and Facility Managers

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 181	(2013; Reprint Dec 2021) UL Standard for Safety Factory-Made Air Ducts and Air Connectors
UL 181A	(2013; Reprint Dec 2021) Standard for Safety Closure Systems for Use with Rigid Air Ducts
UL 181B	(2013; Reprint Dec 2021) UL Standard for Safety Closure Systems for Use with Flexible Air Ducts and Air Connectors

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 NADCA Standards

Perform the services specified here in accordance with the current published standards of the National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA, NADCA ASCS,NADCA ACR and NADCA HVAC Inspection Manual).

a. All terms in this specification are defined as stated in the NADCA Standards.

b. Follow NADCA Standards without modification or deviation.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Record of Existing Conditions;

Coordination Plan;

NADCA Firm;

NADCA Team Assistants;

NADCA Air System Cleaning Specialist (ASCS);

NADCA Supervisor Qualifications;

Records of Experience in the Field of HVAC System Cleaning;

NADCA Work Execution Schedule;

SD-02 Product Data

Safety Data Sheets (SDS);

SD-03 Test Reports

Testing Procedures Summary;

Post-Project Report;

1.4 QUALITY CONTROL

1.4.1 NADCA Firm

Submit information certifying that the NADCA firm is a first tier subcontractor who is not affiliated with any other company participating in work on this contract, including furnishing equipment. Further, submit the following, for the firm, to Contracting Officer for approval:

a. Independent NADCA firm:

NADCA Firm: NADCA registration number and expiration date of current certification;

NADCA Supervisor Qualifications: Name and copy of NADCA supervisor certificate and expiration date of current certification.

NADCA Air System Cleaning Specialist (ASCS): Name and documented evidence that the team field leader has satisfactorily performed full-time supervision of HVAC cleaning work in the field for not less than three years immediately preceding this contract's bid opening date.

NADCA Team Assistants: Names and documented evidence that each field technician has satisfactorily assisted a NADCA team field leader in performance of HVAC cleaning work in the field for not less than one year immediately preceding this contract's bid opening date.

Current Certificates: Ensure registrations and certifications are current, and valid for the duration of this contract. Renew Certifications which expire prior to completion of the HVAC cleaning work, in a timely manner so that there is no lapse in registration or certification. NADCA agency or NADCA team personnel without a current registration or current certification are not to perform HVAC cleaning work on this contract.

b. TAB Team Members: NADCA team approved to accomplish work on this contract are full-time employees of the NADCA firm. No other personnel is allowed to do HVAC cleaning work on this contract.

c. Replacement of NADCA Team Members: Replacement of members may occur if each new member complies with the applicable personnel qualifications and each is approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.4.2 Experience

Submit records of experience in the field of HVAC system cleaning. Bids will only be considered from firms which are regularly engaged in HVAC system maintenance with an emphasis on HVAC system cleaning and decontamination.

1.4.3 Equipment, Materials and Labor

Possess and furnish all necessary equipment, materials and labor to adequately perform the specified services and comply with the applicable provisions of NADCA General Specifications for the Cleaning of Commercial HVAC Systems and ASHRAE 62.1.

a. Assure that all employees have received safety equipment training, medical surveillance programs, individual health protection measures, and manufacturer's product and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) as required for the work by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and as described by this specification. For work performed in countries outside of the U.S.A., comply with applicable national safety codes and standards.

b. Maintain a copy of all current SDS documentation and safety certifications at the site at all times, as well as comply with all other site documentation requirements of applicable OSHA programs and this specification.

c. Submit all Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all chemical products proposed used in the cleaning process, including all VOC ratings.

1.4.4 Licensing

Provide proof of maintaining the proper license(s), if any, as required to do work in the state of New York. Comply with all Federal, State and local rules, regulations, and licensing requirements.

1.4.5 Health And Safety

1.4.5.1 Safety Standards

Comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local requirements for protecting the safety of the contractors' employees, building occupants, and the environment. In particular, follow all applicable standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) when working in accordance with this specification.

1.4.5.2 Occupant Safety

Employ no processes or materials in such a manner that introduce additional hazards into occupied spaces.

1.4.5.3 Disposal of Debris

Dispose of all debris removed from the HVAC System in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local requirements.

1.5 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

1.5.1 Mechanical Drawings

Obtain one copy of the following documents:

a. Project drawings and specifications

b. Approved construction revisions pertaining to the HVAC system

c. Any existing indoor air quality (IAQ) assessments or environmental reports prepared for the facility.

Submit a NADCA Work Execution Schedule to the Contracting Officer within 30 working days of the contract award. Include mechanical duct cleaning methods proposed, and a description of the equipment proposed for use to mechanically clean all duct systems to remove all visible contaminants.

1.5.2 Site Conditions

The HVAC system includes any interior surface of the facility's air distribution system for conditioned spaces and/or occupied zones. This includes the entire heating, air-conditioning and ventilation system from the points where the air enters the system to the points where the air is discharged from the system. The return air grilles, return air ducts (except ceiling plenums and mechanical room) to supply air ducts, turning vanes, filters, filter housings, and supply diffusers are all considered part of the HVAC system.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Perform the services specified here in accordance with the current published standards of the National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA, NADCA ASCS,NADCA ACR and NADCA HVAC Inspection Manual).

a. All terms in this specification have their meaning defined as stated in the NADCA Standards.

b. Follow NADCA Standards with no modifications or deviations being allowed. Remove visible surface contaminants and deposits from within the HVAC system in strict accordance with these specifications.

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 HVAC System Inspections And Site Preparations

3.1.1.1 HVAC System Evaluation

Prior to the commencement of any cleaning work, perform a visual inspection of the HVAC system in the presence of the Contracting Officer to determine appropriate methods, tools, and equipment required to satisfactorily complete this project. Cleanliness inspection should include existing ductwork. Notify the Contracting Officer 30 days prior to the planned inspection. As part of evaluation, record photographs and videos of each inspection location to document the "as found" condition prior to cleaning.

Document damaged system components found during the inspection and submit to the Contracting Officer, clearly labeled "Record of Existing Conditions."

3.1.1.2 Site Evaluation and Preparations

Conduct without negatively impacting indoor environment through excessive disruption of settled dust, microbial amplification or other debris. In

cases where contamination is suspected, and/or in sensitive environments where even small amounts of contaminant may be of concern, implement environmental engineering control measures.

Conduct a site evaluation, and establish a specific, coordination plan which details how each area of the building is protected during the various phases of the project.

3.2 APPLICATION (Applies to existing ductwork on 26 Malone Street, 23 Waterhole Road, 20 Broadway, and 185 Hog Creek Road)

3.2.1 General HVAC System Cleaning Requirements

3.2.1.1 Containment

Collect debris removed during cleaning and take precautions to ensure that debris is not otherwise dispersed outside the HVAC system during the cleaning process.

3.2.1.2 Particulate Collection

Where the Particulate Collection Equipment (PCE) is exhausting inside the building, use HEPA filtration with 99.97 percent collection efficiency for 0.3-micron size (or greater). When the PCE is exhausting outside the building, undertake mechanical cleaning operations only with PCE, including adequate filtration to contain debris removed from the HVAC system. When the PCE is exhausting outside the building, take precautions to locate the equipment down wind and away from all air intakes and other points of entry into the building.

3.2.1.3 Controlling Odors

Take all reasonable measures to control offensive odors and/or mist vapors during the cleaning process.

3.2.1.4 Service Openings

Utilize service openings, as required for proper cleaning, at various points of the HVAC system for physical and mechanical entry, and inspection. Utilize the existing service openings already installed in the HVAC system where possible.

Create other openings where needed, created and resealed in conformance with NADCA Standard 05. Place closures so they do not significantly hinder, restrict, alter the air-flow within the system, or compromise the structural integrity of the system. Properly insulate closures to prevent heat loss/gain or condensation on surfaces within the system. Conform construction techniques used in the creation of openings to requirements of applicable building and fire codes, and applicable NFPA, SMACNA and NADCA Standards. Cutting service openings into flexible duct is not permitted. Disconnect flexible duct at the ends as needed for proper cleaning and inspection.

Reseal rigid fiber glass ductboard duct systems in accordance with NAIMA recommended practices; NAIMA AH112, NAIMA AH122, and NAIMA AH127. Only closure techniques which comply with UL 181, UL 181A, or UL 181B are suitable for fiber glass duct system closures.

Provide access doors for openings that need to be re-opened for future

inspection or remediation. Refer to Section 23 30 00 HVAC AIR DISTRIBUTION for access doors. Clearly mark all service openings, capable of being re-opened for future inspection or remediation, and report their location in project report documents.

3.2.1.5 Air Distribution Devices (Registers, Grilles and Diffusers)

Clean all air distribution devices.

3.2.1.6 Duct Systems

a. Create service openings in the system as necessary in order to accommodate cleaning of otherwise inaccessible areas.

b. Mechanically clean all duct systems to remove all visible contaminants, such that the systems are capable of passing NADCA Cleaning Verification Testings Standards.

c. Any exposed edges in internal duct lining within duct, including but not limited to interfaces with externally insulated duct, must be fully protected, sealed and encapsulated to prevent future erosion.

3.2.2 Mechanical Cleaning Methodology

3.2.2.1 Source Removal Cleaning Methods

Clean the HVAC system using Source Removal mechanical cleaning methods designed to extract contaminants from within the HVAC system and safely remove contaminants from the facility. Select Source Removal methods which will render the HVAC System Visibly Clean and capable of passing NADCA cleaning verification methods Standards and other specified standards and tests, in accordance with all general requirements. Use no cleaning method, or combination of methods, which could potentially damage components of the HVAC system or negatively alter the integrity of the system.

Incorporate the use of vacuum collection devices that are operated continuously during cleaning for all methods used. Connect a vacuum device to the downstream end of the section being cleaned through a predetermined opening. Use a vacuum collection device of sufficient power to render all areas being cleaned under negative pressure, such that containment of debris and the protection of the indoor environment is assured.

Equip all vacuum devices exhausting air inside the building, including hand-held vacuums and wet-vacuums, with HEPA filters (minimum efficiency).

Equip all vacuum devices exhausting air outside the facility with Particulate Collection including adequate filtration to contain Debris removed from the HVAC system, in a manner that does not allow contaminants to re-enter the facility. Release of debris outdoors which violates any outdoor environmental standards, codes or regulations is not allowed.

All methods shall require mechanical agitation devices to dislodge debris adhered to interior HVAC system surfaces, such that debris may be safely conveyed to vacuum collection devices. Acceptable methods include those which will not potentially damage the integrity of the ductwork, nor damage porous surface materials such as liners inside the ductwork or system components.

3.2.2.2 Damaged Fibrous Glass Material

If there is any evidence of damage, deterioration, delamination, friable material, mold or fungus growth, or moisture such that fibrous glass materials cannot be restored by cleaning or resurfacing with an acceptable insulation repair coating, identify them to the Contracting Officer for replacement.

3.2.2.3 Replacement Material

If replacement of fiber glass materials is required, conform all materials to applicable industry codes and standards, including those of UL and SMACNA 1966.

Replacement of damaged insulation is **not** covered by this specification. Refer to Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

3.2.2.4 Antimicrobial Agents and Coatings

Perform application of antimicrobial agents used to control the growth of fungal or bacteriological contaminants after the removal of surface deposits and debris. Perform mold remediation in accordance with ANSI/IICRC S520.

Use only antimicrobial agents registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA 402-F-91-102) (EPA 402-C-01-001) specifically for use within HVAC system.

Apply antimicrobial agents in strict accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Use only antimicrobial coating products, for both porous and non-porous surfaces, which are EPA registered, water soluble solutions with supporting efficacy data and SDS records.

Apply antimicrobial coatings according to manufacturer's instructions. Spray coatings directly onto interior ductwork surfaces, rather than "fog" downstream onto surfaces. Achieve a continuous film on the surface treated by the coating application, and apply in strict accordance with manufacturer's minimum millage surface application rate standards for effectiveness.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.3.1 CLEANLINESS VERIFICATION

3.3.1.1 General

Verification of HVAC System cleanliness is determined after mechanical cleaning and before the application of any treatment or introduction of any treatment-related substance to the HVAC system, including antimicrobial agents and coatings.

3.3.1.2 Visual Inspection

Visually inspect the HVAC system to ensure that no visible contaminants are present.

If no contaminants are evident through visual inspection, consider the HVAC system clean; however, further verification of the system cleanliness through gravimetric or wipe testing analysis testing may be requested at the discretion of the Contracting Officer.

If visible contaminants are evident through visual inspection, re-clean those portions of the system where contaminants are visible, and subject to re-inspection for cleanliness.

As part of inspection, record photographs and videos of inspection locations to document post-cleaning condition.

3.3.2 Post-Project Report

At the conclusion of the project, provide a Testing Procedures Summary and Post-Project Report indicating the following:

a. Success of the cleaning project, as verified through visual inspection or gravimetric analysis.

b. Areas of the system found to be damaged and/or in need of repair.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 03 00.00 20

BASIC MECHANICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS
08/10, CHG 3: 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 B117	(2019) Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE C2	(2023) National Electrical Safety Code

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA MG 1	(2021) Motors and Generators
NEMA MG 10	(2017) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Fixed Frequency Medium AC Squirrel-Cage Polyphase Induction Motors
NEMA MG 11	(1977; R 2012) Energy Management Guide for Selection and Use of Single Phase Motors

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

This section applies to all sections of Divisions: 21, FIRE SUPPRESSION; 22, PLUMBING; and 23, HEATING, VENTILATING, AND AIR CONDITIONING of this project specification, unless specified otherwise in the individual section.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Material and Equipment Qualifications

Provide materials and equipment that are standard products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products, which are of a similar material, design and workmanship. Standard products must have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2-year use must include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product must have been for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2 year period.

1.3.2 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a two-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturer's factory or laboratory tests, can be shown.

1.3.3 Service Support

The equipment items must be supported by service organizations. Submit a certified list of qualified permanent service organizations for support of the equipment which includes their addresses and qualifications. These service organizations must be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.3.4 Manufacturer's Nameplate

For each item of equipment, provide a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

1.3.5 Modification of References

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "must" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction", or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer.

1.3.5.1 Definitions

For the International Code Council (ICC) Codes referenced in the contract documents, advisory provisions must be considered mandatory, the word "should" is interpreted as "must." Reference to the "code official" must be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." References to the "owner" must be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For leased facilities, references to the "owner" must be interpreted to mean the "lessor." References to the "permit holder" must be interpreted to mean the "Contractor."

1.3.5.2 Administrative Interpretations

For ICC Codes referenced in the contract documents, the provisions of Chapter 1, "Administrator," do not apply. These administrative requirements are covered by the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) included in this contract and by the authority granted to the Officer in Charge of Construction to administer the construction of this project. References in the ICC Codes to sections of Chapter 1, must be applied appropriately by the Contracting Officer as authorized by his administrative cognizance and the FAR.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Handle, store, and protect equipment and materials to prevent damage before and during installation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and as approved by the Contracting Officer. Replace damaged or defective items.

1.5 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

Furnish motors, controllers, disconnects and contactors with their respective pieces of equipment. Motors, controllers, disconnects and contactors must conform to and have electrical connections provided under Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Furnish internal wiring for components of packaged equipment as an integral part of the equipment. Extended voltage range motors will not be permitted. Controllers and contactors shall have a maximum of 120 volt control circuits, and must have auxiliary contacts for use with the controls furnished. When motors and equipment furnished are larger than sizes indicated, the cost of additional electrical service and related work must be included under the section that specified that motor or equipment. Power wiring and conduit for field installed equipment must be provided under and conform to the requirements of Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

1.6 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Electrical installations must conform to IEEE C2, NFPA 70, and requirements specified herein.

1.6.1 New Work

Provide electrical components of mechanical equipment, such as motors, motor starters, control or push-button stations, float or pressure switches, solenoid valves, integral disconnects, and other devices functioning to control mechanical equipment, as well as control wiring and conduit for circuits rated 100 volts or less, to conform with the requirements of the section covering the mechanical equipment. Extended voltage range motors are not to be permitted. The interconnecting power wiring and conduit, control wiring rated 120 volts (nominal) and conduit, and the electrical power circuits must be provided under Division 26, except internal wiring for components of package equipment must be provided as an integral part of the equipment. When motors and equipment furnished are larger than sizes indicated, provide any required changes to the electrical service as may be necessary and related work as a part of the work for the section specifying that motor or equipment.

1.6.2 Modifications to Existing Systems

Where existing mechanical systems and motor-operated equipment require modifications, provide electrical components under Division 26.

1.6.3 High Efficiency Motors

1.6.3.1 High Efficiency Single-Phase Motors

Unless otherwise specified, single-phase fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors must be high efficiency types corresponding to the applications listed in NEMA MG 11.

1.6.3.2 High Efficiency Polyphase Motors

Unless otherwise specified, polyphase motors must be selected based on high efficiency characteristics relative to the applications as listed in NEMA MG 10. Additionally, polyphase squirrel-cage medium induction motors with continuous ratings must meet or exceed energy efficient ratings in accordance with Table 12-6C of NEMA MG 1.

1.7 INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

When specified in other sections, furnish the services of competent instructors to give full instruction to the designated Government personnel in the adjustment, operation, and maintenance, including pertinent safety requirements, of the specified equipment or system. Instructors must be thoroughly familiar with all parts of the installation and must be trained in operating theory as well as practical operation and maintenance work.

Instruction must be given during the first regular work week after the equipment or system has been accepted and turned over to the Government for regular operation. The number of man-days (8 hours per day) of instruction furnished must be as specified in the individual section. When more than 4 man-days of instruction are specified, use approximately half of the time for classroom instruction. Use other time for instruction with the equipment or system.

When significant changes or modifications in the equipment or system are made under the terms of the contract, provide additional instruction to acquaint the operating personnel with the changes or modifications.

1.8 ACCESSIBILITY

Install all work so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install concealed valves, expansion joints, controls, dampers, and equipment requiring access, in locations freely accessible through access doors.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PAINTING OF NEW EQUIPMENT

New equipment painting must be factory applied or shop applied, and must be as specified herein, and provided under each individual section.

3.1.1 Factory Painting Systems

Manufacturer's standard factory painting systems may be provided subject to certification that the factory painting system applied will withstand 125 hours in a salt-spray fog test, except that equipment located outdoors must withstand 500 hours in a salt-spray fog test. Salt-spray fog test must be in accordance with ASTM B117, and for that test the acceptance criteria must be as follows: immediately after completion of the test, the paint must show no signs of blistering, wrinkling, or cracking, and no loss of adhesion; and the specimen must show no signs of rust creepage beyond 0.125 inch on either side of the scratch mark.

The film thickness of the factory painting system applied on the equipment must not be less than the film thickness used on the test specimen. If manufacturer's standard factory painting system is being proposed for use on surfaces subject to temperatures above 120 degrees F, the factory painting system must be designed for the temperature service.

3.1.2 Shop Painting Systems for Metal Surfaces

Clean, pretreat, prime and paint metal surfaces; except aluminum surfaces need not be painted. Apply coatings to clean dry surfaces. Clean the surfaces to remove dust, dirt, rust, oil and grease by wire brushing and solvent degreasing prior to application of paint, except metal surfaces subject to temperatures in excess of 120 degrees F must be cleaned to bare metal.

Where more than one coat of paint is specified, apply the second coat after the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. Lightly sand damaged painting and retouch before applying the succeeding coat. Color of finish coat must be aluminum or light gray.

a. Temperatures Less Than 120 Degrees F: Immediately after cleaning, the metal surfaces subject to temperatures less than 120 degrees F must receive one coat of pretreatment primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 0.3 mil, one coat of primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 1 mil; and two coats of enamel applied to a minimum dry film thickness of 1 mil per coat.

b. Temperatures Between 120 and 400 Degrees F: Metal surfaces subject to temperatures between 120 and 400 degrees F must receive two coats of 400 degrees F heat-resisting enamel applied to a total minimum thickness of 2 mils.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 05 93

TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING FOR HVAC
11/15

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.

ASSOCIATED AIR BALANCE COUNCIL (AABC)

AABC MN-1	(2002; 6th ed) National Standards for Total System Balance

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL BALANCING BUREAU (NEBB)

NEBB MASV	(2006) Procedural Standards for Measurements and Assessment of Sound and Vibration
NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS	(2015) Procedural Standards for TAB (Testing, Adjusting and Balancing) Environmental Systems

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

SMACNA 1780	(2023) HVAC Systems - Testing, Adjusting and Balancing, 3rd Edition
SMACNA 1858	(2004) HVAC Sound And Vibration Manual - First Edition

1.2 DEFINITIONS

a. AABC: Associated Air Balance Council

b. COTR: Contracting Officer's Technical Representative

c. DALT: Duct air leakage test

d. DALT'd: Duct air leakage tested

e. HVAC: Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning; or heating, ventilating, and cooling

f. NEBB: National Environmental Balancing Bureau

g. Out-of-tolerance data: Pertains only to field acceptance testing of Final TAB report. When applied to TAB work this phase means "a measurement taken during TAB field acceptance testing which does not fall within the range of plus 5 to minus 5 percent of the original measurement reported on the TAB Report for a specific parameter."

h. Season of maximum heating load: The time of year when the outdoor temperature at the project site remains within plus or minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit of the project site's winter outdoor design temperature, throughout the period of TAB data recording.

i. Season of maximum cooling load: The time of year when the outdoor temperature at the project site remains within plus or minus 5 degrees Fahrenheit of the project site's summer outdoor design temperature, throughout the period of TAB data recording.

j. Season 1, Season 2: Depending upon when the project HVAC is completed and ready for TAB, Season 1 is defined, thereby defining Season 2. Season 1 could be the season of maximum heating load, or the season of maximum cooling load.

k. Sound measurements terminology: Defined in AABC MN-1, NEBB MASV, or SMACNA 1858 (TABB).

l. TAB: Testing, adjusting, and balancing of HVAC systems

1.2.1 Similar Terms

In some instances, terminology differs between the Contract and the TAB Standard primarily because the intent of this Section is to use the industry standards specified, along with additional requirements listed herein to produce optimal results.

The following table of similar terms is provided for clarification only. Contract requirements take precedent over the corresponding AABC, NEBB, or TABB requirements where differences exist.

SIMILAR TERMS			
Contract Term	AABC Term	NEBB Term	TABB Term
TAB Standard	National Standards for Testing and Balancing Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Systems	Procedural Standards for Testing, Adjusting and Balancing of Environmental Systems	International Standards for Environmental Systems Balance
TAB Specialist	TAB Engineer	TAB Supervisor	TAB Supervisor
Systems Readiness Check	Construction Phase Inspection	Field Readiness Check & Preliminary Field Procedures	Field Readiness Check & Prelim. Field Procedures

1.3 WORK DESCRIPTION

The work includes testing, adjusting, and balancing (TAB) of new and existing heating, ventilating, and cooling (HVAC) air distribution systems including equipment and performance data, ducts, and piping which are

located within, on, under, between, and adjacent to buildings.

Perform TAB in accordance with the requirements of the TAB procedural standard recommended by the TAB trade association that approved the TAB Firm's qualifications. Comply with requirements of AABC MN-1, NEBB PROCEDURAL STANDARDS, or SMACNA 1780 (TABB) as supplemented and modified by this specification section. All recommendations and suggested practices contained in the TAB procedural standards are considered mandatory.

1.3.1 Air Distribution Systems

Test, adjust, and balance system (TAB) in compliance with this section. Obtain Contracting Officer's written approval before applying insulation to exterior of air distribution systems as specified under Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. TAB report shall be provided for Heat Pump/Furnace system, the kitchen exhaust and the bathroom exhaust.

1.3.2 TAB SCHEMATIC DRAWINGS

Show the following information on TAB Schematic Drawings:

1. A unique number or mark for each piece of equipment or terminal.

2. Air quantities at air terminals.

3. Air quantities and temperatures in air handling unit schedules.

Submit three copies of the TAB Schematic Drawings and Report Forms to the Contracting Officer, no later than 30 days prior to the start of TAB field measurements.

1.3.3 Related Requirements

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Shop Drawings

TAB Schematic Drawings and Report Forms;

SD-02 Product Data

Equipment and Performance Data;

TAB Related HVAC Submittals;

A list of the TAB Related HVAC Submittals, no later than 7 days after the approval of the TAB team engineer.

SD-03 Certificates

Independent TAB Agency and Personnel Qualifications;

TAB Submittal and Work Schedule;

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Independent TAB Agency and Personnel Qualifications

To secure approval for the proposed agency, submit information certifying that the TAB agency is a first tier subcontractor who is not affiliated with any other company participating in work on this contract, including design, furnishing equipment, or construction. Further, submit the following, for the agency, to Contracting Officer for approval:

a. Independent AABC or NEBB or TABB TAB agency:

TAB agency: AABC registration number and expiration date of current certification; or NEBB certification number and expiration date of current certification; or TABB certification number and expiration date of current certification.

TAB team supervisor: Name and copy of AABC or NEBB or TABB TAB supervisor certificate and expiration date of current certification.

TAB team field technicians: Names and documented evidence that each field technician has satisfactorily assisted a TAB team field leader in performance of TAB work in the field for not less than one year immediately preceding this contract's bid opening date.

Current certificates: Registrations and certifications are current, and valid for the duration of this contract. Renew Certifications which expire prior to completion of the TAB work, in a timely manner so that there is no lapse in registration or certification. TAB agency or TAB team personnel without a current registration or current certification are not to perform TAB work on this contract.

b. TAB Team Members: TAB team approved to accomplish work on this contract are full-time employees of the TAB agency. No other personnel is allowed to do TAB work on this contract.

c. Replacement of TAB team members: Replacement of members may occur if each new member complies with the applicable personnel qualifications and each is approved by the Contracting Officer.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 WORK DESCRIPTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

Comply with requirements of this section.

3.2 PRE-TAB MEETING

Meet with the Contracting Officer's technical representative (COTR)and the designing engineer of the HVAC systems to develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of the TAB work requirements. Ensure that the TAB supervisor is present at this meeting. Requirements to be discussed include required submittals, work schedule, and field quality control.

3.3 TAB PROCEDURES

3.3.1 TAB Field Work

Test, adjust, and balance the HVAC systems until measured flow rates (of air) are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents.

That is, comply with the the requirements of AABC MN-1 or SMACNA 1780 (TABB) and SMACNA 1858 (TABB),except as supplemented and modified by this section.

Provide instruments and consumables required to accomplish the TAB work. Calibrate and maintain instruments in accordance with manufacturer's written procedures.

Test, adjust, and balance the HVAC systems until measured flow rates (air flow) are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents. Conduct TAB work, including measurement accuracy, and sound measurement work in conformance with the AABC MN-1 and AABC MN-4, or NEBB TABES and NEBB MASV, or SMACNA 1780 (used by TABB) and SMACNA 1858 sound measurement procedures, except as supplemented and modified by this section.The only air flow reporting which can be deferred until the Season 2 is that data which would be affected in terms of accuracy due to outside ambient conditions.

3.3.2 Preliminary Procedures

Use the approved pre-field engineering report as instructions and procedures for accomplishing TAB field work. TAB engineer is to locate, in the field, test ports required for testing. It is the responsibility of the sheet metal contractor to provide and install test ports as required by the TAB engineer.

3.3.3 TAB Air Distribution Systems

3.3.3.1 Units With Coils

Report heating and cooling performance capacity tests for DX coils for the purpose of verifying that the coils meet the indicated design capacity. Submit the following data and calculations with the coil test reports:

For units with capacities of 7.5 tons (90,000 Btu) or less, such as heat pumps:

Determine the apparent coil capacity by calculations using single point measurement of entering and leaving wet and dry bulb temperatures; submit the calculations with the coil reports.

3.3.3.2 Heat Pump / Furnace / Air Handling Units

Heat pump/furnace/air handling unit systems including fans, coils, ducts, plenums, mixing boxes, terminal units, and air distribution devices for supply air,and return air.

3.3.3.3 Exhaust Fans

Exhaust fan systems including fans, ducts, and hoods for exhaust air.

3.3.4 TAB Work on Performance Tests Without Seasonal Limitations

3.3.4.1 Performance Tests

In addition to the TAB proportionate balancing work on the air distribution systems, accomplish TAB work on the HVAC systems which directly transfer thermal energy. TAB the operational performance of the heating systems and cooling systems.

3.3.4.2 Ambient Temperatures

On each tab report form used for recording data, record the outdoor and indoor ambient dry bulb temperature range and the outdoor and indoor ambient wet bulb temperature range within which the report form's data was recorded. Record these temperatures at beginning and at the end of data taking.

3.3.5 TAB Work on Performance Tests With Seasonal Limitations

3.3.5.1 Performance Tests

3.3.5.2 Season Of Maximum Load

3.3.5.3 Ambient Temperatures

On each tab report form used for recording data, record the outdoor and indoor ambient dry bulb temperature range and the outdoor and indoor ambient wet bulb temperature range within which the report form's data was recorded. Record these temperatures at beginning and at the end of data taking.

3.3.6 Workmanship

Conduct TAB work on the HVAC systems until measured flow rates are within plus or minus 5 percent of the design flow rates as specified or indicated on the contract documents. This TAB work includes adjustment of balancing dampers. If, with these adjustments the specified or indicated design flow rates cannot be attained, contact the Contracting Officer for direction.

3.3.7 Deficiencies

Strive to meet the intent of this section to maximize the performance of the equipment as designed and installed. However, if deficiencies in equipment design or installation prevent TAB work from being accomplished within the range of design values specified in the paragraph WORKMANSHIP, provide written notice as soon as possible to the Contractor and the Contracting Officer describing the deficiency and recommended correction.

Responsibility for correction of installation deficiencies is the Contractor's. If a deficiency is in equipment design, call the TAB team supervisor for technical assistance. Responsibility for reporting design deficiencies to Contractor is the TAB team supervisor's.

3.3.8 TAB Reports

3.3.9 Quality Assurance - COTR TAB Field Acceptance Testing

3.3.9.1 TAB Field Acceptance Testing

During the field acceptance testing, verify, in the presence of the COTR, random selections of data (air quantities, air motion) recorded in the TAB Report. Points and areas for field acceptance testing are to be selected by the COTR. Measurement and test procedures are the same as approved for TAB work for the TAB Report.

Field acceptance testing includes verification of TAB Report data recorded for the following equipment groups:

Group 1: All Heat pump/furnace/air handling units.

Group 2: 25 percent supply registers.

Group 3: 100 percent of the return grilles.

Group 4: All exhaust fans.

Further, if any data on the TAB Report for Groups 2 through 3 is found not to fall within the range of plus 5 to minus 5 percent of the TAB Report data, additional group data verification is required in the presence of the COTR. Verify TAB Report data for one additional piece of equipment in that group. Continue this additional group data verification until out-of-tolerance data ceases to be found.

3.3.9.2 Additional COTR TAB Field Acceptance Testing

If any of the acceptance testing measurements for a given equipment group is found not to fall within the range of plus 5 to minus 5 percent of the TAB Report data, terminate data verification for all affected data for that group. The affected data for the given group will be disapproved. Make the necessary corrections and prepare a revised TAB Report. Reschedule acceptance testing of the revised report data with the COTR.

3.3.9.3 Prerequisite for Approval

Compliance with the field acceptance testing requirements of this section is a prerequisite for the final Contracting Officer approval of the TAB Report submitted.

3.4 MARKING OF SETTINGS

Upon the final TAB work approval, permanently mark the settings of HVAC adjustment devices including dampers so that adjustment can be restored if disturbed at any time. Provide permanent markings clearly indicating the settings on the adjustment devices which result in the data reported on the submitted TAB report.

3.5 MARKING OF TEST PORTS

The TAB team is to permanently and legibly mark and identify the location points of the duct test ports. If the ducts have exterior insulation, make these markings on the exterior side of the duct insulation. Show the location of test ports on the as-built mechanical drawings with dimensions

given where the test port is covered by exterior insulation.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 07 00

THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
08/24

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. At the discretion of the Government, the manufacturer of any material supplied will be required to furnish test reports pertaining to any of the tests necessary to assure compliance with the standard or standards referenced in this specification.

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

ASHRAE 90.1 - IP	(2019) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings
ASHRAE 90.1 - SI	(2019) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings
ASHRAE 90.2	(2018; Addenda A-B 2021; Addenda C-K 2023; Addenda L 2024) Energy-Efficient Design of Low-Rise Residential Buildings

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A580/A580M	(2023) Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Wire
ASTM C547	(2022a) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Pipe Insulation
ASTM C553	(2013; R 2019) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Commercial and Industrial Applications
ASTM C612	(2014; R 2019) Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation
ASTM C795	(2008; R 2023) Standard Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel
ASTM C920	(2018) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
ASTM C1136	(2023) Standard Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation
ASTM C1290	(2016; R 2021) Standard Specification for Flexible Fibrous Glass Blanket Insulation

	Used to Externally Insulate HVAC Ducts
ASTM C1710	(2011) Standard Guide for Installation of Flexible Closed Cell Preformed Insulation in Tube and Sheet Form
ASTM D5590	(2017; R 2021) Standard Test Method for Determining the Resistance of Paint Films and Related Coatings to Fungal Defacement by Accelerated Four-Week Agar Plate Assay
ASTM E84	(2023) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM E96/E96M	(2024) Standard Test Methods for Gravimetric Determination of Water Vapor Transmission Rate of Materials
ASTM E2231	(2021) Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Pipe and Duct Insulation Materials to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

CDPH SECTION 01350	(2017; Version 1.2) Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources using Environmental Chambers

FM GLOBAL (FM)

FM APP GUIDE	(updated on-line) Approval Guide https://www.approvalguide.com/

GREEN SEAL (GS)

GS-36	(2013) Adhesives for Commercial Use

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP-58	(2018) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture, Selection, Application, and Installation

MIDWEST INSULATION CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (MICA)

MICA Insulation Stds	(8th Ed) National Commercial & Industrial Insulation Standards

SCIENTIFIC CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS (SCS)

SCS	SCS Global Services (SCS) Indoor Advantage

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD)

SCAQMD Rule 1168	(2022) Adhesive and Sealant Applications

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

MIL-A-3316	(1987; Rev C; Am 2 1990) Adhesives, Fire-Resistant, Thermal Insulation
MIL-A-24179	(1969; Rev A; Am 2 1980; Notice 1 1987; Notice 2 2020) Adhesive, Flexible Unicellular-Plastic Thermal Insulation

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 94	(2023; Reprint Jan 2024) UL Standard for Safety Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances
UL 723	(2020) UL Standard for Safety Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
UL 2818	(2022) GREENGUARD Certification Program For Chemical Emissions For Building Materials, Finishes And Furnishings

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.2.1 General

Provide field-applied insulation and accessories on mechanical systems as specified herein; factory-applied insulation is specified under the piping, duct or equipment to be insulated. Provide insulation of heat distribution systems and chilled water systems outside of buildings as specified in Section 33 61 13 PRE-ENGINEERED UNDERGROUND HEAT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, Section 33 63 13.19 CONCRETE TRENCH HYDRONIC AND STEAM ENERGY DISTRIBUTION, Section 33 60 02 ABOVEGROUND HEAT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, and Section 33 61 13.13 PREFABRICATED UNDERGROUND HYDRONIC ENERGY DISTRIBUTION. Provide field applied insulation materials required for use on Government-furnished items as listed in the SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

Submit the three SD types, SD-02 Shop Drawings, SD-03 Product Data, and SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions at the same time for each system.

SD-01 Shop Drawings

Pipe Insulation Systems and Associated Accessories;

Duct Insulation Systems and Associated Accessories;

SD-02 Product Data

Pipe Insulation Systems;

Duct Insulation Systems;

SD-03 Manufacturer's Instructions

Pipe Insulation Systems;

Duct Insulation Systems;

1.4 CERTIFICATIONS

1.4.1 Adhesives and Sealants

Provide products certified to meet indoor air quality requirements by UL 2818 (Greenguard) Gold, SCS Global Services Indoor Advantage Gold or provide certification or validation by other third-party programs that products meet the requirements of this Section. Provide current product certification documentation from certification body. When product does not have certification, provide validation that product meets the indoor air quality product requirements cited herein.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.5.1 Installer Qualification

Qualified installers must have successfully completed three or more similar type jobs within the last 5 years.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials in the manufacturer's unopened containers. Protect materials delivered and placed in storage from weather, humidity, dirt, dust and other contaminants. The Contracting Officer may reject insulation material and supplies that become dirty, dusty, wet, or contaminated by some other means. Attach manufacturer's stamp or label giving the name of the manufacturer and brand, and a description of the material, date codes, and approximate shelf life (if applicable) to packages or standard containers of insulation, jacket material, cements, adhesives, and coatings delivered for use, and samples required for approval. Insulation packages and containers must be asbestos free.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Provide materials which are the standard products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products and that essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening and is an acceptable product per this specification. Submit a complete list of materials, including manufacturer's descriptive technical literature, performance data, catalog cuts, and installation instructions. Include the product number, k-value, thickness and furnished accessories including adhesives, sealants and jackets for each

mechanical system requiring insulation. The product data must be copyrighted, have an identifying or publication number, and have been published prior to the issuance date of this solicitation. Submit materials furnished under this section together in a booklet and in conjunction with the MICA plates booklet (SD-02). Annotate the product data to indicate which MICA plate is applicable.

2.1.1 Insulation System

Provide insulation systems in accordance with the approved MICA National Insulation Standards plates as supplemented by this specification. Provide field-applied insulation for heating, ventilating, and cooling (HVAC) air distribution systems and piping systems that are located within, on, under, and adjacent to buildings; and for plumbing systems. Provide CFC and HCFC free insulation.

2.1.2 Surface Burning Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, insulation must have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84. Determine flame spread, and smoke developed indexes, by ASTM E84 or UL 723. Test insulation in the same density and installed thickness as the material to be used in the actual construction. Prepare and mount test specimens according to ASTM E2231.

2.2 MATERIALS

Provide insulation that meets or exceed the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1 - IP ASHRAE 90.2. Ensure insulation exterior is cleanable, grease resistant, non-flaking and non-peeling. Provide compatible materials that do not contribute to corrosion, soften, or otherwise attack surfaces to which applied in either wet or dry state. Use materials on stainless steel surfaces meeting ASTM C795 requirements. Do not use calcium silicate on chilled or cold water systems. Use asbestos free materials. Provide product recognized under UL 94 (if containing plastic) and listed in FM APP GUIDE.

2.2.1 Adhesives

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 (HVAC duct sealants must meet limit requirements of "Other" category within SCAQMD Rule 1168 sealants table). 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.

2.2.1.1 Lagging Adhesive

Lagging is the material used for thermal insulation, especially around a cylindrical object. This may include the insulation as well as the cloth/material covering the insulation. To resist mold/mildew, use lagging adhesive meeting ASTM D5590 with 0 growth rating. Provide nonflammable and fire-resistant lagging adhesives that have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when

tested in accordance with ASTM E84. Ensure adhesive is MIL-A-3316, Class 1, pigmented white and suitable, as listed by the manufacturer,for bonding fibrous glass cloth to faced and unfaced fibrous glass insulation board; for bonding cotton brattice cloth to faced and unfaced fibrous glass insulation board; for sealing edges of and bonding glass tape to joints of fibrous glass board; for bonding lagging cloth to thermal insulation; or Class 2 for attaching fibrous glass insulation to metal surfaces. Apply lagging adhesives in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for pipe and duct insulation.

2.2.1.2 Contact Adhesive

Adhesives may be any of, but not limited to, the neoprene based, rubber based, or elastomeric type that have a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84. Ensure adhesive does not adversely affect, initially or in service, the insulation to which it is applied, nor cause any corrosive effect on metal to which it is applied. Ensure that any solvent dispersing medium or volatile component of the adhesive has no objectionable odor and does not contain any benzene or carbon tetrachloride. Ensure dried adhesive does not emit nauseous, irritating, or toxic volatile matters or aerosols when the adhesive is heated to any temperature up to 212 degrees F. The dried adhesive must be nonflammable and fire resistant. Flexible Elastomeric Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-24179, Type II, Class I. Provide product listed in FM APP GUIDE.

2.2.2 Caulking

ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use A.

2.2.3 Fittings

Fabricated Fittings are the prefabricated fittings for flexible elastomeric pipe insulation systems in accordance with ASTM C1710. Together with the flexible elastomeric tubes, they provide complete system integrity for retarding heat gain and controlling condensation drip from chilled-water and refrigeration systems. Flexible elastomeric, fabricated fittings provide thermal protection (0.25 k) and condensation resistance (0.05 Water Vapor Transmission factor). For satisfactory performance, use properly installed protective vapor retarder/barriers and vapor stops on high relative humidity and below ambient temperature applications to reduce movement of moisture through or around the insulation to the colder interior surface.

2.2.4 Fibrous Glass Cloth and Glass Tape

Provide fibrous glass cloth, with 20X20 maximum mesh size, and glass tape with maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84. Provide tape consisting of 4 inch wide rolls. Provide Class 3 tape that is 4.5 ounces/square yard. Elastomeric Foam Tape: Black vapor-retarder foam tape with acrylic adhesive containing an anti-microbial additive.

2.2.5 Staples

Outward clinching type Type 304 or 316 stainless steel.

2.2.6 Jackets

2.2.6.1 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Jackets

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) jacket and fitting covers must have high impact strength, ultraviolet (UV) resistant rating or treatment and moderate chemical resistance. The minimum thickness for a Standard jacket is 0.020 inch and where high abuse resistance is required use Heavy Duty PVC jacket 0.030 inch. Standard PVC fittings will have an initial core thickness (before thermoforming) of 0.025 inch and heavy duty fittings will have an initial core thickness of 0.030 inch.

2.2.6.2 Vapor Barrier

a. Install ducts, equip piping and equipment with a vapor barrier.

2.2.7 Wire

Soft annealed ASTM A580/A580M Type 302, 304 or 316 stainless steel, 16 or 18 gauge.

2.2.8 Insulation Bands

Provide 1/2 inch wide; 26 gauge stainless steel insulation bands.

2.2.9 Sealants

Choose sealants from the butyl polymer type, the styrene-butadiene rubber type, or the butyl type of sealants. Provide sealants with a maximum permeance of 0.02 perms based on Procedure B for ASTM E96/E96M, and a maximum flame spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84.

2.3 PIPE INSULATION SYSTEMS

Conform insulation materials minimum insulation thickness as listed in Table 1 and meet or exceed the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1 - SI ASHRAE 90.1 - IP ASHRAE 90.2. Limit pipe insulation materials to those listed herein and meeting the following requirements:

2.3.1 Aboveground Cold Pipeline (-30 to 60 deg. F)

Provide insulation for indoor, exposed or concealed applications, as follows:

2.3.1.1 Fiber Glass Insulation

ASTM C547. Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Do not use in applications exposed to outdoor ambient conditions in climatic zones 1 through 4.

2.3.2 Aboveground Hot Pipeline (Above 60 deg. F)

Provide insulation for indoor, exposed or concealed applications meeting the following requirements. Supply the insulation with manufacturer's recommended factory-applied jacket/vapor barrier.

2.3.2.1 Fiber Glass Insulation

ASTM C547. Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Do not use in applications exposed to outdoor ambient conditions in climatic zones 1 through 4.

2.4 DUCT INSULATION SYSTEMS

2.4.1 Field Applied Insulation

2.4.1.1 General

Calculate the minimum thickness in accordance with ASHRAE 90.2 ASHRAE 90.1 - IP.

2.4.2 Rigid Insulation

Mineral-Fiber Board Insulation: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Comply with ASTM C612, Type IA or Type IB; 3.0 pcf. Provide insulation with jacket. Minimum thickness in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1 - IP ASHRAE 90.2 Tables 3 and 4

2.4.3 Blanket Insulation

Mineral-Fiber Blanket Insulation: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Comply with ASTM C553, Type II and ASTM C1290, Type III with factory-applied ASJ jacket; 1.5 pcf. Minimum thickness in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1 - IP ASHRAE 90.2 Tables 3 and 4.

2.4.4 Duct Insulation Jackets

2.4.4.1 All Service Jacket

Provide insulation with insulation manufacturer's standard reinforced fire-retardant jacket with integral vapor barrier as required by the service. In exposed locations, provide jacket with a white surface.

2.4.4.2 Vapor Barrier/Weatherproofing Jacket

Provide vapor barrier/weatherproofing jacket that is laminated self-adhesive (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) less than 0.02 permeability, (greater than 3 ply, standard grade, silver, white, black and embossed or greater than 8 ply (minimum 2.9 mils adhesive), heavy duty white or natural).

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 APPLICATION - GENERAL

Apply insulation to unheated and uncooled piping and equipment. Do not compress flexible elastomeric cellular insulation at joists, studs, columns, ducts, and hangers. The insulation must not pull apart after a one hour period; replace any insulation found to pull apart after one hour. Do not bend straight lengths of flexible elastomeric insulation, provide prefabracated elbows.

3.1.1 Installation

Except as otherwise specified, install material in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. Do not apply insulation materials until tests specified in other sections of this specification are

completed. Remove material such as rust, scale, dirt and moisture from surfaces to receive insulation. Keep insulaton clean and dry. Do not remove insulation from its shipping containers until the day it is ready to use and return to like containers or equally protect from dirt and moisture at the end of each workday. Thoroughly clean insulation that becomes dirty prior to use. If insulation becomes wet or if cleaning does not restore the surfaces to like new condition, reject the insulation, and immediately remove from the jobsite. Stagger joints on multi layer insulation. Install insulation, jacketing and accessories in accordance with MICA Insulation Stds plates except where modified herein or on the drawings.

3.1.2 Pipes/Ducts/ That Require Insulation

Insulation is required on all pipes, ducts, or except for omitted items as specified.

3.2 PIPE INSULATION SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

Install pipe insulation systems in accordance with the approved MICA Insulation Stds plates as supplemented by the manufacturer's published installation instructions.

3.2.1 Pipe Insulation

3.2.1.1 General

Install pipe insulation on aboveground hot and cold pipeline systems as specified below to form a continuous thermal retarder/barrier, including straight runs, fittings and appurtenances unless specified otherwise. Install full length units of insulation using a single cut piece to complete a run. Do not use cut pieces or scraps abutting each other.

3.2.1.2 Pipes Passing Through Walls, and Floors

3.2.1.2.1 Hot Water Pipes Supplying Lavatories or Other Similar Heated Service

Terminate the insulation on the backside of the finished wall. Protect the insulation termination with two coats of vapor barrier coating with a minimum total thickness of 1/16 inch applied with glass tape embedded between coats (if applicable). Extend the coating out onto the insulation 2 inches and seal the end of the insulation. Overlap glass tape seams 1 inch.

3.2.1.2.2 Domestic Cold Water Pipes Supplying Lavatories or Other Similar Cooling Service

Terminate the insulation on the finished side of the wall (i.e., insulation must cover the pipe throughout the wall penetration). Protect the insulation with two coats of weather barrier mastic (breather emulsion type weatherproof mastic impermeable to water and permeable to air) with a minimum total thickness of 1/16 inch. Extend the mastic out onto the insulation 2 inches and seal the end of the insulation.

3.2.1.3 Pipes Passing Through Hangers

Ensure insulation, whether hot or cold application, is continuous through

hangers. Support all horizontal pipes 2 inches and smaller on hangers with the addition of a Type 40 protection shield to protect the insulation in accordance with MSS SP-58. Whenever insulation shows signs of being compressed, or when the insulation or jacket shows visible signs of distortion at or near the support shield, install insulation inserts as specified below for piping larger than 2 inches, or factory insulated hangers (designed with a load bearing core) can be used.

3.2.1.3.1 Vertical Pipes

Supported with either Type 8 or Type 42 riser clamps with the addition of two Type 40 protection shields in accordance with MSS SP-58 covering the 360-degree arc of the insulation. Install an insulation insert of cellular glass or calcium silicate between each shield and the pipe. Ensure the insert covers the 360-degree arc of the pipe. Provide inserts that are the same thickness as the insulation, and extend 2 inches on each end beyond the protection shield. When insulation inserts are required in accordance with the above, and the insulation thickness is less than 1 inch, wooden or cork dowels or blocks may be installed between the pipe and the shield to prevent the hanger from crushing the insulation, as an option instead of installing insulation inserts. Ensure the insulation jacket is continuous over the wooden dowel, wooden block, or insulation insert. Support the vertical weight of the pipe with hangers located in a horizontal section of the pipe.

3.2.1.3.2 Inserts

Covered with a jacket material of the same appearance and quality as the adjoining pipe insulation jacket, overlap the adjoining pipe jacket 1-1/2 inches, and seal as required for the pipe jacket. Use jacket material to cover inserts in flexible elastomeric cellular insulation conforming to ASTM C1136, Type 1, and is allowed to be of a different material than the adjoining insulation material.

3.2.1.4 Pipe Insulation Material and Thickness

TABLE 1

Piping Insulation Thickness (inch)
Do not use integral wicking material in Chilled water applications exposed to outdoor ambient conditions in climatic zones 1 through 4.

Service						
	Material	Tube And Pipe Size (inch)				
		<1	1-<1.5	1.5-<4	4-<8	> or = >8
Cold Domestic Water Piping						
	Fiber Glass	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hot Domestic Water Piping						
	Fiber Glass	1.5	1.5	2	2	2

TABLE 1						
Piping Insulation Thickness (inch) Do not use integral wicking material in Chilled water applications exposed to outdoor ambient conditions in climatic zones 1 through 4.						
Service						
	Material	Tube And Pipe Size (inch)				
Refrigerant Piping						
	Interior Flexible Elastomeric Cellular	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
	Exterior Flexible Elastomeric Cellular	1-1/2	1-1/2	1-1/2	N/A	N/A
Condensate Drain Located Inside Building						
	Flexible Elastomeric Cellular	1	1	1	N/A	N/A

3.2.2 Aboveground Cold Pipelines

Insulate the following cold pipelines for minus 30 to plus 60 degrees F in accordance with Table 1 except those piping listed in subparagraph Pipe Insulation in PART 3 as to be omitted. This includes but is not limited to the following:

a. Refrigerant suction lines.

b. Air conditioner condensate drains.

c. Domestic cold water.

3.2.2.1 Insulation Material and Thickness

Determine insulation thickness for cold pipelines using Table 1.

3.2.2.2 Factory or Field applied Jacket for fiber glass insulation

Cover insulation elbows with pre-fabricated PVC jackets.

3.2.2.3 Installing Insulation for Straight Runs Hot and Cold Pipe

Apply insulation to the pipe with tight butt joints.

3.2.2.3.1 Factory Self-Sealing Lap Systems

May be used when the ambient temperature is between 40 and 120 degrees F during installation. Install the lap system in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Use a stapler only if specifically recommended by the manufacturer. Where gaps occur, replace the section or repair the gap by applying adhesive under the lap and then stapling.

3.2.2.3.2 Flexible Elastomeric Cellular Pipe Insulation

Install by slitting the tubular sections and applying them onto the piping

or tubing. Alternately, whenever possible slide un-slit sections over the open ends of piping or tubing. Secure all seams and butt joints and seal with adhesive. When using self seal products, secure only the butt joints with adhesive. Push insulation on the pipe, never pulled. Stretching of insulation may result in open seams and joints. Clean cut all edges. Rough or jagged edges of the insulation are not be permitted. Use proper tools such as sharp knives.

3.2.2.4 Insulation for Fittings and Accessories

a. Butt pipe insulation tightly to the insulation of the fittings and accessories. Seal the butted joints and ends with joint sealant and seal with a vapor retarder coating.

b. Place precut or preformed insulation around all fittings and accessories. Insulation must be the same insulation type as the pipe insulation, including same density, thickness, and thermal conductivity. Elbows insulated using segments must conform to MICA Tables 12.20 "Mitered Insulation Elbow'.

3.2.2.5 PVC Fitting Covers

Premolded, one or two piece PVC fitting covers shall be used in lieu of the vapor retarder and embedded glass tape. Factory precut insulation inserts or premolded insulation segments must be used under the fitting covers for elbows, tees and other miscellaneous configurations. Insulation inserts must be the same installed insulation thickness. One insert must be installed for each inch of pipe insulation. The installed and compressed insert must have the same thermal performance as the pipe insulation. Premolded insulation segments must be the same insulation as the pipe insulation including same density, thickness, and thermal conductivity. PVC fitting covers must be secured by PVC vapor retarder tape, adhesive, seal welding or with tacks made for securing PVC covers. For above ambient pipe temperatures, secure PVC covers using tacks. As an option circumferential joints can be covered with PVC vapor retarder tape. For below ambient conditions seal system using PVC vapor retarder tape, and vapor retarder mastic with vapor dams. Longitudinal seams may be sealed with vapor retarder mastic, PVC vapor retarder tape or solvent weld adhesive to obtain a continuous vapor seal. For severe service conditions install PVC jackets over the existing ASJ jacket and seal using a solvent weld adhesive.

3.3 DUCT INSULATION SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

Install duct insulation systems in accordance with the approved MICA Insulation Stds plates as supplemented by the manufacturer's published installation instructions. Duct insulation minimum thickness and insulation level must be as listed in Table 2 at the discretion of the designer and must meet or exceed the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1 - IP ASHRAE 90.2.

3.3.1 Duct Insulation Minimum Thickness

Duct insulation minimum thickness in accordance with Table 2.

Table 2 - Minimum Duct Insulation (inches)	
Cold Air Ducts	2.0
Warm Air Ducts	2.0

3.3.2 Insulation and Vapor Retarder/Vapor Barrier for Cold Air Duct

Provide insulation and vapor retarder/vapor barrier for the following cold air ducts and associated equipment.

a. Supply ducts.

b. Return air ducts.

Use insulation for rectangular ducts that is flexible type where concealed, minimum density 3/4 pcf, and rigid type where exposed, minimum density 3 pcf. Provide insulation for both concealed or exposed round/oval ducts that is flexible type, minimum density 3/4 pcf or a semi rigid board, minimum density 3 pcf, formed or fabricated to a tight fit, edges beveled and joints tightly butted and staggered. Provide insulation for all exposed ducts with either a white, paint-able, factory-applied Type I jacket or a field applied vapor retarder/vapor barrier jacket coating finish as specified. Ensure the total field applied dry film thickness is approximately 1/16 inch. Provide insulation on all concealed duct with a factory-applied Type I or II vapor retarder/vapor barrier jacket. Continue duct insulation through sleeves and prepare openings except firewall penetrations. Duct insulation terminating at fire dampers, must be continuous over the damper collar and retaining angle of fire dampers, which are exposed to unconditioned air and which may be prone to condensate formation. Provide duct insulation and vapor retarder/vapor barrier to cover the collar, neck, and un-insulated surfaces of diffusers, registers and grills. Apply vapor retarder/vapor barrier materials to form a complete unbroken vapor seal over the insulation. Seal sheet metal duct in accordance with Section 23 30 00 HVAC AIR DISTRIBUTION.

3.3.2.1 Installation on Concealed Duct

a. For rectangular, oval or round ducts, attach flexible insulation by applying adhesive around the entire perimeter of the duct in 6 inch wide strips on 12 inch centers.

b. For rectangular and oval ducts, 24 inches and larger, additionally secure insulation to bottom of ducts using mechanical fasteners. Space fasteners on 16 inch centers and no more than 16 inches from duct corners.

c. For rectangular, oval and round ducts, provide mechanical fasteners on sides of duct risers for all duct sizes. Space fasteners on 16 inch centers and no more than 16 inches from duct corners.

d. Impale insulation on the mechanical fasteners (self stick pins) where used and press thoroughly into the adhesive. Take care to ensure vapor retarder/vapor barrier jacket joints overlap 2 inches. Do not compress insulation to a thickness less than that specified. Carry insulation over standing seams and trapeze-type duct hangers.

e. Where mechanical fasteners are used, install self-locking washers and trim and bend the pin over.

f. Secure jacket overlaps with staples and tape as necessary to ensure a secure seal. Coat staples, tape and seams with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating or PVDC adhesive tape or greater than 3 ply laminate (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) - less than 0.0000 perm adhesive tape.

g. Cover breaks in the jacket material with patches of the same material as the vapor retarder jacket. Do not extend patches less than 2 inches beyond the break or penetration in all directions and secure with tape and staples. Seal staples and tape joints with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating or PVDC adhesive tape or greater than 3 ply laminate (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) - less than 0.0000 perm adhesive tape.

h. At jacket penetrations such as hangers, thermometers, and damper operating rods, fill voids in the insulation and seal the penetration with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating or PVDC adhesive tape greater than 3 ply laminate (minimum 2 mils adhesive, 3 mils embossed) - less than 0.0000 perm adhesive tape.

i. Seal insulation terminations and pin punctures and flash with a reinforced vapor retarder coating finish or tape with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating.. Ensure the coating overlaps the adjoining insulation and un-insulated surface 2 inches. Extend pin puncture coatings 2 inches from the puncture in all directions.

j. Where insulation standoff brackets occur, extend insulation under the bracket and terminate the jacket at the bracket.

3.3.2.2 Installation on Exposed Duct Work

a. For rectangular ducts, secure rigid insulation to the duct by mechanical fasteners on all four sides of the duct, space no more than 12 inches apart and no more than 3 inches from the edges of the insulation joints. Provide a minimum of two rows of fasteners for each side of duct 12 inches and larger. Provide one row for each side of duct less than 12 inches. Provide mechanical fasteners that are corrosion resistant as G60 coated galvanized steel, and indefinitely sustain a 50 lb tensile dead load test perpendicular to the duct wall.

b. Form duct insulation with minimum jacket seams. Fasten each piece of rigid insulation to the duct using mechanical fasteners. When the height of projections is less than the insulation thickness, bring insulation up to standing seams, reinforcing, and other vertical projections and do not carry over. Continue vapor retarder/barrier jacket across seams, reinforcing, and projections. When height of projections is greater than the insulation thickness, carry over insulation and jacket . Apply insulation with joints tightly butted. Neatly bevel insulation around name plates and access plates and doors.

c. Impale insulation on the fasteners; install self-locking washers and trim and bend the pin over.

d. Seal joints in the insulation jacket with a 4 inch wide strip of tape. Seal taped seams with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating.

e. Cover breaks and ribs or standing seam penetrations in the jacket material with a patch of the same material as the jacket. Do not extend patches less than 2 inches beyond the break or penetration and secure with tape and staple. Seal staples and joints with a brush coat of vapor retarder coating.

f. At jacket penetrations such as hangers, thermometers, and damper operating rods, fill the voids in the insulation and seal the penetrations with a flashing sealant.

g. Seal and flash insulation terminations and pin punctures with a reinforced vapor retarder coating finish. Ensure coating overlaps the adjoining insulation and un-insulated surface 2 inches. Extend pin puncture coatings 2 inches from the puncture in all directions.

h. Insulation for both concealed or exposed round or oval ducts must be flexible type, minimum density 3/4 pcf or a semi rigid board, minimum density 3 pcf, formed or fabricated to a tight fit, edges beveled and joints tightly butted and staggered. Insulation for all exposed ducts must be provided with either a white, factory-applied Type I jacket or a field applied vapor retarder or vapor barrier jacket coating finish as specified, the total field applied dry film thickness must be approximately 1/16 inch.

i. Insulate oval and round ducts, flexible type, with factory Type I jacket insulation with minimum density of 3/4 pcf, attach in accordance with MICA standards.

3.3.3 Insulation for Warm Air Duct

Provide insulation and vapor barrier for the following warm air ducts and associated equipment:.

a. Supply ducts.

b. Return air ducts.

Provide insulation for rectangular ducts that is flexible type where concealed, and rigid type where exposed. Provide insulation on exposed ducts with a white, paint-able, factory-applied Type II jacket, or finish with adhesive finish. Use flexible type insulation for round ducts, with a factory-applied Type II jacket. Provide insulation on concealed duct with a factory-applied Type II jacket. Accomplish adhesive finish where indicated to be used by applying two coats of adhesive with a layer of glass cloth embedded between the coats. Ensure total dry film thickness is approximately 1/16 inch. Continue duct insulation through sleeves and prepare openings. Terminate duct insulation at flexible connections.

3.3.3.1 Installation on Concealed Duct

a. For rectangular, oval and round ducts, attach insulation by applying adhesive around the entire perimeter of the duct in 6 inch wide strips on 12 inch centers.

b. For rectangular and oval ducts 24 inches and larger, secure insulation to the bottom of ducts using mechanical fasteners. Space fasteners on 18 inch centers and no more than 18 inches from duct corner.

c. For rectangular, oval and round ducts, provide mechanical fasteners on sides of duct risers for all duct sizes. Space fasteners on 18 inch centers and no more than 18 inches from duct corners.

d. Impale insulation on the mechanical fasteners where used. Do not compress insulation to a thickness less than that specified. Carry insulation over standing seams and trapeze-type hangers.

e. Install self-locking washers where mechanical fasteners are used and trim and bend the pin over.

f. Do not overlap insulatio jacket less than 2 inches at joints and secure the lap and staple on 4 inch centers.

3.3.3.2 Installation on Exposed Duct

a. For rectangular ducts, secure the rigid insulation to the duct using mechanical fasteners on all four sides of the duct, space no more than 16 inches apart and no more than 6 inches from the edges of the insulation joints. Provide a minimum of two rows of fasteners for each side of duct 12 inches and larger and a minimum of one row for each side of duct less than 12 inches.

b. Form duct insulation with factory-applied jacket with minimum jacket seams, and fasten each piece of rigid insulation to the duct using mechanical fasteners. When the height of projection is less than the insulation thickness, bring insulation up to standing seams, reinforcing, and other vertical projections and do not carry over the projection. Continue jacket across seams, reinforcing, and projections. Where the height of projections is greater than the insulation thickness, carry insulation and jacket over the projection.

c. Impale insulation on the fasteners; install self-locking washers and trim and bend the pin over.

d. Seal joints on jacketed insulation with a 4 inch wide strip of tape and brush with vapor retarder coating.

e. Cover breaks and penetrations in the jacket material with a patch of the same material as the jacket. Extend patches no less than 2 inches beyond the break or penetration and secure with adhesive and staple.

f. Seal insulation terminations and pin punctures with tape and brush with vapor retarder coating.

g. Insulate oval and round ducts, flexible type, with factory Type I jacket insulation, minimum density of 3/4 pcf attach by staples spaced no more than 16 inches and no more than 6 inches from the degrees of joints. Seal joints in accordance with item "d." above.

3.3.4 Ducts Handling Air for Dual Purpose

For air handling ducts for dual purpose below and above 60 degrees F, insulate ducts as specified for cold air duct.

3.3.5 Duct Test Holes

After duct systems have been tested, adjusted, and balanced, repair breaks

in the insulation and jacket in accordance with the applicable section of this specification for the type of duct insulation to be repaired. After the insulation is repaired, identify on the outside of the insulation with marker, sticker, or other means "TAB test ports."

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 11 20

FACILITY GAS PIPING
05/20

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

This specification section applies to gas piping installed within buildings incidental underground piping under building, above ground steel piping and corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) both outside (up to 5 feet beyond exterior walls) and within buildings in compliance with , "National Fuel Gas Code" NFPA 58, "Fuel Gas Piping".

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 GAS ASSOCIATION (AGA)

AGA XR0603	(2006; 8th Ed) AGA Plastic Pipe Manual for Gas Service

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z21.15/CSA 9.1	(2009; Addenda A 2012, Addenda B 2013; R 2019) Manually Operated Gas Valves for Appliances, Appliance Connector Valves and Hose End Valves
ANSI Z21.18/CSA 6.3	(2007; R 2017) Gas Appliance Pressure Regulators
ANSI Z21.24/CSA 6.10	(2015; R 2020) Connectors for Gas Appliances
ANSI Z21.41/CSA 6.9	(2014; R 2019) Quick-Disconnect Devices for Use with Gas Fuel Appliances
ANSI Z21.80/CSA 6.22	(2019) Line Pressure Regulators

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (API)

API RP 1110	(2013; R 2018) Recommended Practice for the Pressure Testing of Steel Pipelines for the Transportation of Gas, Petroleum Gas, Hazardous Liquids, Highly Volatile Liquids, or Carbon Dioxide
API RP 2009	(2002; R 2007; 7th Ed) Safe Welding, Cutting, and Hot Work Practices in Refineries, Gasoline Plants, and Petrochemical Plants

API Std 598	(2009) Valve Inspecting and Testing
API Std 607	(2016) Fire Test for Quarter-turn Valves and Valves Equipped with Non-metallic Seats

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME A13.1	(2020) Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems
ASME B1.1	(2003; R 2018) Unified Inch Screw Threads (UN and UNR Thread Form)
ASME B1.20.1	(2013; R 2018) Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
ASME B16.1	(2020) Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings Classes 25, 125, and 250
ASME B16.3	(2016) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME B16.5	(2020) Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings NPS 1/2 Through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard
ASME B16.9	(2018) Factory-Made Wrought Buttwelding Fittings
ASME B16.11	(2016) Forged Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded
ASME B16.21	(2016) Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges
ASME B16.33	(2012; R 2017) Manually Operated Metallic Gas Valves for Use in Gas Piping Systems Up to 125 psi, (Sizes NPS 1/2 - NPS 2)
ASME B16.39	(2020) Standard for Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions; Classes 150, 250, and 300
ASME B18.2.1	(2012; Errata 2013) Square and Hex Bolts and Screws (Inch Series)
ASME B18.2.2	(2015) Nuts for General Applications: Machine Screw Nuts, Hex, Square, Hex Flange, and Coupling Nuts (Inch Series)
ASME B31.9	(2020) Building Services Piping
ASME B36.10M	(2015; Errata 2016) Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe
ASME BPVC SEC IX	(2017; Errata 2018) BPVC Section IX-Welding, Brazing and Fusing Qualifications
ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1	(2019) BPVC Section VIII-Rules for

Construction of Pressure Vessels Division 1

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM 01.01	(2019) Steel - Piping, Tubing, Fittings
ASTM A53/A53M	(2020) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A105/A105M	(2021) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications
ASTM A193/A193M	(2020) Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service and Other Special Purpose Applications
ASTM A194/A194M	(2020a) Standard Specification for Carbon Steel, Alloy Steel, and Stainless Steel Nuts for Bolts for High-Pressure or High-Temperature Service, or Both
ASTM A513/A513M	(2020a) Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon and Alloy Steel Mechanical Tubing
ASTM B88	(2020) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B280	(2020) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service

CSA GROUP (CSA)

ANSI LC 1/CSA 6.26	(2019) Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST)

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP-25	(2018) Standard Marking System for Valves, Fittings, Flanges and Unions
MSS SP-58	(2018) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture, Selection, Application, and Installation

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 54	(2021) National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 58	(2020; TIA 20-1; TIA 20-2; TIA 20-3) Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3	(2007) Commercial Blast Cleaning

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

MIL-STD-101	(2014; Rev C) Color Code for Pipelines and for Compressed Gas Cylinders

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL FLAMMABLE & COMBUSTIBLE	(2012) Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases Equipment Directory

1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The gas piping system includes liquid petroleum piping and appurtenances from point of connection with supply system, as indicated, to gas operated equipment within the facility. Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA, in three separate packages.

1.3.1 Gas Facility System and Equipment Operation

Include shop drawings showing piping layout, locations of system valves, gas line markers; step-by-step procedures for system start up, operation and shutdown (index system components and equipment to the system drawings); isolation procedures including valve operation to shutdown or isolate each section of the system (index valves to the system maps and provide separate procedures for normal operation and emergency shutdown if required to be different).

1.3.2 Gas Facility System Maintenance

Include maintenance procedures and frequency for system and equipment; identification of pipe materials and manufacturer by locations, pipe repair procedures, and jointing procedures at transitions to other piping material or material from a different manufacturer.

1.3.3 Gas Facility Equipment Maintenance

Include identification of valves, shut-offs, disconnects, and other equipment by materials, manufacturer, vendor identification and location; maintenance procedures and recommended tool kits for valves and equipment; recommended repair methods (i.e., field repair, factory repair, or replacement) for each valve and piece of equipment; and preventive maintenance procedures, possible failure modes and troubleshooting guide.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Shop Drawings

Gas Piping System;

SD-02 Product Data

Pipe and Fittings;

Gas Equipment Connectors;

LPG Containers;

Pressure Regulators;

Risers;

Transition Fittings;

Valves;

Warning and Identification Tape;

SD-03 Test Reports

Testing;

Pressure Tests;

Pressure Tests for Liquified Petroleum Gas;

Test with Gas;

SD-04 Certificates

Welders Procedures and Qualifications;

Assigned Number, Letter, or Symbol;

SD-05 Manufacturer's Instructions

PE Pipe and Fittings;

Pipe Coating Materials;

SD-06 Operation and Maintenance Data

Gas Facility System and Equipment Operation;

Gas Facility System Maintenance;

Gas Facility Equipment Maintenance;

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Submit manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions for approval for compression-type mechanical joints used in joining dissimilar materials and for insulating joints. Mark all valves, flanges and fittings in accordance with MSS SP-25.

LP Gas installation shall be in compliance with LP Gas supplier and NFPA 58.

1.5.1 Welding Qualifications

a. Weld piping in accordance with qualified procedures using performance qualified welders and welding operators in accordance with API RP 2009, ASME BPVC SEC IX, and ASME B31.9. Welding procedures qualified by others, and welders and welding operators qualified by another

employer may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.9. Notify the Contracting Officer at least 24 hours in advance of tests, and perform at the work site if practicable.

b. Submit a certified copy of welders procedures and qualifications metal and PE in conformance with ASME B31.9 for each welder and welding operator. Submit the assigned number, letter, or symbol that will be used in identifying the work of each welder to the Contracting Officer.

1.5.2 Shop Drawings

Submit drawings for complete Gas Piping System, within 30days of contract award, showing location, size and all branches of pipeline; location of all required shutoff valves; and instructions necessary for the installation of gas equipment connectors and supports. Include LP storage tank, pad, and mounting details.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.6.1 Plastic Pipe

Handle, transport, and store plastic pipe and fittings carefully. Plug or cap pipe and fittings ends during transportation or storage to minimize dirt and moisture entry. Do not subject piping to abrasion or concentrated external loads. Discard PE pipe sections and fittings that have been damaged.PART 2 PRODUCTS

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Provide materials and equipment which are the standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of the products and that essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening. Asbestos or products containing asbestos are not allowed. Submit catalog data and installation instructions for pipe, valves, all related system components, pipe coating materials and application procedures. Conform to NFPA 58 and with requirements specified herein. Provide supply piping to appliances or equipment at least as large as the inlets thereof.

2.2 GAS PIPING SYSTEM AND FITTINGS

2.2.1 Steel Pipe, Joints, and Fittings

a. Pipe: Black carbon steel in accordance with ASTM A53/A53M, Schedule 40, threaded ends for sizes 2 inches and smaller; otherwise, plain end beveled for butt welding.

b. Threaded Fittings: ASME B16.3, black malleable iron.

c. Socket-Welding Fittings: ASME B16.11, forged steel.

d. Butt-Welding Fittings: ASME B16.9, with backing rings of compatible material.

e. Unions: ASME B16.39, black malleable iron.

f. Flanges and Flanged Fittings: ASME B16.5 steel flanges or convoluted steel flanges conforming to ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1, with flange faces having integral grooves of rectangular cross sections which afford containment for self-energizing gasket material.

Provide steel pipe conforming to ASME B36.10M; and malleable-iron threaded fittings conforming to ASME B16.1 and ASME B16.3. Provide steel pipe flanges and flanged fittings, including bolts, nuts, and bolt pattern in accordance with ASME B16.5 and ASTM A105/A105M. Provide wrought steel buttwelding fittings conforming to ASME B16.9. Provide socket welding and threaded forged steel fittings conforming to ASME B16.11.

2.2.2 Copper Tubing, Joints and Fittings

Provide copper tubing conforming to ASTM B88, Type K or L, or ASTM B280, with tubing joints made up with tubing fittings recommended by the tubing manufacturer. Provide copper and copper alloy press fittings, with sealing elements of Hydrogenated Nitrile Butadiene Rubber (HNBR), factory installed, or an alternative supplied by the fitting manufacturer. Press fittings are not a permitted connection fitting forLP gas on Coastguard projects.

2.2.3 Steel Tubing, Joints and Fittings

Provide steel tubing conforming to ASTM 01.01, and ASTM A513/A513M, with tubing joints made up with gas tubing fittings recommended by the tubing manufacturer.

2.2.4 Sealants for Steel Pipe Threaded Joints

Provide joint sealing compound as listed in UL FLAMMABLE & COMBUSTIBLE, Class 20 or less. For taping, use tetrafluoroethylene tape conforming to UL FLAMMABLE & COMBUSTIBLE.

2.2.5 Warning and Identification

Provide pipe flow markings, warning and identification tape, and metal tags as required.

2.2.6 Flange Gaskets

Provide gaskets of nonasbestos compressed material in accordance with ASME B16.21, 1/16 inch thickness, full face or self-centering flat ring type, containing aramid fibers bonded with styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) or nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR) suitable for a maximum 600 degree F service, to be used for hydrocarbon service.

2.2.7 Pipe Threads

Provide pipe threads conforming to ASME B1.20.1.

2.2.8 Escutcheons

Provide chromium-plated steel or chromium-plated brass escutcheons, either one piece or split pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or set screw.

2.2.9 Gas Transition Fittings

a. Provide steel to plastic (PE) designed for steel-to-plastic with tapping tee or sleeve conforming to AGA XR0603 requirements for transitions fittings.. Coat or wrap exposed steel pipe with heavy plastic coating.

2.2.10 Insulating Pipe Joints

2.2.10.1 Insulating Joint Material

Provide insulating joint material between flanged or threaded metallic pipe systems where shown to control galvanic or electrical action.

2.2.10.2 Threaded Pipe Joints

Provide threaded pipe joints of steel body nut type dielectric unions with insulating gaskets.

2.2.10.3 Flanged Pipe Joints

Provide joints for flanged pipe consisting of full face sandwich-type flange insulating gasket of the dielectric type, insulating sleeves for flange bolts, and insulating washers for flange nuts.

2.2.11 Flexible Connectors

a. Provide flexible connectors for connecting gas utilization equipment to building gas piping conforming to ANSI Z21.24/CSA 6.10 or ANSI Z21.41/CSA 6.9 for quick disconnect devices.

b. Do not install the flexible connector through the appliance cabinet face. Provide rigid metallic pipe and fittings to extend the final connection beyond the cabinet, except when appliance is provided with an external connection point.

2.3 VALVES

Provide lockable shutoff or service isolation valves as indicated in the drawings conforming to the following:

2.3.1 Valves 2 Inches and Smaller

Provide valves 2 inches and smaller conforming to ASME B16.33 of materials and manufacture compatible with system materials used.

2.4 LPG Containers

Provide propane tanks with water capacity equal to what is speciified on the documnets. Tanks shall be ASME Certified.

2.5 PIPE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

Provide pipe hangers and supports conforming to MSS SP-58.

2.6 LINE AND APPLIANCE REGULATORS AND SHUTOFF VALVES

Provide regulators conforming to ANSI Z21.18/CSA 6.3 for appliances, and ANSI Z21.80/CSA 6.22 for line pressure regulators. Provide shutoff valves

conforming to ANSI Z21.15/CSA 9.1 for manually controlled gas shutoff valves .

2.7 BOLTING (BOLTS AND NUTS)

Stainless steel bolting; ASTM A193/A193M, Grade B8M or B8MA, Type 316, for bolts; and ASTM A194/A194M, Grade 8M, Type 316, for nuts. Dimensions of bolts, studs, and nuts must conform with ASME B18.2.1 and ASME B18.2.2 with coarse threads conforming to ASME B1.1, with Class 2A fit for bolts and studs and Class 2B fit for nuts. Bolts or bolt-studs must extend through the nuts and may have reduced shanks of a diameter not less than the diameter at root of threads. Bolts must have American Standard regular square or heavy hexagon heads; nuts must be American Standard heavy semifinished hexagonal.

2.8 GASKETS

Fluorinated elastomer, compatible with flange faces.

2.9 IDENTIFICATION FOR ABOVEGROUND PIPING

MIL-STD-101 for legends and type and size of characters. For pipes 3/4 inch od and larger, provide printed legends to identify contents of pipes and arrows to show direction of flow. Color code label backgrounds to signify levels of hazard. Make labels of plastic sheet with pressure-sensitive adhesive suitable for the intended application. For pipes smaller than 3/4 inch od, provide brass identification tags 1 1/2 inches in diameter with legends in depressed black-filled characters.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy or areas of conflict before performing the work.

3.2 GAS PIPING SYSTEM

Provide a gas piping system from the point of delivery, defined as the propane tank to the connections to each gas utilization device that is in compliance with NFPA 58.

3.2.1 Protection and Cleaning of Materials and Components

Protect equipment, pipe, and tube openings by closing with caps or plugs during installation. At the completion of all work, thoroughly clean the entire system.

3.2.2 Workmanship and Defects

Piping, tubing and fittings must be clear and free of cutting burrs and defects in structure or threading and must be thoroughly brushed and chip-and scale-blown. Repair of defects in piping, tubing or fittings is not allowed; replace defective items when found.

3.3 PROTECTIVE COVERING

3.3.1 Aboveground Metallic Piping Systems

3.3.1.1 Ferrous Surfaces

Touch up shop primed surfaces with ferrous metal primer. Solvent clean surfaces that have not been shop primed . Mechanically clean surfaces that contain loose rust, loose mill scale and other foreign substances by power wire brushing or commercial sand blasted conforming to SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3 and prime with ferrous metal primer. Finish primed surfaces with two coats of exterior oil paint .

3.3.1.2 Nonferrous Surfaces

Except for aluminum alloy pipe, do not paint nonferrous surfaces. Paint surfaces of aluminum alloy pipe and fittings to protect against external corrosion where they contact masonry, plaster, insulation, or are subject to repeated wettings by such liquids as water, detergents or sewage. Solvent-clean the surfaces and treat with vinyl type wash coat. Apply a first coat of aluminum paint and a second coat of alkyd gloss enamel or silicone alkyd copolymer enamel.

3.4 INSTALLATION

Install the gas system in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations and applicable provisions of NFPA 58, and as indicated. Perform all pipe cutting without damage to the pipe, with an approved type of mechanical cutter, unless otherwise authorized. Use wheel cutters where practicable.

3.4.1 Metallic Piping Installation

Make changes in direction of piping with fittings only; mitering or notching pipe to form elbows and tees or other similar type construction is not permitted. Branch connection may be made with either tees or forged branch outlet fittings. Provide branch outlet fittings which are forged, flared for improvement of flow where attached to the run, and reinforced against external strains. Do not use aluminum alloy pipe in exterior locations or underground.

3.4.2 Concealed Piping in Buildings

Do not use combinations of fittings (unions, tubing fittings, running threads, right- and left-hand couplings, bushings, and swing joints) to conceal piping within buildings.

3.4.2.1 Piping and Tubing in Partitions

Locate concealed piping and tubing in hollow, rather than solid, partitions. Protect tubing passing through walls or partitions against physical damage both during and after construction, and provide appropriate safety markings and labels. Provide protection of concealed pipe and tubing in accordance with ANSI LC 1/CSA 6.26.

3.4.3 Aboveground Piping

Run aboveground piping as straight as practicable along the alignment and elevation indicated, with a minimum of joints, and separately supported

from other piping system and equipment. Install exposed horizontal piping no farther than 6 inches from nearest parallel wall and at an elevation which prevents standing, sitting, or placement of objects on the piping.

3.4.4 Final Gas Connections

Unless otherwise specified, make final connections with rigid metallic pipe and fittings. Flexible connectors may be used for final connections to gas utilization equipment. In addition to cautions listed in instructions required by ANSI standards for flexible connectors, insure that flexible connectors do not pass through equipment cabinet. Provide accessible gas shutoff valve and coupling for each gas equipment item.

3.5 PIPE JOINTS

Design and install pipe joints to effectively sustain the longitudinal pull-out forces caused by contraction of the piping or superimposed loads.

3.5.1 Threaded Metallic Joints

Provide threaded joints in metallic pipe with tapered threads evenly cut and made with UL approved graphite joint sealing compound for gas service or tetrafluoroethylene tape applied to the male threads only. Threaded joints up to 1-1/2 inches in diameter may be made with approved tetrafluoroethylene tape. After cutting and before threading, ream pipe and remove all burrs. Caulking of threaded joints to stop or prevent leaks is not permitted.

3.5.2 Welded Metallic Joints

Conform beveling, alignment, heat treatment, and inspection of welds to NFPA 54. Remove weld defects and make repairs to the weld, or remove the weld joints entirely and reweld. After filler metal has been removed from its original package, protect and store so that its characteristics or welding properties are not affected adversely. Do not use electrodes that have been wetted or have lost any of their coating.

3.5.3 Solder or Brazed Joints

Make all joints in metallic tubing and fittings with materials and procedures recommended by the tubing supplier. Braze joints with material having a melting point above 1000 degrees F, containing no phosphorous.

3.5.4 Press Connections

Make press connections in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions using tools approved by the manufacturer. Fully insert the tubing into the fitting and then mark at the shoulder of the fitting. Check the fitting alignment against the mark on the tubing to assure the tubing is fully inserted before the joint is pressed.

3.6 PIPE SLEEVES

Provide pipes passing through concrete or masonry walls or concrete floors or roofs with pipe sleeves fitted into place at the time of construction. Do not install sleeves in structural members except where indicated or approved. Make all rectangular and square openings as detailed. Extend each sleeve through its respective wall, floor or roof, and cut flush with each surface, except in mechanical room floors not located on grade where

clamping flanges or riser pipe clamps are used. Extend sleeves in mechanical room floors above grade at least 4 inches above finish floor. Unless otherwise indicated, use sleeves large enough to provide a minimum clearance of 1/4 inch all around the pipe. Provide steel pipe for sleeves in bearing walls, waterproofing membrane floors, and wet areas . Provide sleeves in nonbearing walls, floors, or ceilings of steel pipe, galvanized sheet metal with lock-type longitudinal seam, or moisture-resistant fiber or plastic. For penetrations of fire walls, fire partitions and floors which are not on grade, seal the annular space between the pipe and sleeve with fire-stopping material and sealant that meet the requirement of Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPINGG.

3.7 ESCUTCHEONS

Provide escutcheons for all finished surfaces where gas piping passes through floors, walls, or ceilings except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms.

3.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Provide drips, grading of the lines, freeze protection, and branch outlet locations as shown and conforming to the requirements of NFPA 58.

3.9 BUILDING STRUCTURE

Do not weaken any building structure by the installation of any gas piping. Do not cut or notch beams, joists or columns. Attach piping supports to metal decking. Do not attach supports to the underside of concrete filled floors or concrete roof decks unless approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.10 PIPING SYSTEM SUPPORTS

Support gas piping systems in buildings with pipe hooks, metal pipe straps, bands or hangers suitable for the size of piping or tubing. Do not support any gas piping system by other piping. Conform spacing of supports in gas piping and tubing installations to the requirements of NFPA 58. Conform the selection and application of supports in gas piping and tubing installations to the requirements of MSS SP-58. In the support of multiple pipe runs on a common base member, use a clip or clamp where each pipe crosses the base support member. Spacing of the base support members is not to exceed the hanger and support spacing required for any of the individual pipes in the multiple pipe run. Rigidly connect the clips or clamps to the common base member. Provide a clearance of 1/8 inch between the pipe and clip or clamp for all piping which may be subjected to thermal expansion.

3.11 ELECTRICAL BONDING AND GROUNDING

Provide a gas piping system within the building that is electrically continuous and bonded to a grounding electrode as required by NFPA 54 and NFPA 58.

3.12 SHUTOFF VALVE

Install the main gas shutoff valve controlling the gas piping system to be easily accessible for operation, as indicated, protected from physical damage, and marked with a metal tag to clearly identify the piping system controlled. Install valves approximately at locations indicated. Orient

stems vertically, with operators on top, or horizontally. Provide stop valve on service branch at connection to main and shut-off valve on riser outside of building.

3.13 LINE AND APPLIANCE PRESSURE REGULATORS

Install line pressure regulators and appliance regulators in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and in accordance with NFPA 58. Install each regulator in an accessible location and install shutoff valves ahead of each line and appliance regulator to allow for maintenance. Where vent limiting devices are not included in the regulators, install a vent pipe to the exterior of the building. Terminate all service regulator vents and relief vents in the outside air in rain and insect resistant fittings. Locate the open end of the vent where gas can escape freely into the atmosphere, away from any openings into the building and above areas subject to flooding.

3.14 TESTING

Submit test procedures and reports in booklet form tabulating test and measurements performed; dated after award of this contract, and stating the Contractor's name and address, the project name and location, and a list of the specific requirements which are being certified. Test entire gas piping system to ensure that it is gastight prior to putting into service. Prior to testing, purge the system, clean, and clear all foreign material. Test each joint with an approved gas detector, soap and water, or an equivalent nonflammable solution. Inspect and test each valve in conformance with API Std 598 and API Std 607. Complete testing before any work is covered, enclosed, or concealed, and perform with due regard for the safety of employees and the public during the test. Install bulkheads, anchorage and bracing suitably designed to resist test pressures if necessary, and as directed and or approved by the Contracting Officer. Do not use oxygen as a testing medium.

3.14.1 Pressure Tests

Submit test procedures and reports in booklet form tabulating test and measurements performed; dated after award of this contract, and stating the Contractor's name and address, the project name and location, and a list of the specific requirements which are being certified. Before appliances are connected, test by filling the piping systems with air or an inert gas to withstand a minimum pressure as specified in NFPA 58 without showing any drop in pressure. Do not use Oxygen for test. Measure pressure with a mercury manometer, slope gauge, or an equivalent device calibrated to be read in increments of not greater than 0.1 pound. Isolate the source of pressure before the pressure tests are made.

3.14.2 Pressure Tests for Liquified Petroleum Gas

Pressure test system as described above. When appliances are connected to the piping system, use fuel gas for testing appliances to withstand a pressure of not less than 10.0 inches nor more than 14.0 inches water column (0.36 nor more than 0.51 pounds per square inch) for a period of not less than 10 minutes without showing any drop in pressure. Measure pressure with a water manometer or an equivalent device calibrated to be read in increments of not greater than 0.1 inch water column. Isolate the source of pressure before the pressure tests are made.

3.14.3 Test With Gas

Before turning on gas under pressure into any piping, close all openings from which gas can escape. Immediately after turning on the gas, check the piping system for leakage by using a laboratory-certified gas meter, an appliance orifice, a manometer, or equivalent device. Conform all testing to the requirements of NFPA 58. If leakage is recorded, shut off the gas supply, repair the leak , and repeat the tests until all leaks have been stopped.

3.14.4 Purging

After testing is completed, and before connecting any appliances, fully purge all gas piping. LPG piping tested using fuel gas with appliances connected does not require purging. Conform testing procedures to API RP 1110. Do not purge piping into the combustion chamber of an appliance. Do not purge the open end of piping systems into confined spaces or areas where there are ignition sources unless the safety precautions recommended in NFPA 58 are followed.

3.14.5 Labor, Materials and Equipment

Furnish all labor, materials and equipment necessary for conducting the testing and purging.

3.15 PIPE COLOR CODE MARKING

Provide color code marking of piping as specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS, conforming to ASME A13.1. LP Gas Piping in exposed areas inside the building, including at and in the overhead/ceiling areas of the basement, shall be painted yellow, and labeled LP GAS.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 23 00

REFRIGERANT PIPING
08/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

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

ASHRAE 15 & 34	(2013) ASHRAE Standard 34-2016 Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems/ASHRAE Standard 34-2016 Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants-ASHRAE Standard 34-2016
ASHRAE 90.1 - IP	(2013) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME B16.22	(2018) Standard for Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
ASME B16.26	(2018) Standard for Cast Copper Alloy Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes
ASME B31.1	(2020) Power Piping
ASME B31.5	(2020) Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components
ASME BPVC SEC IX	(2017; Errata 2018) BPVC Section IX-Welding, Brazing and Fusing Qualifications

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS A5.8/A5.8M	(2019) Specification for Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding
AWS A5.31/A5.31M	(2012) Specification for Fluxes for Brazing and Braze Welding
AWS BRH	(2007; 5th Ed) Brazing Handbook

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM B32	(2020) Standard Specification for Solder Metal

ASTM B62	(2017) Standard Specification for Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings
ASTM B75/B75M	(2020) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube
ASTM B280	(2020) Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service
ASTM B813	(2016) Standard Specification for Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube
ASTM D3308	(2012; R 2017) Standard Specification for PTFE Resin Skived Tape
ASTM E84	(2020) Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP-58	(2018) Pipe Hangers and Supports - Materials, Design and Manufacture, Selection, Application, and Installation

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Shop Drawings

Refrigerant Piping System;

SD-02 Product Data

Refrigerant Piping System;

Spare Parts;

Waterproof Penetrations;

Qualifications;

Refrigerant Piping Tests;

Verification of Dimensions;

SD-03 Test Reports

Refrigerant Piping Tests;

SD-04 Certificates

Service Organization;

SD-05 Operation and Maintenance Data

Maintenance;

Operation and Maintenance Manuals;

Demonstrations;

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.3.1 Qualifications

Submit two copies of qualified procedures, and list of names and identification symbols of qualified welders and welding operators, prior to non-factory welding operations. Weld piping in accordance with the qualified procedures using performance qualified welders and welding operators. Procedures and welders must be qualified in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC IX. Welding procedures qualified by others, and welders and welding operators qualified by another employer may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.1. Notify the Contracting Officer 24 hours in advance of tests to be performed at the work site, if practical. The welder or welding operator must apply the personally assigned symbol near each weld made, as a permanent record.

1.3.2 Contract Drawings

Because of the small scale of the drawings, it is not possible to indicate all offsets, fittings, and accessories that may be required. Carefully investigate the plumbing, fire protection, electrical, structural and finish conditions that would affect the work to be performed and arrange such work accordingly, furnishing required offsets, fittings, and accessories to meet such conditions.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect stored items from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Proper protection and care of all material both before and during installation is the Contractor's responsibility. Replace any materials found to be damaged at the Contractor's expense. During installation, cap piping and similar openings to keep out dirt and other foreign matter.

1.5 MAINTENANCE

1.5.1 General

Submit Data Package 2 plus operation and maintenance data complying with the requirements of Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 STANDARD COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Provide the manufacturer's standard catalog data, prior to the

purchase or installation of a particular component. Highlight the data to show information such as, but not limited to, material, size, options, performance charts, and curves in adequate detail to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Include the manufacturer's recommended installation instructions and procedures in the data provided. Provide data for the following components as a minimum:

(1) Piping and Fittings
(2) Valves
(3) Piping Accessories
(4) Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

2.2 REFRIGERANT PIPING SYSTEM

Provide refrigerant piping, valves, fittings, and accessories in accordance with ASHRAE 15 & 34 and ASME B31.5, except as specified herein. Refrigerant piping, valves, fittings, and accessories must be compatible with the fluids used and capable of withstanding the pressures and temperatures of the service. Refrigerant piping, valves, and accessories used for refrigerant service must be cleaned, dehydrated, and sealed (capped or plugged) prior to shipment from the manufacturer's plant. Submit drawings, at least 5 weeks prior to beginning construction, provided in adequate detail to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Drawings must consist of:

a. Piping layouts which identify all valves and fittings.

b. Plans and elevations which identify clearances required for maintenance and operation.

2.3 PIPE, FITTINGS AND END CONNECTIONS (JOINTS)

2.3.1 Copper Tubing

Provide copper tubing conforming to ASTM B280 annealed or hard drawn as required. Copper tubing must bear the product identification markings in accordance with ASTM B280, "ACR" must be present on copper tubing. Copper tubing must be soft annealed where bending is required and hard drawn where no bending is required. Soft annealed copper tubing must not be used in sizes larger than 1-3/8 inches. Joints must be brazed except that joints on lines 7/8 inch and smaller may be flared. Cast copper alloy fittings for flared copper tube must conform to ASME B16.26 and ASTM B62. Wrought copper and bronze solder-joint pressure fittings must conform to ASME B16.22 and ASTM B75/B75M. Joints and fittings for brazed joint must be wrought-copper or forged-brass sweat fittings. Cast sweat-type joints and fittings are not allowed for brazed joints. Brass or bronze adapters for brazed tubing may be used for connecting tubing to flanges and to threaded ends of valves and equipment.

2.3.2 Solder

Solder must conform to ASTM B32, grade Sb5, tin-antimony alloy for service pressures up to 150 psig. Solder flux must be liquid or paste form, non-corrosive and conform to ASTM B813.

2.3.3 Brazing Filler Metal

Filler metal must conform to AWS A5.8/A5.8M, Type BAg-5 with AWS Type FB3-A or Type FB3-C flux, except Type BCuP-3, BCuP-4, or BCuP-5 may be used for brazing copper-to-copper joints. BAlSi-4 with AWS Type FB1-A flux may be used when joining copper piping to aluminum components.

2.3.4 Brazing Flux

Brazing flux must conform to AWS A5.31/A5.31M, Type FB3-A or Type FB3-C when using Type BAg-5 filler metal. Type FB1-A is to be used with Type BAlSi-4 filler metal.

2.3.5 Press Fittings

Press fittings are not acceptable for use in refrigerant piping systems.

2.4 VALVES

Valves must be designed, manufactured, and tested specifically for refrigerant service. The valve material and all internal components must be compatible with the specific refrigerant and lubricant used. Valve bodies must be of brass, bronze, steel, or ductile iron construction. Valves 1 inch and smaller must have brazed or socket welded connections. Valves larger than 1 inch must have butt welded end connections. Do not use threaded end connections, except in pilot pressure or gauge lines where maintenance disassembly is required and welded flanges cannot be used. Internal parts must be removable for inspection or replacement without applying heat or breaking pipe connections. Valve stems exposed to the atmosphere must be stainless steel or corrosion resistant metal plated carbon steel. Direction of flow must be legibly and permanently indicated on the valve body. Control valve inlets must be fitted with integral or adapted strainer or filter where recommended or required by the manufacturer. Purge, charge and receiver valves must be of manufacturer's standard configuration.

2.4.1 Refrigerant Stop Valves

Valve must be the globe or full-port ball type with a back-seating stem especially packed for refrigerant service. Valve packing must be replaceable under line pressure. Provide valve with a handwheel or wrench operator and a seal cap. Valve must be the straight or angle pattern design as indicated.

2.4.2 Check Valves

Valve must be the swing or lift type as required to provide positive shutoff at the differential pressure indicated. Valve must be provided with resilient seat.

2.5 PIPING ACCESSORIES

2.5.1 Waterproof Penetrations

Install pipes passing through exterior walls with waterproof seal system per manufactures installation instructions. Provide Airex Titan TSS-550-W wall penetration seal outlet, or equal.

2.5.2 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Provide pipe hangers, inserts, guides, and supports conforming to MSS SP-58.

2.5.3 Escutcheons

Escutcheons must be chromium-plated iron or chromium-plated brass, either one piece or split pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or set screws.

2.6 FABRICATION

2.6.1 Factory Applied Insulation

Factory installed insulation must be in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1 - IP. Refrigerant suction lines between the cooler and each compressor must be insulated with not less than 1 inch thick flexible elastomeric foam. Factory insulated items installed outdoors are not required to be fire-rated. As a minimum, factory insulated items installed indoors must have a flame spread index no higher than 25 and a smoke developed index no higher than 50. Flame spread and smoke developed indexes must be determined by ASTM E84. Test insulation in the same density and installed thickness as the material to be used in the actual construction. Test material supplied by a manufacturer with a jacket as a composite material. Provide jackets, facings, and adhesives that have a flame spread index less than 25 and a smoke developed index less than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, perform a verification of dimensions in the field. Submit a letter, at least 2 weeks prior to beginning construction, including the date the site was visited, conformation of existing conditions, and any discrepancies found before performing any work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Pipe and fitting installation must conform to the requirements of ASME B31.1. Cut pipe accurately to measurements established at the jobsite, and work into place without springing or forcing, completely clearing all windows, doors, and other openings. Cutting or other weakening of the building structure to facilitate piping installation is not permitted without written approval. Cut pipe or tubing square, remove by reaming, and permit free expansion and contraction without causing damage to the building structure, pipe, joints, or hangers.

3.2.1 Directional Changes

Make changes in direction with fittings, except that bending of pipe 4 inches and smaller is permitted, provided a pipe bender is used and wide sweep bends are formed. Mitering or notching pipe or other similar construction to form elbows or tees is not permitted. The centerline radius of bends must not be less than 6 diameters of the pipe. Bent pipe showing kinks, wrinkles, flattening, or other malformations will not be accepted.

3.2.2 Functional Requirements

Install piping pitched at 1/2 inch/10 feet of pipe in the direction of flow to ensure adequate oil drainage. Properly cap or plug open ends of refrigerant lines or equipment during installation to keep moisture, dirt, or other foreign material out of the system. Piping must remain capped until installation. Equipment piping must be in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommendations and the contract drawings. Equipment and piping arrangements must fit into space allotted and allow adequate acceptable clearances for installation, replacement, entry, servicing, and maintenance.

3.2.3 Fittings and End Connections

3.2.3.1 Threaded Connections

Make threaded connections with tapered threads and make tight with PTFE tape complying with ASTM D3308 or equivalent thread-joint compound applied to the male threads only. Do not show more than three threads after the joint is made.

3.2.3.2 Brazed Connections

Perform brazing in accordance with AWS BRH, except as modified herein. During brazing, fill the pipe and fittings with a pressure regulated inert gas, such as nitrogen, to prevent the formation of scale. Before brazing copper joints, clean both the outside of the tube and the inside of the fitting with a wire fitting brush until the entire joint surface is bright and clean. Do not use brazing flux on copper-to-copper connections. Remove surplus brazing material at all joints. Support piping prior to brazing and do not spring or force.

3.2.3.3 Flared Connections

When flared connections are used, use a suitable lubricant between the back of the flare and the nut in order to avoid tearing the flare while tightening the nut.

3.2.4 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts, and supports must conform to MSS SP-58, except as modified herein. Fabricate hangers used to support piping 2 inches and larger to permit adequate adjustment after erection while still supporting the load. Support piping subjected to vertical movement, when operating temperatures exceed ambient temperatures, by variable spring hangers and supports or by constant support hangers.

3.2.4.1 Hangers

Do not use Type 3 on insulated piping. Type 24 may be used only on trapeze hanger systems or on fabricated frames.

3.2.4.2 Saddles and Shields

Where Type 39 saddle or Type 40 shield are permitted for a particular pipe attachment application, the Type 39 saddle, connected to the pipe, must be used on all pipe 4 inches and larger when the temperature of the medium is 60 degrees F or higher. Use Type 40 shields on all piping less than 4 inches and all piping 4 inches and larger carrying medium less than 60

degrees F. Use a high-density insulation insert of cellular glass under the Type 40 shield for piping 2 inches and larger.

3.2.4.3 Horizontal Pipe Supports

Space horizontal pipe supports as specified in MSS SP-58 and install a support no more than 1 foot from the pipe fitting joint at each change in direction of the piping. Space pipe supports no more than 5 feet apart at valves.

3.2.4.4 Vertical Pipe Supports

Support vertical pipe at each floor, except at slab-on-grade, and at intervals of not more than 15 feet not more than 8 feet from end of risers, and at vent terminations.

3.2.4.5 Multiple Pipe Runs

In the support of multiple pipe runs on a common base member, use a clip or clamp where each pipe crosses the base support member. Spacing of the base support members must not exceed the hanger and support spacing required for an individual pipe in the multiple pipe run.

3.2.5 Building Surface Penetrations

Do not install sleeves in structural members except where indicated or approved.

3.2.5.1 General Service Areas

Extend each sleeve through its respective wall, floor, or roof, and cut flush with each surface. Provide pipes passing through concrete or masonry wall or concrete floors or roofs with pipe sleeves fitted into place at the time of construction. Provide sleeves that allow a minimum of 1/4 inch all-around clearance between bare pipe and sleeves or between jacketed-insulation and sleeves. Except in pipe chases or interior walls, seal the annular space between pipe and sleeve or between jacket over-insulation and sleeve in accordance with Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

3.2.5.2 Waterproof Penetrations

Install pipes passing through exterior walls with waterproof seal system.

3.2.5.3 Escutcheons

Provide escutcheons for finished surfaces where exposed piping, bare or insulated, pass through floors, walls, or ceilings, except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms. Where sleeves project slightly from floors, use special deep-type escutcheons. Secure escutcheon to pipe or pipe covering.

3.2.6 Field Applied Insulation

Field installed insulation is specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS, except as defined differently herein.

3.2.7 Identification Tags

Provide identification tags made of brass, engraved laminated plastic or engraved anodized aluminum indicating service and item number on all valves and dampers. Tags must be 1-3/8 inch minimum diameter and marking must be stamped or engraved. Indentations must be black for reading clarity. Attach tags to valves with No. 12 AWG copper wire, chrome-plated beaded chain or plastic straps designed for that purpose.

3.3 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

Clean uncontaminated system(s) by evacuation and purging procedures currently recommended by refrigerant and refrigerant equipment manufacturers, and as specified herein, to remove small amounts of air and moisture. Systems containing moderate amounts of air, moisture, contaminated refrigerant, or any foreign matter are considered contaminated systems. Restore contaminated systems to clean condition including disassembly, component replacement, evacuation, flushing, purging, and re-charging, using currently approved refrigerant and refrigeration manufacturer's procedures. Restore contaminated systems at no additional cost to the Government as determined by the Contracting Officer. Do not use water in any procedure or test.

3.4 TRAINING COURSE

a. Submit a schedule, at least 2 weeks prior to the date of the proposed training course, which identifies the date, time, and location for the training. Conduct a training course for members of the operating staff as designated by the Contracting Officer. The training period must consist of a minimum of 2 hours of normal working time and start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests.

b. Cover all of the items contained in the approved operation and maintenance manuals as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations in the field posted instructions..

c. Submit 2 complete copies of an operation manual in bound 8 1/2 by 11 inch booklets listing step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, abnormal shutdown, emergency shutdown, and normal shutdown at least 4 weeks prior to the first training course. Include the manufacturer's name, model number, and parts list in the booklets. Include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, and a brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features in the manuals.

d. Submit 2 complete copies of maintenance manual in bound 8 1/2 x 11 inch booklets listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and a trouble shooting guide. Include piping layouts and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed in the manuals.

3.5 REFRIGERANT PIPING TESTS

After all components of the refrigerant system have been installed and connected, subject the entire refrigeration system to pneumatic, evacuation, and startup tests as described herein. Submit a schedule for each test. Identify the proposed date, time, and location for each test. Conduct tests in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Water and

electricity required for the tests will be furnished by the Government. Provide all material, equipment, instruments, and personnel required for the test. Provide the services of a qualified technician, as required, to perform all tests and procedures indicated herein. Coordinate field tests with Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING OF HVAC SYSTEMS. Submit 6 copies of the tests report in bound 8 1/2 by 11 inch booklets documenting all phases of the tests performed. Include initial test summaries, all repairs/adjustments made, and the final test results in the report.

3.5.1 Preliminary Procedures

Prior to pneumatic testing, isolate equipment which has been factory tested and refrigerant charged as well as equipment which could be damaged or cause personnel injury by imposed test pressure, positive or negative, from the test pressure, or remove from the system. Remove safety relief valves and rupture discs that are not part of factory sealed systems, and cap or plug openings.

3.5.2 Pneumatic Test

Provide pressure control and excess pressure protection at the source of test pressure. Valves must be wide open, except those leading to the atmosphere. Test gas must be dry nitrogen, with minus 70 degree F dewpoint and less than 5 ppm oil. Apply test pressure in two stages before any refrigerant pipe is insulated or covered. In accordance with ASME B31.5, a preliminary test not to exceed 25 psi must be applied as a means of locating major leaks. Every joint being tested must be coated with a thick soap or color indicating solution. The second stage test pressure must be at least 110 percent of the design pressure, but cannot exceed 130 percent of the design pressure of any component in the system. For large systems that are not completely visible, the pressure in the system must be gradually increased to one-half of the test pressure after which the pressure must be increased in steps of one-tenth of the test pressure, until the required test pressure has been reached. The test pressure must be continuously maintained for at leas 24 hours, after which it can be reduced to the leak test pressure. A correction factor of 0.3 psi will be allowed for each degree F change between test space initial and final ambient temperature, plus for increase and minus for a decrease. The leak test pressure must be the design pressure, or a pressure specified in the engineering design. To repair leaks, the joint must be taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, and reconstructed as a new joint. Joints repaired by caulking, re-melting, or back-welding/brazing are not acceptable. Following repair, the entire system must be retested using the pneumatic tests described above. Reassemble the entire system once the pneumatic tests are satisfactorily completed.

3.5.3 Evacuation Test

Following satisfactory completion of the pneumatic tests, relieve the pressure and evacuate the entire system to an absolute pressure of 300 micrometers. During evacuation of the system, the ambient temperature must be higher than 35 degrees F. Do not evacuate no more than one system at one time by one vacuum pump. Once the desired vacuum has been reached, close the vacuum line and allow the system to stand for 1 hour. If the pressure rises over 500 micrometers after the 1 hour period, evacuate the system again down to 300 micrometers and let set for another 1 hour period. Do not charge the system until a vacuum of at least 500 micrometers is maintained for a period of 1 hour without the assistance of

a vacuum line. If during the testing the pressure rises above 500 micrometers, continue to repeat the evacuation procedures until all residual moisture has been removed. During evacuation, record pressures by a thermocouple-type, electronic-type, or a calibrated-micrometer type gauge.

3.5.4 System Charging and Startup Test

Following satisfactory completion of the evacuation tests, charge the system with the required amount of refrigerant by raising pressure to normal operating pressure and in accordance with manufacturer's procedures. Following charging, the system must operate with high-side and low-side pressures and corresponding refrigerant temperatures, at design or improved values. Test the entire system tested for leaks. Test fluorocarbon systems with halide torch or electronic leak detectors.

3.5.5 Refrigerant Leakage

If a refrigerant leak is discovered after the system has been charged, the leaking portion of the system must be immediately isolated from the remainder of the system and the refrigerant pumped into the system receiver or other suitable container. The refrigerant must not be discharged into the atmosphere.

3.5.6 Contractor's Responsibility

At all times during the installation and testing of the refrigeration system, take steps to prevent the release of refrigerants into the atmosphere. The steps must include, but not be limited to, procedures which will minimize the release of refrigerants to the atmosphere and the use of refrigerant recovery devices to remove refrigerant from the system and store the refrigerant for reuse or reclaim. At no time will the allowable leak rate exceed the leak rates allowed in Section 608 of the Clean Air Act: 10 percent of the full charge per year for comfort cooling. Any system leaks within the first year must be repaired in accordance with the requirements herein at no cost to the Government including material, labor, and refrigerant if the leak is the result of defective equipment, material, or installation.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 30 00

HVAC AIR DISTRIBUTION
05/20, CHG 1: 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 HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 62.1	(2022) Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
ASHRAE 70	(2023) Method of Testing the Performance of Air Outlets and Inlets

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A123/A123M	(2017) Standard Specification for Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products
ASTM B766	(2023) Standard Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Cadmium

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 90A	(2024) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems

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

SMACNA 1966	(2020) HVAC Duct Construction Standards Metal and Flexible, 4th Edition
SMACNA 1972 CD	(2012) HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual - 2nd Edition

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

40 CFR 82	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 6	(2022) UL Standard for Safety Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit-Steel
UL 181	(2013; Reprint Dec 2021) UL Standard for Safety Factory-Made Air Ducts and Air Connectors

UL Bld Mat Dir	(updated continuously online) Building Materials Directory

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Furnish ductwork, piping offsets, fittings, and accessories as required to provide a complete installation. Coordinate the work of the different trades to avoid interference between piping, equipment, structural, and electrical work. Provide complete, in place, all necessary offsets in piping and ductwork, and all fittings, and other components, required to install the work as indicated and specified.

1.2.1 Mechanical Equipment Identification

The number of charts and diagrams must be equal to or greater than the number of mechanical equipment rooms. Where more than one chart or diagram per space is required, mount these in edge pivoted, swinging leaf, extruded aluminum frame holders which open to 170 degrees.

1.2.1.1 Charts

Provide chart listing of equipment by designation numbers and capacities such as flow rates, pressure and temperature differences, heating and cooling capacities, horsepower, pipe sizes, and voltage and current characteristics.

1.2.1.2 Diagrams

Submit proposed diagrams, at least 2 weeks prior to start of related testing. provide neat mechanical drawings provided with extruded aluminum frame under 1/8-inch glass or laminated plastic, system diagrams that show the layout of equipment, piping, and ductwork, and typed condensed operation manuals explaining preventative maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal, safe operation, and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system. After approval, post these items where directed.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals.Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings;

SD-02 Product Data

Equipment and Performance Data;

Steel Ductwork Materials;

Insulated Nonmetallic Flexible Duct Runouts;

Manual Balancing Dampers;

Registers and Grilles;

Ceiling Exhaust Fans;

Test Procedures;

Indoor Air Quality for Duct Sealants;

SD-03 Test Reports

Performance Tests;

Damper Acceptance Test;

SD-04 Certificates

Ozone Depleting Substances Technician Certification;

SD-05 Manufacturer's Instructions

Manufacturer's Installation Instructions;

Operation and Maintenance Training;

SD-06 Closeout Submittals

Record Drawings;

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Except as otherwise specified, approval of materials and equipment is based on manufacturer's published data.

a. Where materials and equipment are specified to conform to the standards of the Underwriters Laboratories, the label of or listing with reexamination in UL Bld Mat Dir, and UL 6 is acceptable as sufficient evidence that the items conform to Underwriters Laboratories requirements. In lieu of such label or listing, submit a written certificate from any nationally recognized testing agency, adequately equipped and competent to perform such services, stating that the items have been tested and that the units conform to the specified requirements. Outline methods of testing used by the specified agencies.

b. Where materials or equipment are specified to be constructed or tested, or both, in accordance with the standards of the ASTM International (ASTM), the ASME International (ASME), or other standards, a manufacturer's certificate of compliance of each item is acceptable as proof of compliance.

c. Conformance to such agency requirements does not relieve the item from compliance with other requirements of these specifications.

d. Where products are specified to meet or exceed the specified energy efficiency requirement of FEMP-designated or ENERGY STAR covered product categories, equipment selected must have as a minimum the efficiency rating identified under "Energy-Efficient Products" at http://femp.energy.gov/procurement.

1.4.1 Prevention of Corrosion

Protect metallic materials against corrosion. Provide rust-inhibiting

treatment and standard finish for the equipment enclosures. Do not use aluminum in contact with earth, and where connected to dissimilar metal. Protect aluminum by approved fittings, barrier material, or treatment. Provide hot-dip galvanized ferrous parts such as anchors, bolts, braces, boxes, bodies, clamps, fittings, guards, nuts, pins, rods, shims, thimbles, washers, and miscellaneous parts not of corrosion-resistant steel or nonferrous materials in accordance with ASTM A123/A123M for exterior locations and cadmium-plated in conformance with ASTM B766 for interior locations.

1.4.2 Asbestos Prohibition

Do not use asbestos and asbestos-containing products.

1.4.3 Ozone Depleting Substances Technician Certification

All technicians working on equipment that contain ozone depleting refrigerants must be certified as a Section 608 Technician to meet requirements in 40 CFR 82, Subpart F. Provide copies of technician certifications to the Contracting Officer at least 14 calendar days prior to work on any equipment containing these refrigerants.

1.4.4 Detail Drawings

Submit detail drawings showing equipment layout, including assembly and installation details and electrical connection diagrams; ductwork layout showing the location of all supports and hangers, typical hanger details, gauge reinforcement, reinforcement spacing rigidity classification, and static pressure and seal classifications. Include any information required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated and functions properly as a unit on the drawings and show equipment relationship to other parts of the work, including clearances required for operation and maintenance. Submit drawings showing bolt-setting information, and foundation bolts prior to concrete foundation construction for all equipment indicated or required to have concrete foundations. Submit function designation of the equipment and any other requirements specified throughout this Section with the shop drawings.

1.4.5 Test Procedures

Conduct performance tests as required in Section 23 05 93 Testing, Adjusting and Balancing for HVAC and Section 23 09 00 Instrumentation and Control for HVAC.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect stored equipment at the jobsite from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Additionally, cap or plug all pipes until installed.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 STANDARD PRODUCTS

Provide components and equipment that are "standard products" of a

manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacturing of products that are of a similar material, design and workmanship. "Standard products" is defined as being in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years before bid opening, including applications of components and equipment under similar circumstances and of similar size, satisfactorily completed by a product that is sold on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures. Products having less than a 2-year field service record are acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation, for not less than 6000 hours exclusive of the manufacturer's factory tests, can be shown. Provide equipment items that are supported by a service organization. In product categories covered by ENERGY STAR or the Federal Energy Management Program, provide equipment that is listed on the ENERGY STAR Qualified Products List or that meets or exceeds the FEMP-designated Efficiency Requirements.

2.2 IDENTIFICATION PLATES

In addition to standard manufacturer's identification plates, provide engraved laminated phenolic identification plates for each piece of mechanical equipment. Identification plates are to designate the function of the equipment. Submit designation with the shop drawings. Provide identification plates that are layers, black-white-black, engraved to show white letters on black background. Letters must be upper case. Identification plates that are 1-1/2-inches high and smaller must be 1/16-inch thick, with engraved lettering 1/8-inch high; identification plates larger than 1-1/2-inches high must be 1/8-inch thick, with engraved lettering of suitable height. Identification plates 1-1/2-inches high and larger must have beveled edges. Install identification plates using a compatible adhesive.

2.3 INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Provide equipment and components that comply with the requirements of ASHRAE 62.1 unless more stringent requirements are specified herein.

2.4 DUCT SYSTEMS

2.4.1 Metal Ductwork

Provide metal ductwork construction, including all fittings and components, that complies with SMACNA 1966, as supplemented and modified by this specification. Provide hot-dip galvanized carbon steel ductwork sheet metal of lock-forming quality, with regular spangle-type zinc coating, conforming to ASTM A924/A924M and ASTM A653/A653M.

a. Provide radius type elbows with a centerline radius of 1.5 times the width or diameter of the duct where space permits. Otherwise, elbows having a minimum radius equal to the width or diameter of the duct or square elbows with factory fabricated turning vanes are allowed.

b. Provide sealants that conform to fire hazard classification specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS and are suitable for the range of air distribution and ambient temperatures to which it is exposed. Do not use pressure sensitive tape as a sealant. Provide duct sealant products that meet either emissions requirements of VOC content requirements of SCAQMD Rule 1168 (HVAC duct sealants are classified as "Other" within the SCAQMD Rule 1168 sealants table). Provide validation of indoor air quality for duct sealants.

c. Make spiral lock seam duct, and flat oval with duct sealant and lock with not less than 3 equally spaced drive screws or other approved methods indicated in SMACNA 1966. Apply the sealant to the exposed male part of the fitting collar so that the sealer is on the inside of the joint and fully protected by the metal of the duct fitting. Apply one brush coat of the sealant over the outside of the joint to at least 2 inch band width covering all screw heads and joint gap. Dents in the male portion of the slip fitting collar are not acceptable. Ductwork shall be sealed in accordance with SMACNA 1966, Class A, i.e., all transverse joints, longitudinal seams and duct wall penetrations shall be sealed. Ductwork shall be inspected by the COR after duct cleaning and prior to the application of thermal duct insulation.

2.4.2 Insulated Nonmetallic Flexible Duct Runouts

Use flexible duct runouts only where indicated, and is not to exceed 5 feet. Provide runouts that are preinsulated, factory fabricated, and that comply with NFPA 90A and UL 181. Provide either field or factory applied vapor barrier. Provide not less than 20 ounce glass fabric duct connectors coated on both sides with neoprene. Provide insulated material and vapor barrier that conform to the requirements of Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. Do not expose the insulation material surface to the air stream.

2.4.3 Duct Access Doors

Provide hinged access doors conforming to SMACNA 1966 in ductwork and plenums where indicated and other apparatus requiring service and inspection in the duct system. Provide doors that are a minimum 15 by 18 inches, unless otherwise shown. Where duct size does not accommodate this size door, make the doors as large as practicable. Equip doors 24 by 24 inches or larger with fasteners operable from inside and outside the duct. Use insulated type doors in insulated ducts.

2.4.4 Manual Balancing Dampers

Furnish manual balancing dampers with accessible operating mechanisms. Use chromium plated operators (with all exposed edges rounded) in finished portions of the building. Provide manual volume control dampers that are operated by locking-type quadrant operators. Install dampers that are 2 gauges heavier than the duct in which installed. Unless otherwise indicated, provide opposed blade type multileaf dampers with maximum blade width of 12 inches. Provide access doors or panels for all concealed damper operators and locking setscrews. Provide stand-off mounting brackets, bases, or adapters not less than the thickness of the insulation when the locking-type quadrant operators for dampers are installed on ducts to be thermally insulated, to provide clearance between the duct surface and the operator. Provide stand-off mounting items that are integral with the operator or standard accessory of the damper manufacturer.

2.4.5 Registers, and Grilles

Provide factory-fabricated units of aluminum that distribute the specified quantity of air evenly over space intended without causing noticeable drafts, air movement faster than 50 fpm in occupied zone, or dead spots

anywhere in the conditioned area. Certify performance according to ASHRAE 70. Provide sound rated and certified inlets and outlets according to ASHRAE 70.

Supply Register
a. Aluminum construction with integral opposed blade dampers.
b. End caps shall be staked, welded and mitered.
c. Standard heavy duty reinforced core utilizes an additional cross-bar support.
d. Core shall be removable and supplied with core spring clips as standard.
e. Core: 1/2" bar spacing, 1/4" bars, 15 degree fixed deflection.

Wall Return Grilles
a. Extruded aluminum, rigid heavy-gauge frame mechanically interlocked with reinforced mitered corners.
b. Concealed rear reinforcing mullions on maximum 16" centers produce a continuous louvered blade appearance.
c. Rigid streamlined shape solid blades.
d. Core: 1/2" bar spacing, 45 degree fixed deflection.

Floor Return Grilles
a. Extruded aluminum, heavy duty with removable core.
b. Core: 1/2" bar spacing, 1/4" bars, 0 degree fixed deflection.
c. Cores shell be removeable and reinforced with secondary support bars on maximum 8" centers.
Suitable for floor installations.

2.5 AIR SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT

2.5.1 Ceiling Exhaust Fans

Ceiling Exhaust Fans (EF1, EF2)
a. Provide quiet 4 Pole, adjustable capacity motor, suitable for continuous operation, permanently lubricated ceiling exhaust fans. Balanced polymeric dual inlet blower wheel secured in place using a hex nut. Fan housing 23 gauge galvanized steel. Duct coller 6" round, zinc plated metal collar adapter. Gasketed, spring loaded aluminum backdraft damper. Integral light: dimmable LED Lamp rated 8.5 Watts 800 Lumens 94 Lumens/Watt, 3000K. Must be acceptable for use over tub or shower when installed in a GFCI protected branch circuit. Must be ASHRAE 62.2 and Energy Star compliant. Must meet Made in America requirements of ARRA.

Ceiling Exhaust Fans (EF3)
a. Provide ventilator with low sound, high performance blower wheel, plug-in permanently lubricated motor, resilient antivibration mounts. Polymeric grill with snap-in light diffusing lens for 100W bulb. Compact 23 gage corrosion resistant steel housing finished with powder coat paint. Heater with 1300 watts, metal blower wheel, plug-in permanently lubricated motor that shall function independently of ventilator. Unit shall be U.L. listed. Must meet Made in America requirements of ARRA.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all

dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

a. Install materials and equipment in accordance with the requirements of the contract drawings and approved manufacturer's installation instructions. Accomplish installation by workers skilled in this type of work. Perform installation so that there is no degradation of the designed fire ratings of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors.

b. No installation is permitted to block or otherwise impede access to any existing machine or system. Install all hinged doors to swing open a minimum of 120 degrees. Provide an area in front of all access doors that clears a minimum of 3 feet. In front of all access doors to electrical circuits, clear the area the minimum distance to energized circuits as specified in OSHA Standards, part 1910.333 (Electrical-Safety Related work practices)and an additional 3 feet.

c. Except as otherwise indicated, install emergency switches and alarms in conspicuous locations. Mount all indicators, to include gauges, meters, and alarms in order to be easily visible by people in the area.

3.2.1 Flexible Duct

Install pre-insulated flexible duct in accordance with the latest printed instructions of the manufacturer to ensure a vapor tight joint. Provide hangers, when required to suspend the duct, of the type recommended by the duct manufacturer and set at the intervals recommended.

3.2.2 Metal Ductwork

Install according to SMACNA 1966 unless otherwise indicated. Install duct supports for sheet metal ductwork according to SMACNA 1966, unless otherwise specified. Do not use friction beam clamps indicated in SMACNA 1966. Anchor risers on high velocity ducts in the center of the vertical run to allow ends of riser to move due to thermal expansion. Erect supports on the risers that allow free vertical movement of the duct. Attach supports only to structural framing members.

3.2.3 Insulation

Provide thickness and application of insulation materials for ductwork, piping, and equipment according to Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

3.2.4 Duct Test Holes

Provide holes with closures or threaded holes with plugs in ducts and plenums as indicated or where necessary for the use of pitot tube in balancing the air system. Plug insulated duct at the duct surface, patched over with insulation and then marked to indicate location of test hole if needed for future use.

3.3 CUTTING AND PATCHING

Install work in such a manner and at such time that a minimum of cutting and patching of the building structure is required. Make holes in exposed locations, in or through existing floors, by drilling and smooth by

sanding. Use of a jackhammer is permitted only where specifically approved. Make holes through masonry walls to accommodate sleeves with an iron pipe masonry core saw.

3.4 CLEANING

Thoroughly clean surfaces of piping and equipment that have become covered with dirt, plaster, or other material during handling and construction before such surfaces are prepared for final finish painting or are enclosed within the building structure. Before final acceptance, clean mechanical equipment, including piping, ducting, and fixtures, and free from dirt, grease, and finger marks. Incorporate housekeeping for field construction work which leaves all furniture and equipment in the affected area free of construction generated dust and debris; and, all floor surfaces vacuum-swept clean.

3.5 IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Provide identification tags made of brass, engraved laminated plastic, or engraved anodized aluminum, indicating service and item number on all valves and dampers. Provide tags that are 1-3/8 inch minimum diameter with stamped or engraved markings. Make indentations black for reading clarity. Attach tags to valves with No. 12 AWG 0.0808-inch diameter corrosion-resistant steel wire, copper wire, chrome-plated beaded chain or plastic straps designed for that purpose.

3.6 DUCTWORK LEAK TEST

Perform ductwork leak test for the entire air distribution and exhaust system, including fans, coils, filters, etc. designated as static pressure Class 3 inch water gauge through Class 10 inch water gauge. Provide test procedure, apparatus, and report that conform to SMACNA 1972 CD. The maximum allowable leakage rate is 10 cfm. Complete ductwork leak test with satisfactory results prior to applying insulation to ductwork exterior or concealing ductwork.

3.7 DAMPER ACCEPTANCE TEST

Submit the proposed schedule, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of test. Operate all fire dampers and smoke dampers under normal operating conditions, prior to the occupancy of a building to determine that they function properly. Test each fire damper equipped with fusible link by having the fusible link cut in place. Test dynamic fire dampers with the air handling and distribution system running. Reset all fire dampers with the fusible links replaced after acceptance testing. To ensure optimum operation and performance, install the damper so it is square and free from racking.

3.8 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING

The requirements for testing, adjusting, and balancing are specified in Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING FOR HVAC. Begin testing, adjusting, and balancing only when the air supply and distribution, including controls, has been completed, with the exception of performance tests.

3.9 PERFORMANCE TESTS

Conduct performance tests as required in Section 23 05 93 Testing,

Adjusting and Balancing for HVAC.

3.10 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

Wipe equipment clean, with no traces of oil, dust, dirt, or paint spots. Provide temporary filters prior to startup of all fans that are operated during construction, and provide new filters after all construction dirt has been removed from the building, and the ducts, plenums, and other items specified have been vacuum cleaned. Perform and document that proper "Indoor Air Quality During Construction" procedures have been followed; provide documentation showing that after construction ends, and prior to occupancy, new filters were provided and installed. Maintain system in this clean condition until final acceptance. Properly lubricate bearings with oil or grease as recommended by the manufacturer. Tighten belts to proper tension. Adjust control valves and other miscellaneous equipment requiring adjustment to setting indicated or directed. Adjust fans to the speed indicated by the manufacturer to meet specified conditions. Maintain all equipment installed under the contract until close out documentation is received, the project is completed and the building has been documented as beneficially occupied.

3.11 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

3.11.1 Operation and Maintenance Manuals

Submit six manuals at least 2 weeks prior to field training. Submit data complying with the requirements specified in Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA. Submit Data Package 3 for the items/units listed under SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

3.11.2 Operation And Maintenance Training

Conduct a training course for the members of the operating staff as designated by the Contracting Officer. Make the training period consist of a total of 4 hours of normal working time and start it after all work specified herein is functionally completed and the Performance Tests have been approved. Conduct field instruction that covers all of the items contained in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations. Submit the proposed On-site Training schedule concurrently with the Operation and Maintenance Manuals and at least 14 days prior to conducting the training course.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 54 19

PROPANE GAS FIRED CONDENSING FURNACES
08/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

CSA GROUP (CSA)

CSA Directory	(updated continuously online) Product Index

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC IBC	(2018) International Building Code
ICC IMC	(2018) International Mechanical Code
ICC IPC	(2018) International Plumbing Code

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 54	(2021) National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 58	(2020; TIA 20-1; TIA 20-2; TIA 20-3) Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code
NFPA 90A	(2021) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
NFPA 90B	(2021) Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems
NFPA 211	(2019) Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Contractor Qualifications;

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Equipment Layouts;

SD-03 Product Data

Gas-Fired Condensing Furnaces;

Vent Connections;

Condenate Equipmnet;

Controls;

Air Filters;

Furnace Equipment Pad;

System Diagrams;

SD-04 Test Reports

Field Acceptance Test Plans and Test Reports;

Field Acceptance Testing;

Test Reports;

SD-05 Manufacturer's Instructions

Self-Contained Furnaces - Installation Instructions;

Vent Connections - Installation Instructions;

Controls - Installation Instructions;

Dampers - Installation Instructions;

Air Filters - Installation Instructions;

SD-06 Operation and Maintenance Data

Self-Contained Furnaces, Data Package 3;

Vent Connections, Data Package 3;

Controls, Data Package 3;

Dampers, Data Package 3;

SD-07 Closeout Submittals

Field Training;

Indoor Air Quality During Construction;

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

1.3.1 Installing Contractor Qualifications

Submit contractor qualifications demonstrating successful completion of similar services by the mechanical contractor on at least five projects of similar award amount and scope with equipment submittal.

1.3.2 Service Contractor Qualifications

The submitted equipment must be supported by manufacturer-approved service organizations. Provide service organization names and locations along with the Operation and Maintenance submittal. The service organizations must have factory certified technicians, spare parts inventory and all necessary test and diagnostic equipment for the installed system. The service organization must be able to render service to the equipment on both a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract as determined by the Contracting Officer.

Spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified, after approval of detail drawings and not later than 1 months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. The data must include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply, a recommended spare parts list for 12 months operation, and a list of the parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced after 1 and 3 years of service.

1.4 DELIVERY STORAGE AND HANDLING

Handle, store, and protect equipment and materials to prevent damage before and during installation in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and as approved by the Contracting Officer. Replace damaged or defective items.

1.5 ACCESSIBILITY

Install all work so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install concealed valves, expansion joints, controls, dampers, and equipment requiring access, in locations freely accessible through access doors. Access door must be adequately sized for removal and replacement. Installation must provide both manufacturer and code required clearances.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Provide warm air heating system, including equipment, equipment, materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, inspection, examination, and testing in accordance with the applicable requirements contained in ICC IBC, ICC IMC, ICC IPC, NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B, and NFPA 58 as modified and supplemented by this specification section and accompanying drawings.

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

42 USC 8259b requires the procurement of energy efficient products in product categories covered by the Energy Star program or the Federal Energy Management Program for designated products. A list of covered product categories is available from the Federal Energy Management Web site at: https://www.energy.gov/femp/search-energy-efficient-products. A list of qualified light commercial products is available at: http://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-light-commercial-hvac/result

Submit Material, Equipment, and Fixtures List of all supplied products within a covered product category, including manufacturer's catalog numbers, specification and drawing reference number, warranty information, fabrication site, and energy performance data. For product categories covered by the Energy Star program, submit documentation that the product is Energy Star-qualified. For product categories covered by the Federal Energy Management Program, submit documentation that the product meets or exceeds FEMP-designated efficiency requirements.

2.2 PROPANE GAS FIRED CONDENSING SELF-CONTAINED FURNACES (HP1-HP4)

2.2.1 General

Gas-burning equipment must include the gas burners, ignition equipment, gas-control valve, gas piping, gas-pressure regulating valve, when applicable, and accessories necessary for a fully automatic system that is listed in CSA Directory.

2.2.2 Casings

Casing shall be heavy gauge reinforced wrap-around steel.

2.2.3 Fans

Furnaces shall be provided with multi speed, direct drive ECM blower motor. Blower speed shall be adjustable for heating, cooling, and fan only modes of operation. Blower assembly shall be slide out style with full-length rails.

2.2.4 Primary and Secondary Heat Exchangers

Primary and secondary heat exchangers shall have stainless steel tubes.

2.2.5 Furnace Requirements

- Shall have front service access to burners, sensors, orifies, switches, and other component
- Shall be upflow style
- Shall allow for gas connection on either side of the cabinet
- Shall allow for condensate exit on either side of the cabinet
- Shall have integrated furnace control board with digital configuration, status, and fault codes
- Shall have alpha-numeric diagnostic codes
- Shall have adjustable blower of delay for heating and cooling
- Shall store last six fault codes (even after power loss)
- Shall have IFC wire harnesses that allow access door removal without disconnect
- Shall have two stage combination gas valve and regulator
- Shall have gasketed inner and outer door
- Shall have insulated blower compartment
- Shall have manual reset flame roll out switch - Shall have silicon nitride 120V hot surfuce igniter.
- Shall meet requirements for 1% or less air leakage

2.2.5.1 Warranty

Limited lifetime heat exchanger warranty. Ten (10) year warranty on all other functional parts.

2.3 FURNACE ACCESSORIES

2.3.1 Equipment Pad

Provide with plastic equipment pad of appropriate size for the furnace.

2.4 VENT CONNECTIONS

Combustion-air inlet and vent pipe must terminate ouside structure, through sidewall as indicated on contract drawings. Install combustion-air inlet and vent pipe per manufacturer's written instructions.

Vent Piping Materials

Vent piping shall be PVC Pressure Pipe, Schedule 40. Pipe, fittings, solvents, primers, and cements shall comply with the ASTM / ULC / UL Specifications as listed below:

(1) Pipe: D1785 / UL 1738.

(2) Fittings: D2466 or D2665.

(3) Solvents/Primers: F656.

(4) Cements: D2564.

2.5 CONDENSATE EQUIPMENT

2.5.1 Condensate Piping

Provide PVC condensate drain piping in accordance to ASTM D1785 and the manufacturers written instructions.

2.5.2 Condensate Neutralization Kit

Provide condensate neutralizer designed to neutralize acidic condensate produced by high-efficiency, gas-fired appliances. Shall be rated for 2.4 GPH of condensate. Shall have design that enables fast and easy maintenance during routine replacement of pH Power Pellets media.

2.5.3 Condensate Pump

Provide condensate pump with 1/50 horsepower, rated for 65 GPH or greater. Pump shall be capible of 15 foot of lift. Provide with motor cover and 1/2 gallon tank capacity.

2.6 CONTROLS

2.6.1 Thermostat

Provide wall mounted, touchscreen thermostat with automatic heat/cool changeover option. Thermostat shall be able to control a single stage heat pump with up to two stage auxiliary heat. Thermostat shall provide 7-day or 5/1/1 programmable schedules. Thermostat shall support remote outdoor temperature sensor. Remote outdoor temperature sensor shall be provided by the same manufacture as thermostat. Remote outdoor temperature sensor probe shall be mounted where it will not be exposed to direct light from lamps, sun, fireplaces or any temperature radiating equipment. Remote outdoor temperature sensor probe shall be installed in weather shade to protect from direct sunlight. Remote outdoor temperature sensor shall be connected with manufacturers' recommended wire. Mercury must not be allowed in switches and thermometers.

Thermostat shall have the following specifications:

Voltage Rating	- mV to 30 VAC Battery, 20 to 30 VAC Hardwire
Amperage Rating	- 1.5 to 2.5 A
Power Rating	- 30 to 75 W
Frequency Rating	- 50/60 Hz
Programmability	- 5-1-1, 7 day Program
Changeover	- Auto
Power Source	- Battery, Hardwired
Stages	- 2 Heat/2 Cool, 3 Heat/2 Cool Heat Pump
Switch Position	- HEAT-OFF-COOL-AUTO (System), AUTO-ON (Fan)
Display Type	- 12 sq-in Universal Touchscreen Blue
Differential Temperature	- 0.6 deg F Heating, 1.2 deg F Cooling
Temperature Settings	- 45 to 99 deg F
Temperature Rating	- 32 to 105 deg F Ambient
Humidity Rating	- 90% Non-Condensing
Accuracy	- +/-1 deg F
Mounting Type	- Horizontal
Terminal Designation	- RC,RH,C,W/E,W2,Y,Y2,O/B,G,L,6,+, S,-
Battery Type	- (3) Alkaline
Dimensions	- 4.6 in H x 5.9 in W x 1.2 in D

2.7 Air Filters

Provide one set of clean filers and one additional set of filters, upon completion of project. Provide MERV 8 rated air filters. Provide filters of manufactures recommended dimensions.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

The warm air heating system installation must be in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions and be in compliance with the requirements contained in ICC IBC, ICC IMC, ICC IPC, NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B,

and NFPA 54.

Combustion air supply and ventilation must be in accordance with NFPA 54. Systems and equipment include:

a. Gas-Fired Condensing Furnaces - Installation Instructions

b. Vent connections - Installation Instructions

c. Condensate - Installation Instructions

d. Controls - Installation Instructions

3.2.1 Furnaces

Foundations, settings, or suspensions for mounting equipment and accessories including supports, vibration isolators, stands, guides, anchors, clamps, and brackets must be provided. Foundations and suspension for equipment must conform to the recommendations of the manufacturer, unless otherwise indicated on drawings. Anchor bolts and sleeves must be set accurately using properly constructed templates. Electrical isolation must be provided between dissimilar metals for the purpose of minimizing galvanic corrosion. The interior of cabinets or casings must be cleaned before completion of installation. The furnace must be connected to the vent with the specified connectors, draft regulators, draft loads, and induced draft fans, as applicable, in accordance with NFPA 211.

3.2.2 Condensate Collection and Disposal

For high efficient, condensing type units provide condensate collection system consisting of p-traps, acid neutralizers, and corrosion resistant piping. Provide drains for heating unit and exhaust vents. All condensate must be captured and appropriately treated prior to entering sanitary system or discharging to outdoors. Install system in accordance manufacturer's installation instructions, ICC IMC and ICC IPC requirements. Provide combined collection system serving multiple heating units.

3.3 CLEANING

Ducts, plenums, and casings must be thoroughly cleaned of all debris and blown free of all small particles of rubbish and dust and then must be vacuum cleaned before installing outlet faces. Equipment must be wiped clean, with all traces of oil, dust, dirt, or paint spots removed. Temporary filters must be provided prior to startup of all fans that are operated during construction, and new filters must be installed after all construction dirt has been removed from the building, the ducts, plenums, casings, and other items specified have been vacuum cleaned, and after completion of all tests. System must be maintained in this clean condition until final acceptance. Bearings must be properly lubricated with oil or grease as recommended by the manufacturer. Belts must be tightened to proper tension. All equipment requiring adjustment must be adjusted to setting indicated or directed. Fans must be adjusted to the speed indicated by the manufacturer to meet specified conditions.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Inspect equipment when it is delivered to the job site. Upon completion

and prior to acceptance, perform tests and furnish all necessary equipment and materials required for the tests as specified herein to demonstrate that warm air heating system is in compliance with contract requirements. Make all tests under the direction of the Contracting Officer. Read all indicating instruments no less frequently than at half-hour intervals.

3.5 TESTS

Upon completion and prior to acceptance of the installation, furnish all equipment, instruments, materials, labor, and supervision required for the tests as specified. Submit proposed test procedures for ductwork leak and performance tests, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of related testing.

a. Defects disclosed by the tests must be rectified. Tests must be made under the direction and subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer. All indicating instruments must be read at 1/2-hour intervals unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer. Submit proposed System Diagrams, at least 2 weeks prior to start of related testing.

b. System diagrams that show the layout of equipment and ductwork, and typed condensed operation manuals explaining preventative maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal safe operation, and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system must be framed under glass or laminated plastic. After approval, these items must be posted where directed.

c. Submit test reports for the ductwork leak test and the performance tests in booklet form, upon completion of testing. Reports must document phases of tests performed including initial test summary, repairs/adjustments made, and final test results.

3.6 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING

Testing, adjusting, and balancing requirements are specified in Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING FOR HVAC. Testing, adjusting, and balancing must begin only when the air supply and distribution, including controls, has been completed, with the exception of performance tests.

3.6.1 Firing Tests

a. Test combustion controls and equipment with specified fuel at 100 percent rated load. Demonstrate satisfactory smoke-count numbers and combustion efficiency. Maintain firing for at least 4 hours. Operate the furnace for one hour at low fire and 3 hours at high fire. During tests, verify proper operation of controls. Adjust burners for maximum efficiency using Orsat or similar apparatus.

b. Record temperature rise across heat exchangers.

c. Minimum requirements for satisfactory combustion efficiency must be 8.5 percent carbon dioxide for gas burners. Minimum temperatures of flue gas at the stack must be 100 degrees F above the flue-gas dew points. The observed smoke at all firing rates during the prescribed tests must not exceed that indicated by a number 2 spot for the burners firing a distillate fuel or gas and a number 4 spot for burners firing a residual type fuel on the Shell-Bacharach scale.

3.6.2 Operating Test

Perform the following operating tests to demonstrate satisfactory furnace operation. Check burner safety controls by simulating flame failure in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Operate furnace for a period sufficient to make the following observations and record the following data but in no case less than one hour. These tests may be run concurrent with fire tests specified below to the extent practical. Demonstrate satisfactory operation of all heat-regulating controls and safety controls. Record temperature rise across the heat exchanger under all firing rates after equilibrium conditions have been reached at each firing rate. Record ammeter and voltmeter readings for the furnace motor and circulating blower motor.

3.6.3 Performance Tests

After testing, adjusting, and balancing has been completed as specified, each system must be tested as a whole to see all items perform as integral parts of the system and temperatures and conditions are evenly controlled throughout the building. Corrections and adjustments must be conducted by an experienced engineer. Tests must cover a period of not less than 2 days for each system and must demonstrate that the entire system is functioning according to the specifications. Coincidental chart recordings must be made at points indicated on the drawings for the duration of the time period and must record the temperature at space thermostats or space sensors, and the outdoor air temperature and humidity in an immediately adjacent shaded and weather protected outdoor area.

3.7 FIELD ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

3.7.1 Field Acceptance Test Plans and Test Reports

a. Manufacturer's Test Plans: Within 120 calendar days after contract award, submit the Field Acceptance Test Plan. Field acceptance test plans must be developed by the furnace manufacturer detailing recommended field test procedures for that particular type and size of equipment. Field acceptance test plans developed by the installing Contractor, or the equipment sales agency furnishing the equipment, will not be acceptable.

   The Contracting Officer will review and approve the field acceptance test plan for each of the furnaces prior to commencement of field testing of the furnaces. The approved field acceptance test plans must be the plan and procedures followed for the field acceptance tests of the furnaces and resultant test reporting.

b. Prerequisite testing: Equipment for which performance testing is dependent upon the completion of the work covered by Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING FOR HVAC must have that work completed as a prerequisite to testing work under this section. Indicate in each field acceptance test plan when such prerequisite work is required.

c. Test procedure: Indicate in each field acceptance test plan each equipment manufacturers published installation, start-up, and field acceptance test procedures. Include in each test plan a detailed step-by-step procedure for testing automatic controls provided by the manufacturer. Each test plan must include the required test reporting forms to be completed by the Contractor's testing representatives.

d. Performance variables: Each test plan must list performance variables that are required to be measured or tested as part of the field test.

Include in the listed variables performance requirements indicated on the equipment schedules on the design drawings. Manufacturer must furnish with each test procedure a description of acceptable results that have been verified.

e. Job specific: Each test plan must be job specific and must address the particular item of equipment and particular conditions which exist with this contract. Generic or general preprinted test procedures are not acceptable.

f. Specialized components: Each test plan must include procedures for field testing and field adjusting specialized components, such temperature control valves, or pressure control valves.

g. Field Acceptance Testing shall include a Functional Performance Test (FPT) that demonstrates, in the presence of the COR, that the Heat Pump/Propane Furnace/Air Handling Unit system can function to provide the Approved Sequence of Operations for heating and cooling.

3.7.2 Field Acceptance Testing

a. Equipment Requiring Test Reports: Each self-contained furnace must be field acceptance tested in compliance with its approved field acceptance test plan and the resulting field acceptance test report submitted for approval.

b. Manufacturer's recommended testing: Conduct the manufacturer's recommend field testing in compliance with the approved test plan. Furnish a factory trained field representative authorized by and to represent the equipment manufacturer throughout the complete execution of the field acceptance testing.

c. Operational test: Conduct a continuous 24 hour operational test for each item of equipment. Equipment shutdown before the test period is completed must result in the test period being started again and run for the required duration. For the duration of each test period, compile an operational log of each item of equipment. Log requires entries every two hours. Use the test report forms for logging the operational variables. Submit test logs for each test period.

d. Notice of tests: Conduct the manufacturer's recommended tests and the operational tests; record the required data using the approved reporting forms. Notify the Contracting Officer in writing at least 15 calendar days prior to the testing. Within 30 calendar days after acceptable completion of testing, submit each test report for review and approval.

e. Report forms: Type data entries and writing on the test report forms. Completed test report forms for each item of equipment must be reviewed, approved, and signed by the Contractor's test director and the QC manager. The manufacturer's field test representative must review, approve, and sign the report of the manufacturer's recommended test. Signatures must be accompanied by the person's name typed.

f. Deficiency resolution: The test requirements acceptably met; deficiencies identified during the tests must be corrected in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations and corrections retested in order to verify compliance.

3.8 FIELD TRAINING

Conduct a training course for the members of the operating staff as designated by the Contracting Officer. Make the training period consist of a minimum of 4 hours of normal working time and start it after all work specified herein is functionally completed and the Performance Tests have been approved. Conduct field instruction that covers all of the items contained in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals, manufacturer’s troubleshooting and repair manuals, as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations. Submit the proposed On-site Training schedule concurrently with the Operation and Maintenance Manuals, manufacturer's troubleshooting and repair manuals, and at least 14 days prior to conducting the training course.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 23 81 00

SINGLE STAGE HEAT PUMPS
05/24

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 23 03 00.00 20 BASIC MECHANICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS, applies to this section with the additions and modifications specified herein.

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 HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)

ASHRAE 15 & 34	(2013) ASHRAE Standard 34-2016 Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems/ASHRAE Standard 34-2016 Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants-ASHRAE Standard 34-2016
ASHRAE 52.2	(2017) Method of Testing General Ventilation Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size
ASHRAE 55	(2023) Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy
ASHRAE 62.1	(2022) Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS (ASME)

ASME BPVC SEC IX	(2017; Errata 2018) BPVC Section IX-Welding, Brazing and Fusing Qualifications
ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1	(2019) BPVC Section VIII-Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels Division 1

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Product Data

Spare Parts;

Posted Instructions;

System Performance Tests;

Training;

Environmental Data;

Supplied Products;

Manufacturer's Standard Catalog Data;

SD-02 Test Reports

Refrigerant Tests, Charging, and Start-Up;

System Performance Tests;

SD-03 Certificates

Service Organizations;

SD-04 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation and Maintenance Manuals;

SD-05 Closeout Submittals

Ozone Depleting Substances;

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Carefully investigate the plumbing, electrical, structural and finish conditions that would affect the work to be performed and arrange such work accordingly, furnishing required offsets, fittings, and accessories to meet such conditions. Submit drawings consisting of:

a. Equipment layouts which identify assembly and installation details.

b. Plans and elevations which identify clearances required for maintenance and operation.

c. Wiring diagrams which identify each component individually and interconnected or interlocked relationships between components.

d. Foundation drawings, bolt-setting information, and foundation bolts prior to concrete foundation construction for equipment indicated or required to have concrete foundations.

e. Details, if piping and equipment are to be supported other than as indicated, which include loadings and type of frames, brackets, stanchions, or other supports.

f. Automatic temperature control diagrams and control sequences.

g. Installation details which includes the amount of factory set superheat and corresponding refrigerant pressure/temperature.

h. Equipment schedules

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect stored items from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Properly protect and care for all material both before and during installation. Submit an inventory of all the stored items. Replace any materials found to be damaged, at no additional cost to the Government. During installation, cap piping and similar openings capped to keep out dirt and other foreign matter.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

For proper Indoor Environmental Quality, maintain pressure within the building as indicated. Ventilation must meet or exceed ASHRAE 62.1 and all published addenda. Meet or exceed filter media efficiency as tested in accordance with ASHRAE 52.2. Thermal comfort must meet or exceed ASHRAE 55.

1.7 WARRANTY

Provide equipment with the Manufacturer's Standard Warranty.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

42 USC 8259b requires the procurement of energy efficient products in product categories covered by the Energy Star program or the Federal Energy Management Program for designated products. A list of covered product categories is available from the Federal Energy Management Web site at: https://www.energy.gov/femp/search-energy-efficient-products. A list of qualified light commercial products is available at: http://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-light-commercial-hvac/result

Submit Material, Equipment, and Fixtures List of all supplied products within a covered product category, including manufacturer's catalog numbers, specification and drawing reference number, warranty information, fabrication site, and energy performance data. For product categories covered by the Energy Star program, submit documentation that the product is Energy Star-qualified. For product categories covered by the Federal Energy Management Program, submit documentation that the product meets or exceeds FEMP-designated efficiency requirements.

2.1.1 Air-Source Heat Pumps (HP1-HP4)

Selected air-source heat pumps are required to meet applicable performance requirements specified by Energy Star. Information on the requirements can be found for residential models (single-phase units of 65,000 BTU/h or less)at:https://www.energystar.gov/products/air_source_heat_pumps/partners. For light commercial models (three-phase units of less than 240,000 BTU/h) at: https://www.energystar.gov/products/light_comm_heating_cooling/partners.

2.2 HEAT PUMP CONDENSING UNITS (HP1, HP2, HP3, HP4)

2.2.1 Unit Cabinets

Unit cabinet, including louvered coil guard, will be constructed of heavy gauge, galvanized steel, and coated with a powder paint finish. Cabinet shall have been subjected to 1,000 hour salt spray test.

2.2.2 General

Unit consists of a hermetic compressor, an air-cooled coil, propeller-type condenser fan, and a control box. Unit will discharge supply air upward as shown on contract drawings. Unit will be used in a refrigeration circuit to match up to a natural gas fired furnace. Condensing unit shall be by same manufacturer as propane gas fired furnaces.

2.2.3 Fans

Condenser fan will be direct-drive propeller type, discharging air upward. Condenser fan motors will be totally enclosed, single phase type and permanently lubricated bearings. Shafts shall be corrosion resistant. Fan blades shall be statically and dynamically balanced.

2.2.4 Compressors

The compressor shall feature internal over temperature and pressure protection. The compressor shall feature centrifugal oil pump and low vibration and noise.

2.2.5 Condenser Coils

Condenser coil shall be air cooled, provide low airflow resistance and efficient heat transfer. The coil shall be protected on all four sides by louvered panels.

2.2.6 Refrigeration Components

Refrigeration circuit components will include low and high pressure switches, and a factory supplied, field installed liquid line drier. The Outdoor condensing unit shall be factory charged with R-454B refrigerant.

2.2.7 Refrigerant Piping

Provide refrigerant piping in accordance with Section 23 23 00 REFRIGERANT PIPING.

2.2.7.1 Condensate Drain Piping

Provide PVC condensate drain piping in accordance to ASTM D1785 and the manufacturers written instructions. Direct condensate drain off and away from the concrete equipment pad.

2.3 HEAT PUMP INDOOR UNITS (HP1, HP2, HP3, HP4)

Heat Pump Indoor Unit Requirments

a. Climatuff compressor
b. Single stage
c. Cabinet with service access and refigerant connections with full coil protection
d. Spine Fin coil
e. Factory supplied charge
f. corrosion resistant finish
g. High and low pressure switch
h. Internal high / low pressure and temperature protection

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

After becoming familiar with all details of the work, perform Verification of Dimensions in the field, and advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing any work.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Perform work in accordance with the manufacturer's published diagrams, recommendations, and equipment warranty requirements. Where equipment is specified to conform to the requirements of ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1and ASME BPVC SEC IX, the design, fabrication, and installation of the system must conform to ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 and ASME BPVC SEC IX.

3.2.1 Equipment

Provide refrigeration equipment conforming to ASHRAE 15 & 34. Provide necessary supports for all equipment, appurtenances, and pipe as required, including frames or supports for compressors, pumps, condensers, and similar items. Isolate compressors from the building structure. Refer to Section 23 54 19 PROPANE GAS FIRED CONDENSING FURNACES for coordination and additional requirments for LP gas fired furnaces. Submit Air Source Heat Pumps and LPG Furnaces together in one package

3.3 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

Equipment must be wiped clean, with all traces of oil, dust, dirt, or paint spots removed. Temporary filters must be provided for all fans that are operated during construction, and new filters must be installed after all construction dirt has been removed from the building. System must be maintained in this clean condition until final acceptance. Bearings must be properly lubricated with oil or grease as recommended by the manufacturer. Belts must be tightened to proper tension. Control valves and other miscellaneous equipment requiring adjustment must be adjusted to setting indicated or directed. Fans must be adjusted to the speed indicated by the manufacturer to meet specified conditions. Testing, adjusting, and balancing must be as specified in Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING OF HVAC SYSTEMS.

3.4 TRAINING

Conduct a training course for the operating staff as designated by the Contracting Officer. The training period must consist of a total 8 hours of normal working time and start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests.

a. Submit a schedule, at least 2 weeks prior to the date of the proposed training course, which identifies the date, time, and location for the training.

b. Submit the field posted instructions, at least 2 weeks prior to construction completion, including equipment layout, wiring and control diagrams, piping, valves and control sequences, and typed condensed operation instructions. The condensed operation instructions must include preventative maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal and safe operation, and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system. The posted instructions must be framed under glass or laminated plastic and be posted where indicated by the Contracting Officer.

c. The posted instructions must cover all of the items contained in the approved operation and maintenance manuals as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations. Submit 6 complete copies of an operation manual in bound 8-1/2 by 11 inch booklets listing step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, abnormal shutdown, emergency shutdown, and normal shutdown at least 4 weeks prior to the first training course. The booklets must include the manufacturer's name, model number, and parts list. The manuals must include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, and a brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features.

d. Submit 6 complete copies of maintenance manual in bound 8-1/2 by 11 inch booklets listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and a trouble shooting guide. The manuals must include piping and equipment layouts and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed.

3.5 REFRIGERANT TESTS, CHARGING, AND START-UP

Split-system refrigerant piping systems must be tested and charged as specified in Section 23 23 00 REFRIGERANT PIPING. Packaged refrigerant systems which are factory charged must be checked for refrigerant and oil capacity to verify proper refrigerant levels in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Following charging, packaged systems must be tested for leaks with a halide torch or an electronic leak detector. Submit 6 copies of each test containing the information described below in bound 8-1/2 by 11 inch booklets. Individual reports must be submitted for the refrigerant system tests.

a. The date the tests were performed.
b. A list of equipment used, with calibration certifications.
c. Initial test summaries.
d. Repairs/adjustments performed.
e. Final test results.

3.5.1 Refrigerant Leakage

If a refrigerant leak is discovered after the system has been charged, the leaking portion of the system must immediately be isolated from the remainder of the system and the refrigerant pumped into the system receiver or other suitable container. Under no circumstances must the refrigerant be discharged into the atmosphere.

3.5.2 Contractor's Responsibility

Take steps, at all times during the installation and testing of the refrigeration system, to prevent the release of refrigerants into the atmosphere. The steps must include, but not be limited to, procedures which will minimize the release of refrigerants to the atmosphere and the use of refrigerant recovery devices to remove refrigerant from the system and store the refrigerant for reuse or reclaim. At no time must more than 3 ounces of refrigerant be released to the atmosphere in any one occurrence. Any system leaks within the first year must be repaired in accordance with the requirements herein at no cost to the Government including material, labor, and refrigerant if the leak is the result of defective equipment, material, or installation.

3.6 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE TESTS

Before each refrigeration system is accepted, conduct tests to demonstrate the general operating characteristics of all equipment by a registered professional engineer or an approved manufacturer's start-up representative experienced in system start-up and testing, at such times as directed. Six copies of the report provided in bound 8-1/2 by 11 inch booklets. The report must document compliance with the specified performance criteria upon completion and testing of the system. The report must indicate the number of days covered by the tests and any conclusions as to the adequacy of the system.

For equipment providing heating and cooling the system performance tests must be performed during the heating and cooling seasons.

a. Submit a schedule, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of related testing, for the system performance tests. The schedules must identify the proposed date, time, and location for each test. Tests must cover a period of not less than 48 hours for each system and must demonstrate that the entire system is functioning in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

b. Make corrections and adjustments, as necessary, tests must be re-conducted to demonstrate that the entire system is functioning as specified. Prior to acceptance, install and tighten service valve seal caps and blanks over gauge points. Replace any refrigerant lost during the system startup.

c. If tests do not demonstrate satisfactory system performance, correct deficiencies and retest the system. Conduct tests in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Water and electricity required for the tests will be furnished by the Government. Provide all material, equipment, instruments, and personnel required for the test.

d. Coordinate field tests with Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING OF HVAC SYSTEMS. Submit 6 copies of the report provided in bound 8-1/2 by 11 inch booklets. The report must document compliance with the specified performance criteria upon completion and testing of the system. The report must indicate the number of days covered by the tests and any conclusions as to the adequacy of the system. Submit the report including the following information (where values are taken at least three different times at outside dry-bulb temperatures that are at least 5 degrees F apart):

(1) Date and outside weather conditions.

(2) The load on the system based on the following:

(a) The refrigerant used in the system.
(b) Condensing temperature and pressure.
(c) Suction temperature and pressure.
(d) Ambient, condensing and coolant temperatures.
(e) Running current, voltage and proper phase sequence for each phase of all motors.

(3) The actual on-site setting of operating and safety controls.

(4) Thermostatic expansion valve superheat - value as determined by field test.

(5) Subcooling.

(6) High and low refrigerant temperature switch set-points

(7) Low oil pressure switch set-point.

(8) Defrost system timer and thermostat set-points.

(9) Moisture content.

(10) Capacity control set-points.

(11) Field data and adjustments which affect unit performance and energy consumption.

(12) Field adjustments and settings which were not permanently marked as an integral part of a device.

3.7 MAINTENANCE

3.7.1 EXTRA MATERIALS

Submit spare parts data for each different item of equipment specified, after approval of detail drawings and not later than 1 month prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. Include in the data a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply, a recommended spare parts list for 1 year of operation, and a list of the parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced on a routine basis.

3.7.2 Maintenance Service

Submit a certified list of qualified permanent service organizations, which includes their addresses and qualifications, for support of the equipment. The service organizations must be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and be able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 20 00

INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
08/23

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 B1	(2013) Standard Specification for Hard-Drawn Copper Wire
ASTM B8	(2023) Standard Specification for Concentric-Lay-Stranded Copper Conductors, Hard, Medium-Hard, or Soft
ASTM D709	(2017) Standard Specification for Laminated Thermosetting Materials

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE Stds Dictionary	(2009) IEEE Standards Dictionary: Glossary of Terms & Definitions

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL TESTING ASSOCIATION (NETA)

NETA ATS	(2021) Standard for Acceptance Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NECA)

NECA NEIS 1	(2015) Standard for Good Workmanship in Electrical Construction

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

ANSI C12.7	(2022) Requirements for Watthour Meter Sockets
NEMA KS 1	(2013) Enclosed and Miscellaneous Distribution Equipment Switches (600 V Maximum)
NEMA TC 2	(2020) Standard for Electrical Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Conduit
NEMA TC 3	(2021) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Fittings for Use With Rigid PVC Conduit and Tubing
NEMA WD 1	(1999; R 2020) Standard for General Color Requirements for Wiring Devices

NEMA WD 6	(2021) Wiring Devices Dimensions Specifications

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code
NFPA 70E	(2024) Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

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

29 CFR 1910.303	Electrical, General

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 1	(2005; Reprint Jan 2022) UL Standard for Safety Flexible Metal Conduit
UL 20	(2018; Reprint May 2023) UL Standard for Safety General-Use Snap Switches
UL 50	(2024) UL Standard for Safety Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Non-Environmental Considerations
UL 67	(2018; Reprint Aug 2023) UL Standard for Safety Panelboards
UL 83	(2017; Reprint Mar 2020) UL Standard for Safety Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables
UL 360	(2013; Reprint Jan 2024) UL Standard for Safety Liquid-Tight Flexible Metal Conduit
UL 486A-486B	(2018; Reprint Jul 2023) UL Standard for Safety Wire Connectors
UL 486C	(2018; Reprint May 2021) UL Standard for Safety Splicing Wire Connectors
UL 489	(2016; Rev 2019) UL Standard for Safety Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures
UL 498	(2017; Reprint Jun 2024) UL Standard for Safety Attachment Plugs and Receptacles
UL 510	(2020; Dec 2022) UL Standard for Safety Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyethylene and Rubber Insulating Tape
UL 514A	(2013; Reprint Jun 2022) UL Standard for Safety Metallic Outlet Boxes

UL 514C	(2014; Reprint Apr 2024) UL Standard for Safety Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers
UL 651	(2011; Reprint May 2022) UL Standard for Safety Schedule 40, 80, Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and Fittings
UL 719	(2015; Reprint Nov 2023) UL Standard for Safety Nonmetallic-Sheathed Cables
UL 854	(2020; Reprint Jul 2024) Standard for Service-Entrance Cables
UL 869A	(2006; Reprint Jun 2020) Reference Standard for Service Equipment
UL 943	(2016; Reprint Sep 2023) UL Standard for Safety Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters
UL 1699	(2017; Reprint Feb 2022) UL Standard for Safety Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupters

1.2 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications, and on the drawings, are as defined in IEEE Stds Dictionary.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Receptacles;

Circuit Breakers;

Switches;

Enclosed Circuit Breakers;

Residential Load Centers;

Metering; G,

Secondary Bonding Busbar;

SD-06 Test Reports

600-volt Wiring Test;

Grounding System Test;

Ground-fault Receptacle Test;

Arc-fault Receptacle Test;

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Electrical Systems, Data Package 5;

Metering, Data Package 5;

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.4.1 Regulatory Requirements

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "must" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction," or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer. Provide equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship in accordance with NFPA 70 unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated. NECA NEIS 1 shall be considered the minimum standard for workmanship.

1.4.2 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design and workmanship and:

a. Have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening including applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size.

b. Have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the 2-year period.

c. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, provide products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.4.2.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a 2-year field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.4.2.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Products manufactured more than 3 years prior to date of delivery to site are not acceptable.

1.5 MAINTENANCE

1.5.1 Electrical Systems

Submit operation and maintenance data in accordance with Section 01 78 23,

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA and as specified herein. Submit operation and maintenance manuals for electrical systems that provide basic data relating to the design, operation, and maintenance of the electrical distribution system for the building. Include the following:

a. Single line diagram of the "as-built" building electrical system.

Manufacturers' operating and maintenance manuals on active electrical equipment.

1.6 WARRANTY

Provide equipment items supported by service organizations that are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

As a minimum, meet requirements of UL, where UL standards are established for those items, and requirements of NFPA 70 for all materials, equipment, and devices.

2.2 CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

Conform to the following:

2.2.1 Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit

PVC Type EPC-40, and EPC-80 in accordance with NEMA TC 2,UL 651.

2.2.2 Flexible Metal Conduit

UL 1, limited to 6 feet.

2.2.2.1 Liquid-Tight Flexible Metal Conduit, Steel

UL 360, limited to 6 feet.

2.2.3 Fittings for Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit

NEMA TC 3 for PVC and NEMA TC 14.

2.3 OUTLET BOXES AND COVERS

UL 514A, cadmium- or zinc-coated, if ferrous metal. UL 514C, if nonmetallic.

2.4 CABINETS, JUNCTION BOXES, AND PULL BOXES

UL 50; volume greater than 100 cubic inches, NEMA Type 1 enclosure; sheet steel, hot-dip, zinc-coated. Where exposed to wet, damp, or corrosive environments, NEMA Type 3Ras indicated.

2.5 WIRES AND CABLES

Provide wires and cables in accordance applicable requirements of NFPA 70 and UL for type of insulation, jacket, and conductor specified or indicated. Do not use wires and cables manufactured more than 24 months prior to date of delivery to site.

2.5.1 Conductors

Provide the following:

a. Conductor sizes and capacities shown are based on copper, unless indicated otherwise.

b. Conductors No. 8 AWG and larger diameter: stranded.

c. Conductors No. 10 AWG and smaller diameter: solid.

d. Conductors for remote control, alarm, and signal circuits, classes 1, 2, and 3: stranded unless specifically indicated otherwise.

e. All conductors: copper.Conductors indicated to be No. 6 AWG or smaller diameter: copper.

2.5.1.1 Equipment Manufacturer Requirements

When manufacturer's equipment requires copper conductors at the terminations or requires copper conductors to be provided between components of equipment, provide copper conductors or splices, splice boxes, and other work required to satisfy manufacturer's requirements.

2.5.1.2 Minimum Conductor Sizes

Provide minimum conductor size in accordance with the following:

a. Branch circuits: No. 12 AWG.

b. Class 1 remote-control and signal circuits: No. 14 AWG.

c. Class 2 low-energy, remote-control and signal circuits: No. 16 AWG.

d. Class 3 low-energy, remote-control, alarm and signal circuits: No. 22 AWG.

2.5.2 Color Coding

Provide color coding for service, feeder, branch, control, and signaling circuit conductors.

2.5.2.1 Ground and Neutral Conductors

Provide color coding of ground and neutral conductors as follows:

a. Grounding conductors: Green.

b. Neutral conductors: White.

c. Exception, where neutrals of more than one system are installed in

same raceway or box, other neutrals color coding: white with a different colored (not green) stripe for each.

2.5.2.2 Ungrounded Conductors

Provide color coding of ungrounded conductors in different voltage systems as follows:

a. 120/240 volt, single phase: Black and red

2.5.3 Insulation

Unless specified or indicated otherwise or required by NFPA 70, provide power and lighting wires rated for 600-volts, Type THWN/THHN conforming to UL 83 or Type XHHW, except that grounding wire may be type TW conforming to UL 83; remote-control and signal circuits: Type TW or TF, conforming to UL 83. Where equipment or devices require 90-degree Centigrade (C) conductors, provide only conductors with 90-degree C insulation or better.

2.5.4 Bonding Conductors

ASTM B1, solid bare copper wire for sizes No. 8 AWG and smaller diameter; ASTM B8, Class B, stranded bare copper wire for sizes No. 6 AWG and larger diameter.

2.5.5 Service Entrance Cables

Service Entrance (SE) and Underground Service Entrance (USE) Cables, UL 854.

2.5.6 Nonmetallic Sheathed Cable

UL 719, Type NM or NMC.

2.6 SPLICES AND TERMINATION COMPONENTS

UL 486A-486B for wire connectors and UL 510 for insulating tapes. Connectors for No. 10 AWG and smaller diameter wires: insulated, pressure-type in accordance with UL 486A-486B or UL 486C (twist-on splicing connector). Provide solderless terminal lugs on stranded conductors.

2.7 DEVICE PLATES

Provide the following:

a. UL listed, one-piece device plates for outlets to suit the devices installed.

b. For metal outlet boxes, plates on unfinished walls: zinc-coated sheet steel or cast metal having round or beveled edges.

c. For nonmetallic boxes and fittings, other suitable plates may be provided.

d. Plates on finished walls: nylon or lexan, minimum 0.03 inch wall thickness and same color as receptacle or toggle switch with which they are mounted.

e. Screws: machine-type with countersunk heads in color to match finish

of plate.

f. Sectional type device plates are not be permitted.

g. Plates installed in wet locations: gasketed and UL listed for "wet locations."

2.8 SWITCHES

2.8.1 Toggle Switches

NEMA WD 1, UL 20, single pole, , three-way, and four-way, totally enclosed with bodies of thermoplastic or thermoset plastic and mounting strap with grounding screw. Include the following:

a. Handles: white thermoplastic.

b. Wiring terminals: screw-type, side-wired.

c. Contacts: silver-cadmium and contact arm - one-piece copper alloy.

d. Switches: rated quiet-type ac only, 120/277 volts, with current rating and number of poles indicated.

2.8.2 Disconnect Switches

NEMA KS 1. Provide heavy duty-type switches where indicated, where switches are rated higher than 240 volts, and for double-throw switches. Utilize Class R fuseholders and fuses for fused switches, unless indicated otherwise. Provide horsepower rated for switches serving as the motor-disconnect means. Provide switches in NEMA 1, 3R, enclosure as indicated per NEMA ICS 6.

2.9 RECEPTACLES

Provide the following:

a. UL 498, general purpose specification grade,UL 498, grounding-type.

b. Ratings and configurations: as indicated.

c. Bodies: whiteas per NEMA WD 1.

d. Face and body: thermoplastic supported on a metal mounting strap.

e. Dimensional requirements: per NEMA WD 6.

f. Screw-type, side-wired wiring terminals or of the solderless pressure type having suitable conductor-release arrangement.

g. Grounding pole connected to mounting strap.

h. The receptacle: containing triple-wipe power contacts and double or triple-wipe ground contacts.

2.9.1 Weatherproof Receptacles

Provide receptacles, UL listed for use in "wet locations" with integral

GFCI protection. Include cast metal box with gasketed, hinged, lockable and weatherproof while-in-use, polycarbonate, UV resistant/stabilized extra-duty rated hood.

2.9.2 Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter Receptacles

UL 943, duplex type for mounting in standard outlet box. Provide device capable of detecting current leak when the current to ground is 6 milliamperes or higher, and tripping per requirements of UL 943 for Class A ground-fault circuit interrupter devices. Provide screw-type, side-wired wiring terminals or pre-wired (pigtail) leads.

2.9.3 Tamper-Resistant Receptacles

Provide duplex receptacle with mechanical sliding shutters that prevent the insertion of small objects into its contact slots.

2.10 RESIDENTIAL LOAD CENTERS

Provide residential load centers (RLCs) in accordance with the following:

a. UL 67 and UL 50.

b. RLCs for use as service disconnecting means: additionally conform to UL 869A.

c. Circuit breaker equipped.

d. Designed such that individual breakers can be removed without disturbing adjacent units or without loosening or removing supplemental insulation supplied as means of obtaining clearances as required by UL.

e. Where "space and bussing " is indicated, make provisions for future installation of breakers sized as indicated.

Provide printed directories.

2.10.1 RLC Buses

Support bus bars on bases independent of circuit breakers. Design main buses and back pans so that breakers may be changed without machining, drilling, or tapping. Provide isolated groundable neutral bus in each panel for connection of circuit neutral conductors. Provide separate ground bus identified as equipment grounding bus per UL 67 for connecting grounding conductors; bond to steel cabinet.

2.10.2 Circuit Breakers

UL 489, thermal magnetic-type with interrupting capacity of 10,000 minimum amperes rms symmetrical. Breaker terminals: UL listed as suitable for the type of conductor provided.

2.10.2.1 Multipole Breakers

Provide common trip-type with single operating handle. Provide a breaker design such that overload in one pole automatically causes all poles to open. Maintain phase sequence throughout each panel so that any two adjacent breaker poles are connected to alternate phases in sequence.

2.10.2.2 Circuit Breaker With Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter

UL 943 and NFPA 70. Provide with auto-monitoring (self-test) and lockout features, "push-to-test" button, visible indication of tripped condition, and ability to detect and trip when current imbalance is 6 milliamperes or higher per requirements of UL 943 for Class A ground-fault circuit interrupter devices.

2.10.2.3 Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupters

UL 489, UL 1699 and NFPA 70. Molded case circuit breakers: rated as indicated. Two pole arc-fault circuit-interrupters: rated 120/240 volts. The provision of (two) one pole circuit breakers for shared neutral circuits in lieu of (one) two pole circuit breaker is unacceptable. Provide with "push-to-test" button.

2.11 MANUAL MOTOR STARTERS (MOTOR RATED SWITCHES)

Single, Doublepole designed for flush, surface mounting with overload protection.

2.12 LOCKOUT REQUIREMENTS

Provide circuit breakers, disconnecting means, and other devices that are electrical energy-isolating capable of being locked out for machines and other equipment to prevent unexpected startup or release of stored energy in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.147, NFPA 70E and 29 CFR 1910.303. Comply with requirements of Division 23, "Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)" for mechanical isolation of machines and other equipment.

2.13 MANUFACTURER'S NAMEPLATE

Provide on each item of equipment a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.14 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES

Provide field fabricated nameplates in accordance with the following:

a. ASTM D709.

b. Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each equipment enclosure, relay, switch, and device; as specified or as indicated on the drawings.

c. Each nameplate inscription: identify the function and, when applicable, the position.

d. Nameplates: melamine plastic, 0.125 inch thick, white with black center core.

e. Surface: matte finish. Corners: square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the core.

f. Minimum size of nameplates: one by 2.5 inches.

g. Lettering size and style: a minimum of 0.25 inch high normal block style.

2.15 FIRESTOPPING MATERIALS

Provide firestopping around electrical penetrations in accordance with Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

2.16 METER BASE ONLY

ANSI C12.7. Provide NEMA Type 3R, box-mounted socket, ringless, having jaws compatible with requirements of a class: 200 and Form: 2S self contained watthour meter. Provide gray plastic closing cover and bypass links. Provide manufacturers standard enclosure color unless otherwise indicated.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Electrical installations, conform to requirements of NFPA 70 and to requirements specified herein.

3.1.1 Underground Service

Underground service conductors and associated conduit: continuous from service entrance equipment to outdoor power system connection.

3.1.2 Overhead Service

Overhead service conductors into buildings: terminate at service entrance fittings or weatherhead outside building.

3.1.3 Service Entrance Identification

Service entrance disconnect devices, switches, and enclosures: labeled and identified as such.

3.1.3.1 Labels

Wherever work results in service entrance disconnect devices in more than one enclosure, as permitted by NFPA 70, label each enclosure, new and existing, as one of several enclosures containing service entrance disconnect devices. Label, at minimum: indicate number of service disconnect devices housed by enclosure and indicate total number of enclosures that contain service disconnect devices. Provide laminated plastic labels conforming to paragraph FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATES. Use lettering of at least 0.25 inch in height, and engrave on black-on-white matte finish. Service entrance disconnect devices in more than one enclosure: provided only as permitted by NFPA 70.

3.1.4 Wiring Methods

Provide insulated conductors installed in non-metallic sheathed cable. For exterior underground circuits provide nonmetallic conduit, or except where specifically indicated or specified otherwise or required by NFPA 70 to be installed otherwise. Grounding conductor: separate from electrical system neutral conductor. Provide insulated green equipment grounding

conductor for circuit(s) installed in conduit and raceways. Shared neutral, or multi-wire branch circuits, are not permitted with arc-fault circuit interrupters. Minimum conduit size: 3/4 inch in diameter for low voltage lighting and power circuits.

3.1.5 Conduit Installation

3.1.5.1 Restrictions Applicable to Nonmetallic Conduit

a. PVC Schedule 40.

(1) Do not use where subject to physical damage, including but not limited to, mechanical equipment rooms, electrical equipment rooms, fire pump rooms, and where restrictions are applying to both PVC Schedule 40 and PVC Schedule 80.

(2) Do not use above grade, except where allowed in this section for rising through floor slab or indicated otherwise.

3.1.5.2 Underground Conduit

PVC, Type EPC-40.

3.1.6 Boxes, Outlets, and Supports

Provide boxes in wiring and raceway systems wherever required for pulling of wires, making connections, and mounting of devices or fixtures. Boxes for metallic raceways: cast-metal, hub-type when located in wet locations, when surface mounted on outside of exterior surfaces, when surface mounted on interior walls exposed up to 7 feet above floors and walkways, or when installed in hazardous areas and when specifically indicated. Boxes in other locations: sheet steel, except that aluminum boxes may be used with aluminum conduit, and nonmetallic boxes may be used with nonmetallic sheathed cable conduit system. Provide each box with volume required by NFPA 70 for number of conductors enclosed in box. Boxes for mounting lighting fixtures: minimum 4 inches square, or octagonal, except that smaller boxes may be installed as required by fixture configurations, as approved. Boxes for use in masonry-block or tile walls: square-cornered, tile-type, or standard boxes having square-cornered, tile-type covers. Provide gaskets for cast-metal boxes installed in wet locations and boxes installed flush with outside of exterior surfaces. Provide separate boxes for flush or recessed fixtures when required by fixture terminal operating temperature; provide readily removable fixtures for access to boxes unless ceiling access panels are provided. Support boxes and pendants for surface-mounted fixtures on suspended ceilings independently of ceiling supports. Fasten boxes and supports with wood screws on wood, with bolts and expansion shields on concrete or brick, with toggle bolts on hollow masonry units, and with machine screws or welded studs on steel. Threaded studs driven in by powder charge and provided with lock washers and nuts or nail-type nylon anchors may be used in lieu of wood screws, expansion shields, or machine screws. In open overhead spaces, cast boxes threaded to raceways need not be separately supported except where used for fixture support; support sheet metal boxes directly from building structure or by bar hangers. Where bar hangers are used, attach bar to raceways on opposite sides of box, and support raceway with approved-type fastener maximum 24 inches from box. When penetrating reinforced concrete members, avoid cutting reinforcing steel.

3.1.6.1 Boxes

Boxes for use with raceway systems: minimum 1 1/2 inches deep, except where shallower boxes required by structural conditions are approved. Boxes for other than lighting fixture outlets: minimum 4 inches square, except that 4 by 2 inch boxes may be used where only one raceway enters outlet.

3.1.6.2 Pull Boxes

Construct of at least minimum size required by NFPA 70 of code-gauge aluminum or galvanized sheet steel, and compatible with nonmetallic raceway systems, except where cast-metal boxes are required in locations specified herein. Provide boxes with screw-fastened covers. Where several feeders pass through common pull box, tag feeders to indicate clearly electrical characteristics, circuit number, and panel designation.

3.1.7 Mounting Heights

Mount panelboards,, motor controller and disconnecting switches so height of center of grip of the operating handle of the switch or circuit breaker at its highest position is maximum 79 inches above floor or working platform or as allowed in Section 404.8 per NFPA 70. Mount lighting switches 48 inches above finished floor. Mount receptacles18 inches above finished floor, unless otherwise indicated.Measure mounting heights of wiring devices and outletsto center of device or outlet.

3.1.8 Nonmetallic Sheathed Cable Installation

Where possible, install cables concealed behind ceiling or wall finish. Thread cables through holes bored on approximate centerline of wood members; notching of end surfaces is not permitted. Provide sleeves through concrete or masonry for threading cables. Install exposed cables parallel to or at right angles to walls or structural members. Protect exposed nonmetallic sheathed cables less than 4 feet above floors from mechanical injury by installation in conduit or tubing. When cable is used in metal stud construction, insert plastic stud grommets in studs at each point through which cable passes, prior to installation of cable.

3.1.9 Conductor Identification

Provide conductor identification within each enclosure where tap, splice, or termination is made. For conductors No. 6 AWG and smaller diameter, provide color coding by factory-applied, color-impregnated insulation. For conductors No. 4 AWG and larger diameter, provide color coding by plastic-coated, self-sticking markers; colored nylon cable ties and plates; or heat shrink-type sleeves. Identify control circuit terminations in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

3.1.10 Splices

Make splices in accessible locations. Make splices in conductors No. 10 AWG and smaller diameter with insulated, pressure-type connector. Make splices in conductors No. 8 AWG and larger diameter with solderless connector, and cover with insulation material equivalent to conductor insulation.

3.1.11 Covers and Device Plates

Install with edges in continuous contact with finished wall surfaces without use of mats or similar devices. Plaster fillings are not permitted. Install plates with alignment tolerance of 1/16 inch. Use of sectional-type device plates are not permitted. Provide gasket for plates installed in wet locations.

3.1.12 Electrical Penetrations

Seal openings around electrical penetrations through fire resistance-rated walls, partitions, floors, or ceilings in accordance with Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

3.1.13 Grounding and Bonding

Provide in accordance with NFPA 70. Ground exposed, non-current-carrying metallic parts of electrical equipment,metallic raceway systems, grounding conductor in metallic and nonmetallic raceways, , grounding conductor of nonmetallic sheathed cables, and neutral conductor of wiring systems. Make ground connection at main service equipment, and extend grounding conductor to point of entrance of metallic water service. Make connection to water pipe by suitable ground clamp or lug connection to plugged tee. If flanged pipes are encountered, make connection with lug bolted to street side of flanged connection. Supplement metallic water service grounding system with additional made electrode in compliance with NFPA 70.
Interconnect all grounding media in or on the structure to provide a common ground potential. This includes electrical service, as well as underground metallic piping systems. Make interconnection to the gas line on the customer's side of the meter. Where ground fault protection is employed, ensure that connection of ground and neutral does not interfere with correct operation of fault protection.

3.1.13.1 Grounding Connections

Make grounding connections which are buried or otherwise normally inaccessible, excepting specifically those connections for which access for periodic testing is required, by exothermic weld or high compression connector.

a. Make exothermic welds strictly in accordance with the weld manufacturer's written recommendations. Welds which are "puffed up" or which show convex surfaces indicating improper cleaning are not acceptable. Mechanical connectors are not required at exothermic welds.

b. Make high compression connections using a hydraulic or electric compression tool to provide the correct circumferential pressure. Provide tools and dies as recommended by the manufacturer. Use an embossing die code or other standard method to provide visible indication that a connector has been adequately compressed on the ground wire.

3.1.14 Equipment Connections

Provide power wiring for the connection of motors and control equipment under this section of the specification. Except as otherwise specifically noted or specified, automatic control wiring, control devices, and protective devices within the control circuitry are not included in this

section of the specifications and are provided under the section specifying the associated equipment.

3.1.15 Repair of Existing Work

Perform repair of existing work, demolition, and modification of existing electrical distribution systems as follows:

3.1.15.1 Workmanship

Lay out work in advance. Exercise care where cutting, channeling, chasing, or drilling of floors, walls, partitions, ceilings, or other surfaces is necessary for proper installation, support, or anchorage of conduit, raceways, or other electrical work. Repair damage to buildings, piping, and equipment using skilled craftsmen of trades involved.

3.1.15.2 Existing Concealed Wiring to be Removed

Disconnect existing concealed wiring to be removed from its source. Remove conductors; cut conduit flush with floor, underside of floor, and through walls; and seal openings.

3.1.15.3 Removal of Existing Electrical Distribution System

Removal of existing electrical distribution system equipment includes equipment's associated wiring, including conductors, cables, exposed conduit, surface metal raceways, boxes, and fittings, back to equipment's power source as indicated.

3.1.15.4 Continuation of Service

Maintain continuity of existing circuits of equipment to remain. Maintain existing circuits of equipment energized. Restore circuits wiring and power which are to remain but were disturbed during demolition back to original condition.

3.2 FIELD FABRICATED NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets. Provide nameplate on all equipment in access controlled spaces and areas.

3.3 WARNING SIGN MOUNTING

Provide the number of signs required to be readable from each accessible side. Space the signs in accordance with NFPA 70E.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Furnish test equipment and personnel and submit written copies of test results. Give Contracting Officer 5 working days notice prior to tests. Where applicable, test electrical equipment in accordance with NETA ATS.

3.4.1 Devices Subject to Manual Operation

Operate each device subject to manual operation at least five times, demonstrating satisfactory operation each time.

3.4.2 600-Volt Wiring Test

Test wiring rated 600 volt and less to verify that no short circuits or accidental grounds exist. Perform insulation resistance tests on wiring No. 6 AWG and larger diameter using instrument which applies voltage of 1,000 volts DC for 600 volt rated wiring and 500 volts DC for 300 volt rated wiring per NETA ATS to provide direct reading of resistance. All existing wiring to be reused must also be tested.

3.4.3 Ground-Fault Receptacle Test

Test ground-fault receptacles with a "load" (such as a plug in light) to verify that the "line" and "load" leads are not reversed. Press the TEST button and then the RESET button to verify by LED status that the device is a self-test model as specified in UL 943.

3.4.4 Arc-Fault Receptacle Test

Test arc-fault receptacles with a "load" (such as a plug in light) to verify that the "line" and "load" leads are not reversed. Press the TEST button and then the RESET button to verify by LED status that the device is a self-test model as specified in UL 1699.

3.4.5 Grounding System Test

Test grounding system to ensure continuity, and that resistance to ground is not excessive. Test each ground rod for resistance to ground before making connections to rod; tie grounding system together and test for resistance to ground. Make resistance measurements in dry weather, not earlier than 48 hours after rainfall. Submit written results of each test to Contracting Officer, and indicate location of rods as well as resistance and soil conditions at time measurements were made.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 26 51 00

INTERIOR LIGHTING
05/20, CHG 2: 11/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A580/A580M	(2023) Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Wire
ASTM A641/A641M	(2019) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire
ASTM A653/A653M	(2023) Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A1008/A1008M	(2024) Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable
ASTM B164	(2003; R 2014) Standard Specification for Nickel-Copper Alloy Rod, Bar, and Wire
ASTM B633	(2023) Standard Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Zinc on Iron and Steel

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY (IES)

ANSI/IES LM-79	(2019) Approved Method: Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Solid State Lighting Products
ANSI/IES LM-80	(2020) Approved Method: Measuring Luminous Flux and Color Maintenance of LED Packages, Arrays and Modules
ANSI/IES LS-1	(2020) Lighting Science: Nomenclature and Definitions for Illuminating Engineering
ANSI/IES TM-21	(2021) Technical Memorandum: Projecting Long-TermLuminous, Photon, and Radiant Flux Maintenance of LED Light Sources

ANSI/IES TM-30	(2020) Technical Memorandum: IES Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition
IES Lighting Library	IES Lighting Library

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE)

IEEE 100	(2000; Archived) The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms
IEEE C2	(2023) National Electrical Safety Code
IEEE C62.41	(1991; R 1995) Recommended Practice on Surge Voltages in Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA 77	(2017) Temporal Light Artifacts: Test Methods and Guidance for Acceptance Criteria
NEMA 250	(2020) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)
NEMA ANSLG C78.377	(2017) Electric Lamps– Specifications for the Chromaticity of Solid State Lighting Products
NEMA C82.77-10	(2020) Harmonic Emission Limits - Related Power Quality Requirements
NEMA SSL 1	(2016) Electronic Drivers for LED Devices, Arrays, or Systems
NEMA SSL 3	(2011) High-Power White LED Binning for General Illumination
NEMA SSL 7A	(2015) Phase-Cut Dimming for Solid State Lighting: Basic Compatibility

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70	(2023) National Electrical Code

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

Energy Star	(1992; R 2006) Energy Star Energy Efficiency Labeling System (FEMP)

UL SOLUTIONS (UL)

UL 20	(2018; Reprint May 2023) UL Standard for Safety General-Use Snap Switches
UL 1472	(2015) UL Standard for Safety Solid-State Dimming Controls

UL 8750	(2020; Reprint Aug 2024) UL Standard for Safety Light Emitting Diode (LED) Equipment for Use in Lighting Products

1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Materials not considered to be luminaires, luminaire accessories, or lighting equipment are specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

a. Unless otherwise specified or indicated, electrical and electronics terms used in these specifications and on the drawings, must be as defined in IEEE 100 and ANSI/IES LS-1.

b. For LED luminaire light sources, "Useful Life" is the operating hours before reaching 70 percent of the initial rated lumen output (L70) with no catastrophic failures under normal operating conditions. This is also known as 70 percent "Rated Lumen Maintenance Life" as defined in ANSI/IES LM-80.

c. For LED luminaires, "Luminaire Efficacy" (LE) is the appropriate measure of energy efficiency, measured in lumens/watt. This is gathered from LM-79 data for the luminaire, in which absolute photometry is used to measure the lumen output of the luminaire as one entity, not the source separately and then the source and housing together.

d. Total harmonic distortion (THD) is the root mean square (RMS) of all the harmonic components divided by the total fundamental current.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Luminaires;

Light Sources;

LED Drivers;

Luminaire Warranty;

Switches;

Wall Box Dimmers;

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Lighting System, Data Package 5;

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Data, drawings, and reports must employ the terminology, classifications and methods prescribed by the IES Lighting Library as applicable, for the lighting system specified.

1.5.1 Luminaire Design Data

a. Provide safety certification and file number for the luminaire family that must be listed, labeled, or identified in accordance with the NFPA 70. Applicable testing bodies are determined by the US Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA) as Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories (NRTL) and include: CSA (Canadian Standards Association), ETL (Edison Testing Laboratory), and UL (Underwriters Laboratories).

b. Provide long term lumen maintenance projections for each LED luminaire in accordance with ANSI/IES TM-21. Data used for projections must be obtained from testing in accordance with ANSI/IES LM-80.

1.5.2 LED Driver and Dimming Switch Compatibility Certificate

Submit certification from the luminaire, driver, or dimmer switch manufacturer that ensures compatibility and operability between devices without flickering and to specified dimming levels.

1.5.3 Regulatory Requirements

Equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship must be in accordance with the mandatory and advisory provisions of NFPA 70, unless more stringent requirements are specified or indicated. Provide luminaires and assembled components that are approved by and bear the label of UL for the applicable location and conditions unless otherwise specified.

1.5.4 Standard Products

Provide materials and equipment that are products of manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of such products which are of equal material, design, and workmanship. Products must have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for six months prior to bid opening. The six-month period must include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The product must have been on sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturers' catalogs, or brochures during the six-month period. Where two or more items of the same class of equipment are required, these items must be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the item need not be the products of the same manufacturer unless stated in this section.

1.5.4.1 Alternative Qualifications

Products having less than a six-month field service record will be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation for not less than 6000 hours, exclusive of the manufacturers' factory or laboratory tests, is furnished.

1.5.4.2 Material and Equipment Manufacturing Date

Do not use products manufactured more than six months prior to date of

delivery to site, unless specified otherwise.

1.6 WARRANTY

Support all equipment items by service organizations which are reasonably convenient to the equipment installation in order to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

1.6.1 Luminaire Warranty

Provide and transfer to the government the original LED luminaire manufacturers standard commercial warranty for each different luminaire manufacturer used in the project.

a. Provide a written five year minimum replacement warranty for material, luminaire finish, and workmanship. Provide written warranty document that contains all warranty processing information needed, including customer service point of contact, whether or not a return authorization number is required, return shipping information, and closest return location to the luminaire location.

   (1) Finish warranty must include failure and substantial deterioration such as blistering, cracking, peeling, chalking, or fading.

   (2) Material warranty must include:

      (a) All LED drivers and integral control equipment.

      (b) Replacement when more than 15 percent of LED sources in any lightbar or subassembly(s) are defective, non-starting, or operating below 70 percent of specified lumen output.

      (c) Replacement when more than 15 percent of LED sources in any lightbar or subassembly(s) show a color shift greater than 0.003 delta u'v' from the zero hour measurement stated in the ANSI/IES LM-79 Test Report.

b. Warranty period must begin in accordance with the manufacturer's standard warranty starting date.

c. Provide replacements that are promptly shipped, without charge, to the using Government facility point of contact and that are identical to or an improvement upon the original equipment. All replacements must include testing of new components and assembly.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

All equipment purchased by U.S. Government agencies must comply with the "Buy American Act" (BAA). In summary, this means that the equipment or systems installed must be made in the USA.

2.1 PRODUCT COORDINATION

2.2 LUMINAIRES

UL 1598, NEMA C82.77-10. Provide luminaires as indicated in the luminaire schedule and NL plates or details on project plans, complete with light source, wattage, and lumen output indicated. All luminaires of the same

type must be provided by the same manufacturer. Luminaires must be specifically designed for use with the driver and light source provided.

Provide luminaire with Energy Star Label For Residential Luminaires in accordance with Energy Star.

2.2.1 Luminaires

UL 8750, ANSI/IES LM-79, ANSI/IES LM-80. For all luminaires, provide:

a. Complete system with LED drivers and light sources.

b. Housings constructed of non-corrosive materials. All new aluminum housings must be anodized or powder-coated. All new steel housings must be treated to be corrosion resistant.

c. ANSI/IES TM-21, ANSI/IES LM-80. Minimum L70 lumen maintenance value of 50,000 hours unless otherwise indicated in the luminaire schedule. Luminaire drive current value must be identical to that provided by test data for luminaire in question.

d. UL listed for dry or damp location typical of interior installations. Any luminaire mounted on the exterior of the building must be UL listed for wet location typical of exterior installations.

e. LED driver and light source package, array, or module are accessible for service or replacement without removal or destruction of luminaire.

f. Lenses constructed of heat tempered borosilicate glass, UV-resistant acrylic, or silicone. Provide polycarbonate vandal-resistant lenses as indicated.

2.3 LIGHT SOURCES

NEMA ANSLG C78.377, NEMA SSL 3. Provide type, delivered lumen output, and wattage as indicated in the luminaire schedule on project plans.

2.3.1 LED Light Sources

CEC Title 20. Provide LED light sources that meet the following requirements:

a. NEMA ANSLG C78.377. Emit white light and have a nominal CCT of 3000 Kelvin.

b. Minimum Color Rendering Index (CRI) of 80 with an R9 value of 95. Fidelity index greater than or equal to 80, gamut index between 97 and 110, determined in accordance with ANSI/IES TM-30.

c. Light source color consistency by utilizing a binning tolerance within a 3-step McAdam ellipse.

d. Color maintenance value of no greater than 0.003 (delta u'v') at 6000 hours as listed in ANSI/IES LM-79 Test Report.

2.4 LED DRIVERS

NEMA SSL 1, UL 8750. Provide LED drivers that are electronic, UL Class 1

or Class 2, constant-current type and that comply with the following requirements:

a. The combined driver and LED light source system does not exceed the minimum luminaire efficacy values as listed in the luminaire schedule provided.

b. Operates at a voltage of 120 volts at 50/60 hertz, with input voltage fluctuations of plus/minus 10 percent.

c. Power Factor (PF) greater than or equal to 0.90 at full input power and across specified dimming range.

d. Maximum Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) less than 20 percent at full input power and across specified dimming range.

e. Operates for at least 50,000 hours at maximum case temperature and 90 percent non-condensing relative humidity.

f. Withstands Category A surges of 2 kV without impairment of performance. Provide surge protection that is integral to the driver.

g. Integral thermal protection that reduces the output power to protect the driver and light source from damage if the case temperature approaches or exceeds the driver's maximum operating temperature.

h. 47 CFR 15. Complies with the requirements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules and regulations, Non-Consumer (Class A) for EMI/RFI (conducted and radiated).

i. Class A sound rating.

j. Directive 2011/65/EU. Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) compliant.

k. Provide dimming capability as indicated in the luminaire schedule on project plans. Dimmable drivers must dim down to 10 percent. Dimmable drivers must be controlled by a Class 2 low voltage 0-10VDC controller LED drivers of the same family/series must track evenly across multiple luminaires at all light levels.

2.4.1 Remote LED Drivers

Provide remote LED Drivers that are UL listed for dry locations typical of interior installations. Provide LED driver in junction box or housing with mounting plate. Housing must allow for field connections to occur inside the housing or must contain mechanical connections.

2.5 LIGHTING CONTROLS

2.5.1 Devices

2.5.1.1 Switches

Provide line-voltage toggle switches as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. When used for non-digital loads, devices must be rated at 20 Amps inductive load, and be compatible with the lighting control systems.

2.5.1.2 Wall Box Dimmers

UL 1472, UL 20, IEEE C62.41, NEMA 77, NEMA SSL 7A. Dimmers must provide flicker-free, continuously variable light output throughout the dimming range of 10percent to 100 percent. Devices must be capable of operating at their full rated capacity regardless of being single or ganged-mounted, and be compatible with three-way and four-way switching scenarios.

Provide wall-box dimmers that meet the following requirements:

a. Device operates as an independent control device.

b. Device operates with the use of a vertical slider, paddle, rotary, button, or toggle with adjacent vertical slider.

c. Finish of device matches switches and outlets in the same area.

d. Back box in wall has sufficient depth to accommodate body of switch and wiring.

e. Dimmer is capable of controlling 0-10 volt LED drivers. Dimmers and the drivers they control must be provided from the same manufacturer or tested and certified as compatible for use together.

2.6 LUMINAIRE MOUNTING ACCESSORIES

2.6.1 Suspended Luminaires

a. Provide hangers capable of supporting twice the combined weight of luminaires supported by hangers.

b. Hangers must allow luminaires to swing within an angle of 45 degrees. Brace pendents 4 feet or longer to limit swinging. Provide with swivel hangers to ensure a plumb installation for rigid stem pendents. Provide cadmium-plated steel with a swivel-ball tapped for the conduit size indicated.

c. Single-unit suspended luminaires must have cable hangers. Multiple-unit or continuous row luminaires with a separate power supply cord must have a tubing or stem for wiring at one point and a tubing or rod suspension provided for each unit length of chassis, including one at each end.

d. Provide all linear pendent and surface mounted luminaires with two supports per four-foot section or three per eight-foot section unless otherwise recommended by manufacturer.

2.6.2 Recess and Surface Mounted Luminaires

Provide access to light source and LED driver from bottom of luminaire. Provide trim and lenses for the exposed surface of flush-mounted luminaires as indicated on project drawings and specifications. Luminaires recessed in ceilings which have a fire resistive rating of one hour or more must be enclosed in a box which has a fire resistive rating equal to that of the ceiling. For surface mounted luminaires with brackets, provide flanged metal stem attached to outlet box, with threaded end suitable for supporting the luminaire rigidly in design position. Flanged part of luminaire stud must be of broad base type, secured to

outlet box at not fewer than three points.

2.6.3 Luminaire Support Hardware

2.6.3.1 Wire

ASTM A641/A641M. Galvanized, soft tempered steel, minimum 0.11 inches in diameter, or galvanized, braided steel, minimum 0.08 inches in diameter.

2.6.3.2 Wire for Humid Spaces

ASTM A580/A580M. Composition 302 or 304, annealed stainless steel, minimum 0.11 inches in diameter.

ASTM B164. UNS NO4400, annealed nickel-copper alloy, minimum 0.11 inches in diameter.

2.6.3.3 Threaded Rods

Threaded steel rods, 3/16 inch diameter, zinc or cadmium coated.

2.6.3.4 Straps

Galvanized steel, one by 3/16 inch, conforming to ASTM A653/A653M, with a light commercial zinc coating or ASTM A1008/A1008M with an electrodeposited zinc coating conforming to ASTM B633, Type RS.

2.7 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

2.7.1 Manufacturer's Nameplate

Each item of equipment must have a nameplate bearing the manufacturer's name, address, model number, and serial number securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

2.8 FACTORY APPLIED FINISH

NEMA 250. Provide all luminaires and lighting equipment with factory-applied painting system that as a minimum, meets requirements of corrosion-resistance testing.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

IEEE C2, NFPA 70.

3.1.1 Light Sources

When light sources are not provided as an integral part of the luminaire, deliver light sources of the type, wattage, lumen output, color temperature (CCT), color rendering index (CRI), and voltage rating indicated to the project site and install just prior to project completion, if not already installed in the luminaires from the factory.

3.1.2 Luminaires

Set luminaires plumb, square, and level with ceiling and walls, in

alignment with adjacent luminaires and secure in accordance with manufacturers' directions and approved drawings. Provide accessories as required for ceiling construction type indicated on Finish Schedule. Luminaire catalog numbers do not necessarily denote specific mounting accessories for type of ceiling in which a luminaire may be installed. Provide wires, straps, or rods for luminaire support in this section. Install luminaires with vent holes free of air blocking obstacles.

3.1.2.1 Suspended Luminaires

Measure mounting heights from the bottom of the luminaire for ceiling-mounted luminaires and to center of luminaire for wall-mounted luminaires. Obtain architect approval of the exact mounting height on the job before commencing installation and, where applicable, after coordinating with the type, style, and pattern of the ceiling being installed. Support suspended luminaires from structural framework of ceiling or from inserts cast into slab.

a. Provide suspended luminaires with 45 degree swivel hangers so that they hang plumb and level.

b. Locate so that there are no obstructions within the 45 degree range in all directions.

c. The stem, canopy and luminaire must be capable of 45 degree swing.

d. Rigid pendent stem, aircraft cable, rods, or chains 4 feet or longer excluding luminaire must be braced to prevent swaying using three cables at 120 degree separation.

e. Suspended luminaires in continuous rows must have internal wireway systems for end to end wiring and must be properly aligned to provide a straight and continuous row without bends, gaps, light leaks or filler pieces.

f. Utilize aligning splines on extruded aluminum luminaires to assure minimal hairline joints.

g. Support steel luminaires to prevent "oil-canning" effects.

h. Match supporting pendents with supported luminaire. Aircraft cable must be stainless steel.

i. Match finish of canopies to match the ceiling, and provide low profile canopies unless otherwise shown.

j. Maximum distance between suspension points must be 10 feet or as recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is less.

3.1.3 LED Drivers

Provide LED drivers integral to luminaire as constructed by the manufacturer.

-- End of Section --

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. Pipes or other artificial obstructions, except those indicated, will not be encountered. 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. Ground water elevation at each property is as noted on the boring logs for informational purposes only, attached as Appendix A. The availability of the information contained in the reports is not intended to relieve Bidders of their obligations to make a thorough investigation of site conditions.

c. Material character is indicated by the boring logs.

d. Hard materials and rock will not be encountered.

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 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 C136/C136M	(2019) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM D698	(2012; E 2014; E 2015) Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/cu. ft. (600 kN-m/cu. m.))
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 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 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 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	(2014) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.3 DEFINITIONS

1.3.1 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, and SP. Satisfactory materials for grading comprise stones less than 8 inches, except for fill material for pavements and railroads which comprise stones less than 3 inches in any dimension.

1.3.2 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.

1.3.3 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 nonplastic. Perform testing, required for classifying materials, in accordance with ASTM D4318, ASTM C136/C136M and ASTM D1140.

1.3.4 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.

1.3.5 Topsoil

Material suitable for topsoils obtained from offsite areas and 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.

1.3.6 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 1/2 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.

1.3.7 Unstable Material

Unstable materials are too wet to properly support the utility pipe, conduit, or appurtenant structure.

1.3.8 Select Granular Material

1.3.8.1 General Requirements

Select granular material consist of materials classified as GW, GP, SW, or SP by ASTM D2487 where indicated. The liquid limit of such material must not exceed 35 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D4318. The plasticity index must not be greater than 12 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D4318, and not more than 35 percent by weight may be finer than No. 200 sieve when tested in accordance with ASTM D1140.

Provide a minimum coefficient of permeability of 0.002 feet per minute when tested in accordance with ASTM D2434.

1.3.9 Initial Backfill Material

Initial backfill consists of select granular material or satisfactory materials free from rocks 1 inch or larger in any dimension or free from rocks of such size as recommended by the pipe manufacturer, whichever is smaller.

1.3.10 Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are defined as soils that have a plasticity index equal to or greater than 15 when tested in accordance with ASTM D4318.

1.3.11 Nonfrost Susceptible (NFS) Material

Nonfrost susceptible material are a uniformly graded washed sand with a maximum particle size of 1/4 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 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Subsurface soil boring logs are included as Appendix A for informational purposes only. These data represent the best subsurface information available; however, variations may exist in the subsurface between boring locations.

1.4.1 Classification of Excavation

No consideration will be given to the nature of the materials, and all excavation will be designated as unclassified excavation.

1.4.1.1 Common Excavation

Include common excavation with the satisfactory removal and disposal of all materials not classified as rock excavation.

1.4.2 Dewatering Work Plan

Submit procedures for accomplishing dewatering work.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals.Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Shoring
Dewatering Work Plan

SD-03 Product Data

Utilization of Excavated Materials
Opening of any Excavation or Borrow Pit

SD-06 Test Reports

Testing
Borrow Site Testing

Within 24 hours of conclusion of physical tests, submit 1 copies of test results, including calibration curves and results of calibration tests.

SD-07 Certificates

Testing

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BEDDING, BACKFILL AND FILL MATERIAL (AASHTO #57)

ASTM D2487, classification GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, SM with a maximum ASTM D4318 liquid limit of 35, maximum ASTM D4318 plasticity index of 12 and a maximum of 15 percent by weight passing ASTM D1140, NO. 200 sieve. Backfill and fill material shall be free of rock or gravel larger than 1.5 inches in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation and other deleterious matter.

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
1.5 inch	100
1 inch	95-100
1/2 inch	25-60
No. 4	0-10
No. 8	0-5

2.2 NYSDOT SUBBASE COURSE TYPE 2

Stockpiled, crushed ledge rock or approved blast furnace slab, free of organic and other deleterious materials. The plasticity index of the material passing the No. 40 sieve shall not exceed 5.0. Comply with the gradation and material requirements specified below:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2 inch	100
1/4 inch	25-60
No. 40	5-40
No. 200	0-10

2.3 STRUCTURAL FILL

Compacted, well graded granular material composed of sand and gravel. Use of AASHTO #57 stone aggregate can be used alternatively.

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
3 inch	100
No. 200	0-10

2.4 BURIED WARNING AND IDENTIFICATION TAPE

Provide 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

2.4.1 Warning Tape for Metallic Piping (Water)

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.

2.4.2 Detectable Warning Tape for Non-Metallic Piping (Sewer)

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.

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. Stockpile in locations indicated 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 from other approved areas selected by the Contractor as specified.

3.2.1 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. Where pile foundations are to be used, stop the excavation of each pit at an elevation 1 foot above the base of the footing, as specified, before piles are driven. After the pile driving has been completed, remove loose and displaced material and complete excavation, leaving a smooth, solid, undisturbed surface to receive the concrete or masonry.

3.2.2 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. 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. Operate dewatering system continuously until construction work below existing water levels is complete. Submit performance records weekly.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.3.1 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.

3.2.3.2 Removal of Unyielding Material

Where unyielding material is encountered in the bottom of the trench, remove such material 4 inches below the required grade and replaced with suitable materials as provided in paragraph BACKFILLING AND COMPACTION.

3.2.3.3 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.

3.2.3.4 Excavation for Appurtenances

Provide excavation for manholes, catch-basins, inlets, or similar structures 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.

3.2.4 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. Report damage to utility lines or subsurface construction immediately to the Contracting Officer.

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 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 Contracting Officer's Respresentative. 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

Notify the Contracting Officer sufficiently in advance of the opening of any excavation 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. Ensure that excavation of any area, 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.

3.6 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 and unsatisfactory 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 provide the moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining the specified compaction with the equipment used.

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. Submit procedure and location for disposal of unused satisfactory material. 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 to at least 90 percent of laboratory maximum density for cohesive materials or 95 percent of laboratory maximum density for cohesionless materials, 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.

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 D698 maximum density. Provide plastic piping with bedding to spring line of pipe. Provide materials as follows:

3.11.1.3.1 Sand

Clean, coarse-grained sand classified as SW or SP by ASTM D2487 for bedding and backfill.

3.11.1.3.2 Gravel and Crushed Stone

Clean, coarsely graded natural gravel, crushed stone or a combination thereof identified as GW in accordance with ASTM D2487 for bedding and backfill.

3.11.1.4 Final Backfill

Fill the remainder of the trench, except for special materials for roadways, railroads and airfields, with satisfactory material. Place backfill material and compact as follows:

3.11.1.4.1 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, catchbasin, inlet, or similar structure has been constructed and the concrete has been allowed to cure for 3 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 Water Lines

Excavate trenches to a depth that provides a minimum cover of 4.5 feet from the existing ground surface, or from the indicated finished grade, whichever is lower, to the top of the pipe.

3.12.2 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.

3.12.3 Sewage Absorption Trenches or Pits

3.12.3.1 Porous Fill

Provide backfill material consisting of clean crushed rock or gravel having a gradation such that 100 percent passes the 2 inch sieve and zero percent passes the 1/2 inch sieve.

3.12.3.2 Cover

Filter fabric as indicated.

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 90 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.

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 of the pavement with six passes of a 15 ton, pneumatic-tired roller. Operate the 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. Undercut rutting or pumping of material as directed 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 6 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, the surface of the subgrade for roadways shall not show deviations 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 and railroads, compact each layer of the embankment to at least 90 percent of laboratory maximum density.

3.14.3.1 Subgrade for Pavements

Compact subgrade for pavements to at least 95 percentage laboratory maximum density for the depth below the surface of the pavement shown. When more than one soil classification is present in the subgrade, thoroughly blend, reshape, and compact the top 6 inch of subgrade.

3.15 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 from settlement or washing 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.

3.15.1 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.

3.15.2 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.

3.16 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 thickness of 4 inch 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.

3.17 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. When ASTM D6938 is used, check the calibration curves and adjust using only the sand cone method as described in ASTM D1556/D1556M.

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. 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. These certifications shall 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 operation.

3.17.1 Fill and Backfill Material Gradation

One test per 150 feet of trench length but no fewer than 2 tests. Determine gradation of fill and backfill material in accordance with ASTM C136/C136M.

3.17.2 In-Place Densities

a. One test per 150 linear feet, or fraction thereof, of each lift of embankment or backfill for roads/sidewalks.

3.17.3 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 150 linear feet, or fraction thereof, of embankment or backfill for roads/sidewalks.

3.17.4 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.

3.17.5 Tolerance Tests for Subgrades

Perform continuous checks on the degree of finish specified in paragraph SUBGRADE PREPARATION during construction of the subgrades.

3.17.6 Displacement of Sewers

After other required tests have been performed and the trench backfill compacted to the finished grade surface, 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.

3.18 DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL

Surplus material and excavated unsatisfactory material not required or suitable for filling or backfilling, and brush, refuse, stumps, roots, and timber shall be removed from Government property and properly disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 31 05 19.13

GEOTEXTILES FOR EARTHWORK
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 within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D123	(2015b; R 2017) Standard Terminology Relating to Textiles
ASTM D4354	(2012; R 2020) Sampling of Geosynthetics for Testing
ASTM D4355/D4355M	(2014) Deterioration of Geotextiles from Exposure to Light, Moisture and Heat in a Xenon-Arc Type Apparatus
ASTM D4491/D4491M	(2017) Standard Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity
ASTM D4533/D4533M	(2015) Standard Test Method for Trapezoid Tearing Strength of Geotextiles
ASTM D4632/D4632M	(2015a) Grab Breaking Load and Elongation of Geotextiles
ASTM D4751	(2020) Standard Test Method for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile
ASTM D4873/D4873M	(2017) Standard Guide for Identification, Storage, and Handling of Geosynthetic Rolls and Samples
ASTM D4884/D4884M	(2014a) Strength of Sewn or Thermally Bonded Seams of Geotextiles
ASTM D6241	(2014) Standard Test Method for the Static Puncture Strength of Geotextiles and Geotextile-Related Products Using a 50-mm Probe

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 1110-2-1601	(1991; 1994 Change 1) Engineering and Design -- Hydraulic Design of Flood Control Channels

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-04 Samples

Geotextiles

Minimum of 60 days prior to the beginning of installation of the same textile

SD-06 Test Reports

Geotextiles

SD-07 Certificates

Geotextiles

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver only approved geotextile rolls to the project site. All geotextile shall be labeled, shipped, stored, and handled in accordance with ASTM D4873/D4873M. No hooks, tongs, or other sharp instruments shall be used for handling geotextile.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 General

Provide geotextile that is a non-woven pervious sheet of plastic yarn for silt fence as defined by ASTM D123 matching or exceeding the minimum average roll values listed in TABLE 1. Strength values indicated in the table are for the weaker principal direction.

TABLE 1
MINIMUM PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAINAGE GEOTEXTILE

PROPERTY	UNITS	ACCEPTABLE VALUES	TEST METHOD
GRAB STRENGTH	lb	120	ASTM D4632/D4632M
GRAB ELONGATION	%	50	ASTM D4632
PUNCTURE	lb	310	ASTM D6241
TRAPEZOID TEAR	lb	50	ASTM D4533/D4533M
APPARENT OPENING SIZE	U.S. SIEVE	70	ASTM D4751
PERMITTIVITY	sec -1	1.7	ASTM D4491/D4491M
FLOW RATE	gal/min/ft^2	135	ASTM D4491
ULTRAVIOLET DEGRADATION	Percent	70 at 500 Hrs	ASTM D4355/D4355M

2.1.2 Geotextile Fiber

Fibers used in the manufacturing of the geotextile shall consist of a long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 percent by weight of

polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides. Add stabilizers and/or inhibitors to the base polymer, if necessary to make the filaments resistant to deterioration caused by ultraviolet light and heat exposure. Reclaimed or recycled fibers or polymer shall not be added to the formulation. Geotextile shall be formed into a network such that the filaments or yarns retain dimensional stability relative to each other, including the edges. Finish the edges of the geotextile to prevent the outer fiber from pulling away from the geotextile.

2.1.3 Seams

Sew the seams of the geotextile with thread of a material meeting the chemical requirements given above for geotextile yarn or bond the seams by cementing or by heat. Attach the sheets of geotextile at the factory or another approved location, if necessary, to form sections not less than 3 feet wide. Test seams in accordance with method ASTM D4884/D4884M. The strength of the seam shall be not less than 90 percent of the required grab tensile strength of the unaged geotextile in any principal direction.

2.1.4 Securing Pins

Secure the geotextile to the embankment or foundation soil by pins to prevent movement prior to placement of revetment materials. Other appropriate means to prevent movement such as staples, sand bags, and stone could also be used. Insert securing pins through both strips of overlapped geotextile along the line passing through midpoints of the overlap. Remove securing pins as placement of revetment materials are placed to prevent tearing of geotextile or enlarging holes. Maximum spacing between securing pins depends on the steepness of the embankment slope. The maximum pins spacing shall be equal to or less than the values listed in TABLE 2. When windy conditions prevail at the construction site, increase the number of pins upon the demand of the Contracting Officer. Anchor terminal ends of the geotextile with key trench or apron at crest, toe of the slope and upstream and downstream limits of installation.

TABLE 2
MAXIMUM SPACING FOR SECURING PINS

EMBANKMENT	SPACING, feet
STEEPER THAN 1V ON 3H	2
1V ON 3H TO 1V ON 4H	3
FLATTER THAN 1V ON 4H	5

2.2 INSPECTIONS, VERIFICATIONS, AND TESTING

2.2.1 Manufacturing and Sampling

Geotextiles and factory seams shall meet the requirements specified in TABLE 1.

2.2.1.1 Conformance Testing

Perform conformance testing in accordance with the manufacturers approved quality control manual. Submit manufacturer's quality control conformance

test results.

2.2.1.2 Factory Sampling

Randomly sample geotextiles in accordance with ASTM D4354 (Procedure Method A). Sample factory seams at the frequency specified in ASTM D4884/D4884M. Provide all samples from the same production lot as will be supplied for the contract, of the full manufactured width of the geotextile by at least 10 feet long, except that samples for seam strength may be a full width sample folded over and the edges stitched for a length of at least 5 feet. Samples submitted for testing shall be identified by manufacturers lot designation.

2.2.1.3 Manufacturer Certification

Upon delivery of the geotextile, submit duplicate copies of the written certificate of compliance signed by a legally authorized official of the manufacturer. The certificate shall state that the geotextile shipped to the site meets the chemical requirements and exceeds the minimum average roll value listed in TABLE 1.

2.2.2 Site Verification and Testing

Collect samples at approved locations upon delivery to the site in accordance with ASTM D4354 (Procedure Method B). Test samples to verify that the geotextile meets the requirements specified in TABLE 1. Identify samples by manufacturers name, type of geotextile, lot number, roll number, and machine direction. Perform testing at an approved laboratory. Submit test results from the lot under review for approval prior to deployment of that lot of geotextile. Rolls which are sampled shall be immediately rewrapped in their protective covering.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION

Prepare surface, on which the geotextile will be placed, to a relatively smooth surface condition in accordance with the applicable portion of this specification and shall be free from obstruction, debris, depressions, erosion feature, or vegetation. Remove any irregularities so as to ensure continuous, intimate contact of the geotextile with all the surface. Any loose material, soft or low density pockets of material, shall be removed; erosion features such as rills, gullies etc. shall be graded out of the surface before geotextile placement.

3.2 INSTALLATION OF THE GEOTEXTILE

3.2.1 General

Place the geotextile in the manner and at the locations shown. At the time of installation, reject the geotextile if it has defects, rips, holes, flaws, deterioration or damage incurred during manufacture, transportation or storage.

3.2.2 Placement

Place the strips to provide a minimum width of 3 inches of overlap for each joint. Adjust the actual length of the geotextile used based on initial installation experience. Temporary pinning of the geotextile to

help hold it in place until the bedding layer is placed will be allowed. Remove the temporary pins as the bedding is placed to relieve high tensile stress which may occur during placement of material on the geotextile. Design protection of riprap in compliance with EM 1110-2-1601. Perform trimming in such a manner that the geotextile is not damaged in any way.

3.3 PROTECTION

Protect the geotextile at all times during construction from contamination by surface runoff; remove any geotextile so contaminated and replaced with uncontaminated geotextile. Replace any geotextile damaged during its installation or during placement of bedding materials at no cost to the Government. Schedule the work so that the covering of the geotextile with a layer of the specified material is accomplished within 7 calendar days after placement of the geotextile. Failure to comply shall require replacement of geotextile. Protect the geotextile from damage prior to and during the placement of riprap or other materials. This may be accomplished by limiting the height of drop to less than 1 foot, by placing a cushioning layer of sand or gravel on top of the geotextile before placing the material, or other methods deemed necessary. Care should be taken to ensure that the utilized cushioning materials will not impede the flow of water. Before placement of riprap or other materials, demonstrate that the placement technique will not cause damage to the geotextile. In no case shall any type of equipment be allowed on the unprotected geotextile.

3.4 PLACEMENT OF CUSHIONING MATERIAL

Perform placing of cushioning material in a manner to ensure intimate contact of the geotextile with the prepared surface and with the cushioning material. The placement shall also be performed in a manner that will not damage the geotextile including tear, puncture, or abrasion. On sloping surfaces place the cushioning material from the bottom of the slopes upward. During placement, the height of the drop of riprap material shall not be greater than 12 inches. Uncover any geotextile damaged beneath the cushioning material, as necessary, and replaced at no cost to the Government.

3.5 OVERLAPPING AND SEAMING

3.5.1 Overlapping

The overlap of geotextile rolls shall be 12 inches. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure required overlap exists after cushion placement.

3.5.2 Sewn Seams

High strength thread should be used so that seam test conforms to ASTM D4884/D4884M. The thread shall meet the chemical, ultraviolet, and physical requirements of the geotextile, and the color shall be different from that of the geotextile. The seam strength shall be equal to the strength required for the geotextile in the direction across the seam. Overlapping J-type seams are preferable over prayer-type seams as the overlapping geotextile reduces the chance of openings to occur at the seam. Use double sewing, specially for field seams, to provide a safety factor against undetected missed stitches.

3.6 FIELD TESTING

Field test geotextile in tension.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 31 11 00

CLEARING AND GRUBBING
11/18

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Existing Conditions: Documentation of existing trees and plantings, adjoining construction, and site improvements that establishes preconstruction conditions that might be misconstrued as damage caused by site clearing.
Use sufficiently detailed photographs or videotape.
Include plans and notations to indicate specific wounds and damage conditions of each tree or other plants designated to remain.

1.2 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to the site, and handle in a manner which will maintain the materials in their original manufactured or fabricated condition until ready for use.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Satisfactory Soil Material: Requirements for satisfactory soil material are specified in Section 310000 Earthwork. Obtain approved borrow soil material off-site when satisfactory soil material is not available on-site.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Protection

3.1.1.1 Roads and Walks

Keep roads and walks free of dirt and debris at all times.

3.1.1.2 Trees, Shrubs, and Existing Facilities

Protect trees and vegetation to be left standing from damage incident to clearing, grubbing, and construction operations by the erection of barriers or by such other means as the circumstances require.

3.1.1.3 Utility Lines

Protect existing utility lines that are indicated to remain from damage. Notify the Contracting Officer immediately of damage to or an encounter with an unknown existing utility line. The Contractor is responsible for the repair of damage to existing utility lines that are indicated or made

known to the Contractor prior to start of clearing and grubbing operations. When utility lines which are to be removed are encountered within the area of operations, notify the Contracting Officer in ample time to minimize interruption of the service. Refer to Section 01 30 00 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS and Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS for additional utility protection.

3.2 CLEARING

Clearing consists of the felling, trimming, and cutting of trees into sections and the satisfactory disposal of the trees and other vegetation designated for removal, including downed timber, snags, brush, and rubbish occurring within the areas to be cleared. Cut off flush with or below the original ground surface trees, stumps, roots, brush, and other vegetation in areas to be cleared, except such trees and vegetation as may be indicated or directed to be left standing. Trim dead branches 1-1/2 inches or more in diameter on trees designated to be left standing within the cleared areas and trim all branches to the heights indicated or directed. Neatly cut close to the bole of the tree or main branches, limbs and branches to be trimmed.

3.2.1 Tree Removal

Where indicated or directed, remove trees and stumps that are designated as trees from areas outside those areas designated for clearing and grubbing. This work includes the felling of such trees and the removal of their stumps and roots as specified in paragraph GRUBBING. Dispose of trees as specified in paragraph DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS.

3.2.2 Grubbing

Grubbing consists of the removal and disposal of stumps, roots larger than 3 inches in diameter, and matted roots from the designated grubbing areas. Remove material to be grubbed, together with logs and other organic or metallic debris not suitable for foundation purposes, to a depth of not less than 18 inches below the original surface level of the ground in areas indicated to be grubbed and in areas indicated as construction areas under this contract, such as areas for buildings, and areas to be paved. Fill depressions made by grubbing with suitable material and compact to make the surface conform with the original adjacent surface of the ground.

3.3 DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS

Dispose of excess materials in accordance with the approved solid waste management permit and include those materials in the solid waste management report.

All wood or wood like materials, except for salable timber, remaining from clearing, prunning or grubbing such as limbs, tree tops, roots, stumps, logs, rotten wood, and other similiar materials is the property of the Contractor and dispose of as specified. All non-saleable timber and wood or wood like materials remaining from timber harvesting such as limbs, tree tops, roots, stumps, logs, rotten wood, and other similiar materials is the property of the Contractor and dispose of as specified.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 01 19.61

SEALING OF JOINTS IN RIGID PAVEMENT
11/19CHG 1: 11/24

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Sealants

Submit catalog cuts, specifications, Safety Data Sheets and other information documenting conformance to Contract requirements.

Manufacturer's Recommendations

SD-04 Samples

Sealants

Provide for testing a 5-gal sample of each sealant with associated primer to the Contracting Officer a minimum of 60 days prior to its use on the job. Provide factory-sealed containers with a factory applied label showing the following information:

Name of sealant

Identification of component, or primer

Specification number and type

Manufacturer's name

Manufacturer's lot and batch number

Date of Manufacture (month and year)

Shelf life retest date (month and year)

List of hazardous components

Quantity of material in container (volume)

Storage instructions

Instructions for use

SD-06 Test Reports

Sealants

SD-07 Certificates

Equipment List

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Sealants

Provide instructions that include, but not limited to: storage requirements, ambient temperature and humidity ranges, and moisture condition of joints for successful installation; requirements for preparation of joints; safe heating temperature; mixing instructions; installation equipment and procedures; application and disposal requirements; compatibility of sealant with filler material; curing requirements; and restrictions to be adhered to in order to reduce hazards to personnel or to the environment. Submit instructions at least 30 days prior to use.

1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.2.1 Test Requirements

Test the sealant and backup or separating material for conformance with the referenced material specification. Perform testing of the materials in an approved independent laboratory and submit certified copies of the test reports for approval 7 days prior to the use of the materials at the job site. Submit samples to be retained by the Government for possible future testing if the materials appear defective during or after application. Conformance with the requirements of the laboratory tests specified does not constitute final acceptance of the materials. Base final acceptance on the performance of the in-place materials. Submit samples of the materials (sealant, primer if required, and backup material), in sufficient quantity for testing and approval 7 days prior to the beginning of work. Do not use material until it has been approved.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Inspect materials delivered to the site for visible damage, and unload and store with a minimum of handling. Deliver joint materials in original sealed containers and protect from freezing or overheating. Provide jobsite storage facilities capable of maintaining temperature ranges within manufacturers recommendations.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not proceed with work when weather conditions detrimentally affect the quality of cleaning joints or applying sealants. Proceed with joint preparation and sealing only when weather conditions are in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Install joint sealant to dry surfaces and protect sealant and bond breakers from moisture.

1.5 TRAFFIC CONTROL

Do not permit vehicular or heavy equipment traffic on the pavement in the area of the joints being sealed during the protection and curing period of the sealant. Permit traffic on the pavement at the end of the curing period.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SEALANTS

Use self leveling, non-acid curing silicone sealant meeting the following requirements in accordance with ASTM C920 or ASTM C1193:

TEST	TEST METHOD	REQUIREMENTS
Weight Loss	ASTM C792 Modified (see Note 1 below)	10 percent max.
Flow	ASTM C639 (Type I)	Smooth and level
Extrusion Rate	ASTM C603	30 sec. max.
Tack Free Time	ASTM C679	5 hours max.
Hardness (Shore 00) (see Note 2 below)	ASTM C661	30 - 80
Tensile Stress at 150 Percent Elongation (see Note 2 below)	ASTM D412 (Die C)	30 psi max.
Percent Elongation (see Note 2 below)	ASTM D412 (Die C)	700 min.
Accelerated Weathering	ASTM C793	Pass 5000 hours
Bond and Movement Capability	ASTM C719	Pass 10 cycles at plus 50 percent movement (no adhesion or cohesion failure)
Peel	ASTM D903	Minimum 20 psi of width with at least 75 percent cohesive failure

NOTES:
1. Percent weight loss of wet (uncured) sample after placing in forced-draft oven maintained at 158 degrees plus 1 degree F for two hours.

2. Specimen cured 21 days at 73 degrees plus 1 degree F and 50 percent plus 5 percent humidity.

ACCELERATED WEATHERING FACTORY TEST REPORT. For the Accelerated Weathering test, in lieu of testing of actual sealant to be used on the project, it is permitted to submit a report of a factory test, performed within two years of Contract award.

2.2 PRIMERS

Use primers in accordance with the recommendation of the manufacturer.

2.3 BOND BREAKERS

2.3.1 Blocking Media/Backup Materials

Provide backup (joint filler) material that is a compressible,

nonshrinking, nonstaining, nonabsorbing, nonreactive material with the sealant. Use backup material compliant with ASTM D5249. Use material with a melting point at least 5 degrees F greater than the pouring temperature of the sealant being used when tested in accordance with ASTM D789. Use material with a water absorption of not more than 5 percent of the sample weight when tested in accordance with ASTM C1016. Use backup (joint filler) material that is 25 plus or minus 5 percent larger in diameter than the nominal width of the crack. Use blocking media consistent with the sealant manufacturer's installation instructions.

2.3.2 Bond Breaking Tapes

Provide a bond breaking tape or separating material that is a flexible, nonshrinkable, nonabsorbing, nonstaining, and nonreacting adhesive-backed tape. Use material with a melting point at least 5 degrees F greater than the pouring temperature of the sealant being used when tested in accordance with ASTM D789. Use bond breaker tape approximately 1/8 in wider than the nominal width of the joint and that does not bond to the sealant. Use bond breaking tape consistent with the sealant manufacturer's installation instructions.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXECUTING EQUIPMENT

Submit equipment list and description of the equipment to be used and a statement from the supplier of the sealant that the proposed equipment is acceptable for installing the specified sealant. Use equipment for heating, mixing, and installing seals in accordance with the instructions provided by the sealant manufacturer. Provide equipment, tools, and accessories necessary to clean existing joints and install liquid joint sealants. Maintain machines, tools, and other equipment in proper working condition. Submit a list of proposed equipment to be used in performance of construction work including descriptive data, 7 days prior to use on the project.

3.1.1 Joint Cleaning Equipment

3.1.1.1 Tractor-Mounted Routing and Plowing Tool

Use routing tools for removing old sealant from the joints, of such shape and dimensions and so mounted on the tractor that do not damage the sides of the joints. Use tools designed to be adjusted to remove the old material to varying depths and widths as required. Use equipment capable of maintaining accurate cutting depth and width control. Use a joint plow equipped with a spring or hydraulic mechanism to release pressure on the tool prior to spalling the concrete. Do not permit the use of V-shaped tools or rotary impact routing devices. Permit the use of hand-operated spindle routing devices to clean and enlarge random cracks.

3.1.1.2 Concrete Saw

Provide a self-propelled power saw, with water-cooled diamond or abrasive saw blades, for cutting joints to the depths and widths specified, for refacing joints, cleaning sawed joints where sandblasting does not provide a clean joint, widening, or deepening existing joints as specified without damaging the sides, bottom, or top edge of joints. Permit single or gang type blades with one or more blades mounted in tandem for fast cutting. Select saw adequately powered and sized to cut specified opening with not

more than two passes of the saw through the joint.

3.1.1.3 Sandblasting Equipment

Include with the sandblasting equipment an air compressor, hose, and long-wearing venturi-type nozzle of proper size, shape and opening. Do not permit the maximum nozzle opening to exceed 1/4 in. Use a portable air compressor capable of providing not less than 150 cfm and maintaining a line pressure of not less than 90 psi at the nozzle while in use. Demonstrate compressor capability, under job conditions, before approval. Use a compressor equipped with traps that maintain the compressed air free of oil and water. Use a nozzle with an adjustable guide that holds the nozzle aligned with the joint approximately 1 in above the pavement surface. Adjust the height, angle of inclination and the size of the nozzle to secure satisfactory results.

3.1.1.4 Waterblasting Equipment

Include with the waterblasting equipment a trailer-mounted water tank, pumps, high-pressure hose, wand with safety release cutoff control, nozzle, and auxiliary water resupply equipment. Provide water tank and auxiliary resupply equipment of sufficient capacity to permit continuous operations. Use a nozzle with an adjustable guide that holds the nozzle aligned with the joint approximately 1 in above the pavement surface. Adjust the height, angle of inclination and the size of the nozzle to obtain satisfactory results. Use a pressure gauge mounted at the pump that shows the pressure in psi at which the equipment is operating.

3.1.1.5 Air Compressor

Use a portable air compressor capable of operating the sandblasting equipment and capable of blowing out sand, water, dust adhering to sidewalls of concrete, and other objectionable materials from the joints. Use a compressor that provides air at a pressure not less than 90 psi and a minimum rate of 150 cubic ft of air per minute at the nozzles and free of oil.

3.1.1.6 Vacuum Sweeper

Use a self-propelled, vacuum pickup sweeper capable of completely removing loose sand, water, joint material, and debris from pavement surface.

3.1.1.7 Hand Tools

Permit the use of hand tools, such as brooms and chisels, when approved, for removing defective sealant from a crack and repairing or cleaning the crack faces.

3.1.2 Sealing Equipment

Use joint sealing equipment of a type required by the sealant manufacturer's installation instructions. Use equipment capable of installing sealant to the depths, widths and tolerances indicated. Do not proceed with joint sealing when malfunctions are noted until the malfunctions are corrected.

3.1.2.1 Hot-Poured Sealing Equipment

Use mobile unit applicators equipped with a double-boiler, agitator-type

kettle with an oil medium in the outer space for heat transfer for heating and installing ASTM D6690 joint sealant materials; a direct-connected pressure-type extruding device with a nozzle shaped for inserting in the joint to be filled; positive temperature devices for controlling the temperature of the transfer oil and sealant; and a recording thermometer for indicating the temperature of the sealant. Use an applicator unit designed so that the sealant circulates through the delivery hose and returns to the inner kettle when not in use.

3.1.2.2 Cold-Applied, Single-Component Sealing Equipment

Use equipment for installing ASTM D5893/D5893M single component joint sealants that consists of an extrusion pump, air compressor, following plate, hoses, and nozzle for transferring the sealant from the storage container into the joint opening. Use a nozzle with dimensions that allows the tip of the nozzle to extend into the joint to allow sealing from the bottom of the joint to the top. Maintain the initially approved equipment in good working condition, serviced in accordance with the supplier's instructions, and unaltered in any way without obtaining prior approval. Use lined hoses and seals to prevent moisture penetration and withstand pumping pressures. Use equipment free of contamination from previously used or other type sealant. Permit use of small hand-held air-powered equipment (i.e., caulking guns) for small applications.

3.2 SAFETY

Do not place sealant within 25 ft of LOX equipment, LOX storage, or LOX piping. Clean joints in this area and leave them unsealed.

In accordance with the provisions of the Contract respecting "Accident Prevention," take appropriate measures to control worker exposure to toxic substances during the work. Provide personnel protective equipment as required. Make Material Safety Data Sheets (Department of Labor Form OSHA-20 or comparable form) available on the site.

3.3 PREPARATION OF JOINTS

Unless otherwise indicated, remove existing material, saw, clean and reseal joints. Do not proceed with final cleaning operations by more than one working day in advance of sealant. Clean joints by removing existing joint sealing compound, bond-breakers, dirt, laitance, curing compound, filler, and protrusions of hardened concrete from the sides and upper edges of the joint space to be sealed and other foreign material with the equipment. Do not permit cleaning procedures that damage joints or previously repaired patches by chipping or spalling. Remove existing sealant to the required depth. Precise shape and size of existing joints vary, and conditions of joint walls and edges vary and include but are not limited to rounding, square edges, sloping, chips, voids, depressions, and projections.

3.3.1 Existing Sealant Removal

Cut loose the in-place sealant from both joint faces and to the required depth, using the tractor-mounted routing equipment, concrete saw or waterblaster as specified in paragraph EQUIPMENT. Provide a depth sufficient to accommodate blocking media and bond breakers that are required to maintain the depth of new sealant to be installed. For expansion joints, remove existing sealant to a depth of not less than 1 in. When existing preformed expansion-joint material is more than 1 in below

the surface of the pavement, remove existing sealant to the top of the preformed joint filler. Prior to further cleaning operations, remove loose old sealant remaining in the joint opening by blowing with compressed air. Permit use of hand tools to remove sealant from random cracks. Do not permit chipping, spalling, or other damage to the concrete. Clean pavement surface with vacuum sweeper. Protect previously cleaned joints from being contaminated by subsequent cleaning operations.

3.3.2 Sawing

3.3.2.1 Refacing of Joints

Accomplish refacing of joints using a concrete saw as specified in paragraph EQUIPMENT to remove residual old sealant and a minimum of concrete from the joint face to provide exposure of newly cleaned concrete, and, if required, to enlarge the joint opening to the width and depth shown on the drawings. Provide exposure of newly clean concrete through removal. Remove burrs and irregularities from sides of joint faces. Stiffen the blade with a sufficient number of dummy (used) blades or washers. Clean, immediately following the sawing operation, the joint opening using a water jet to remove saw cuttings and debris and adjacent concrete surface. Protect adjacent previously cleaned joint spaces from receiving water and debris during the cleaning operation.

a. Joint Widening (Except Expansion Joints): Saw joints having grooves less than 3/8 in wide and less than 1 in deep to a minimum width of 3/8 in and to the minimum depth, as indicated.

3.3.2.2 Refacing of Random Cracks

Accomplish sawing of the cracks using a power-driven concrete saw as specified in paragraph EQUIPMENT. Use a saw blade 6 in or less in diameter to enable the saw to follow the trace of the crack. Stiffen the blade with dummy (or used) blades or washers. Immediately following the sawing operation, clean the crack opening using a water jet to remove saw cuttings and debris.

3.3.3 Final Cleaning of Joints

3.3.3.1 Sandblasting

Following removal of existing sealant, and sawing, and immediately before resealing, clean newly exposed concrete joint faces and pavement surface extending to a mimimum of 1/2 in up to 2 in from each joint edge by sandblasting until concrete surfaces in the joint space are free of sealants, dust, dirt, water and other foreign materials that prevent bonding of new sealants to the concrete. Use sand particles of the proper size and quality for the work. Perform sandblasting with specified nozzles, air compressor, and other appurtenant equipment. Position nozzles to clean the joint faces. Make at least two passes; one for each joint face. Make as many passes as required for proper cleaning. Immediately prior to sealing the joint, blow out the joint spaces with compressed air until completely free of sand, water, and dust. Install joint sealants to dry joints. Replace expansion joint filler material damaged in performing the work with new materials of the same type and dimensions as the existing material, or with appropriate blocking media.

3.3.4 Bond Breaker

At the time the joints receive the final cleaning and are dry, install bond breaker material as indicated with a steel wheel or other approved device.

3.3.4.1 Blocking Media (Except for Expansion Joints)

When the joint opening is of a greater depth than indicated for the sealant depth, plug or seal off the lower portion of the joint opening using a blocking media/back-up material to prevent the entrance of the sealant below the specified depth. Take care to ensure that the blocking media/backup material is placed at the specified depth and is not stretched or twisted during installation.

3.3.4.2 Bond Breaking Tape

Where inserts or filler materials contain bitumen, or the depth of the joint opening does not allow for the use of a backup material, insert a bond breaker separating tape to prevent incompatibility with the filler materials and three-sided adhesion of the sealant. Bond the tape to the bottom of the joint opening to prevent it from floating up into the new sealant.

3.3.5 Rate of Progress of Joint Preparation

Limit the stages of joint preparation, including sandblasting, air pressure cleaning and placing of the back-up material to only that lineal footage that can be sealed during the same day.

3.3.6 Disposal of Debris

Sweep pavement surface to remove excess joint material, dirt, water, sand, and other debris by vacuum sweepers or hand brooms. Remove the debris immediately to a designated area.

3.4 PREPARATION OF SEALANT

3.4.1 Hot-Poured Sealants

Heat hot-poured sealing materials in accordance with ASTM D6690 and with safe heating temperature ranges recommended by the manufacturer. Withdraw and waste sealant that has been overheated or subjected to heating for over 3 hours or that remain in the applicator at the end of the day's operation. Heat sealant in specified equipment.

3.4.2 Single-Component, Cold-Applied Sealants

Inspect the ASTM D5893/D5893M sealant and containers prior to use. Reject materials that contain water, hard caking of any separated constituents, nonreversible jell, or materials that are otherwise unsatisfactory. Do not reject sealants that exhibit settlement of constituents in a soft mass that can be readily and uniformly remixed in the field with simple tools.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF SEALANT

3.5.1 Time of Application

After approval of the test section, seal joints immediately following

final cleaning and placing of bond breakers. Commence sealing joints when walls are dust free and dry, and when weather conditions meet sealant manufacturer's instructions. If the above conditions cannot be met, or when rain interrupts sealing operations, reclean and permit the joints to dry prior to installing the sealant.

3.5.2 Sealing Joints

Do not install joint sealant until joints to be sealed have been inspected and approved. Install bond breaker just prior to pouring sealant. Fill the joints with sealant from bottom up until joints are uniformly filled solid from bottom to top using the specified equipment for the type of sealant required. Fill joints to 1/8 in plus or minus 1/16 in below top of pavement, and without formation of voids or entrapped air. Do not permit gravity methods or pouring pots to be used to install the sealant material. Except as otherwise permitted, tool the sealant immediately after application to provide firm contact with the joint walls and to form the indicated sealant profile below the pavement surface. Remove excess sealant that has been inadvertently spilled on the pavement surface. Do not permit traffic over newly sealed pavement until authorized. When a primer is recommended by the manufacturer, apply it evenly to the joint faces in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Check sealed joints frequently to ensure that newly installed sealant is cured to a tack-free condition within the specified time. Protect new sealant from rain during curing period.

3.6 INSPECTION/FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.6.1 Joint Cleaning

Inspect joints during the cleaning process to correct improper equipment and cleaning techniques that damage the concrete pavement in any manner. Approve cleaned joints prior to installation of the separating or back-up material and joint sealant.

3.6.2 Sampling Sealant

Obtain a one gal sample of each type of sealant on the project from material used for each 10,000 linear ft or less of joints sealed. Store samples according to sealant manufacturer's instructions. Retain samples until final acceptance of the work.

3.6.3 Sealant Application Equipment

Inspect the application equipment to ensure conformance to temperature requirements, proper proportioning and mixing (if two-component sealant) and proper installation. Suspend operations if there is evidences of bubbling, improper installation, or failure to cure or set until causes of the deficiencies are determined and corrected.

3.6.4 Joint Sealant

Inspect the joint sealant for proper rate of cure and set, bonding to the joint walls, cohesive separation within the sealant, reversion to liquid, entrapped air and voids. Remove sealants exhibiting these deficiencies prior to the final acceptance of the project from the joint, wasted, and replace at no additional cost to the Government. Obtain approval for each joint seal installation.

3.7 ACCEPTANCE

Reject sealer that fails to cure properly, or fails to bond to joint walls, or reverts to the uncured state, or fails in cohesion, or shows excessive air voids, blisters, surface defects, swelling, or other deficiencies, or is not properly recessed within indicated tolerances. Remove rejected sealer and reclean and reseal joints. Perform removal and reseal work promptly by and at the expense of the Contractor.

3.8 CLEAN-UP

Upon completion of the project, remove unused materials from the site and leave the pavement in a clean condition.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 11 20

BASE COURSE FOR RIGID AND SUBBASE FOR FLEXIBLE PAVING
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.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C29/C29M	(2023) Standard Test Method for Bulk Density ("Unit Weight") and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C117	(2023) Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-um (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C131/C131M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136/C136M	(2019) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
ASTM D75/D75M	(2019) Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
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 D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D3665	(2012; R 2017) Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
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 D6938	(2017a) Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)
ASTM D7928	(2017) Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Distribution (Gradation) of Fine-Grained Soils Using the Sedimentation (Hydrometer) Analysis
ASTM E11	(2024) Standard Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

1.2 DEGREE OF COMPACTION

Degree of compaction required, except as noted in the second sentence, is expressed as a percentage of the maximum laboratory dry density obtained by the test procedure presented in ASTM D1557. 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 laboratory maximum dry density in accordance with ASTM D1557 Method C and corrected with ASTM D4718/D4718M.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Plant, Equipment, and Tools

Waybills and Delivery Tickets

SD-06 Test Reports

Initial Tests

In-Place Tests

Test Section Report

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Perform sampling and testing using a laboratory approved in accordance with Section 01 45 00 QUALITY CONTROL. Do not start work requiring testing until the testing laboratory has been inspected and approved. Test the materials to establish compliance with the specified requirements and perform testing at the specified frequency. Furnish copies of test results within 24 hours of completion of the tests.

1.4.1 Sampling

Take samples for laboratory testing in conformance with ASTM D75/D75M.

1.4.2 Tests

1.4.2.1 Gradation

Perform gradation in conformance with ASTM C117 and ASTM C136/C136M using sieves conforming to ASTM E11. Perform particle-size analysis of the soils in conformance with ASTM D7928.

1.4.2.2 Liquid Limit and Plasticity Index

Determine liquid limit and plasticity index in accordance with ASTM D4318.

1.4.2.3 Moisture-Density Determinations

Determine the laboratory maximum dry density and optimum moisture in accordance with paragraph DEGREE OF COMPACTION.

1.4.2.4 Field Density Tests

Measure field density in accordance with ASTM D1556/D1556M, or ASTM D6938. For the method presented in ASTM D1556/D1556M, use the base plate, as shown in the drawing. For the method presented in ASTM D6938, check the calibration curves and adjust them, if necessary, using only the sand cone method as described in Annex A2, of the ASTM publication. Use ASTM D6938 to determine the moisture content of the soil. Check the calibration curves furnished with the moisture gauges along with density calibration checks as described in ASTM D6938. Make the calibration checks of both the density and moisture gauges using the prepared containers of material method, as described in Annex A2, in ASTM D6938, on each different type of material to be tested at the beginning of a job and at intervals as directed. Submit calibration curves and related test results prior to using the device or equipment being calibrated.

1.4.2.5 Wear Test

Perform wear tests on subbase course and or rigid pavement base course material in conformance with ASTM C131/C131M.

1.4.2.6 Weight of Slag

Determine weight per cubic foot of slag in accordance with ASTM C29/C29M.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Perform construction when the atmospheric temperature is above 35 degrees F. When the temperature falls below 35 degrees F, protect all completed areas by approved methods against detrimental effects of freezing. Correct completed areas damaged by freezing, rainfall, or other weather conditions to meet specified requirements.

1.6 ACCEPTANCE

1.6.1 Tolerances

Acceptance of rigid pavement base course and subbase course is based on compliance with the tolerances presented in Table 1. Remove and replace any course identified by the failing tests.

TABLE 1	
Measurement	Tolerance
Grade	Plus 0, Minus 1/2 inch
Smoothness	Plus/Minus 1/2 inch
Total Thickness	Plus/Minus 1/2 inch
Average Job Thickness	Plus/Minus 1/4 inch
Compaction	
Subbase	Mimimum 100 percent
Rigid Pavement Base Course	Mimimum 100 percent

1.6.2 Test Section

A test section is not required.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Subbase Course

Provide aggregates consisting of crushed stone or gravel, shell, sand, or other sound, durable, approved materials processed and blended or naturally combined. Provide aggregates which are free from lumps and balls of clay, organic matter, objectionable coatings, and other foreign material. Limit the percentage of loss to a maximum of 50 percent after 500 revolutions when tested in accordance with ASTM C131/C131M. Provide aggregate that is reasonably uniform in density and quality. Provide aggregates with a maximum size of 2 inch, a minimum of 25 percent passing the 1/4 inch sieve, and within the limits specified as follows:

Table 2	
Maximum Allowable Percentage by Weight Passing Square-Mesh Sieve	
Sieve Designation	Percent Passing
2 inch	100
1/4 inch	25-60
No. 40	5-40
No. 200	0-10

Limit the portion of any blended component and of the completed course passing the No. 40 sieve to be either nonplastic or have a Liquid Limit not greater than 25 and a Plasticity Index not greater than 5.

2.1.2 Rigid Pavement Base Course

Provide aggregates consisting of crushed stone or gravel, shell, sand, or other sound, durable, approved materials in accordance with PARAGRAPH 2.1.1 Subbase Course.

2.2 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

2.2.1 Initial Tests

Perform one of each of the following Initial Tests on the proposed material prior to commencing construction to demonstrate that the proposed material meets all specified requirements prior to installation. Complete this testing for each source if materials from more than one source are proposed.

a. Gradation .

b. Liquid limit and plasticity index.

c. Moisture-density relationship.

d. Wear.

Submit certified copies of test results for approval not less than 30 days before material is required for the work.

2.2.2 Approval of Material

Tentative approval of material will be based on initial test results.

2.3 EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, AND MACHINES

All plant, equipment, and tools used in the performance of the work are subject to approval by the Government before the work is started. Maintain all plant, equipment, and tools in satisfactory working condition at all times. Submit a list of proposed equipment, including descriptive data. Use equipment capable of minimizing segregation, producing the required compaction, meeting grade controls, thickness control, and smoothness requirements as set forth herein.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Provide adequate drainage during the entire period of construction to prevent water from collecting or standing on the working area.

3.2 OPERATION OF AGGREGATE SOURCES

Clear, strip and excavate as required. Condition aggregate sources on Government property to readily drain and leave in a satisfactory condition upon completion of the work.

3.3 STOCKPILING MATERIAL

Clear and level storage sites prior to stockpiling of material. Stockpile all materials, including approved material available from excavation and

grading, in the manner and at the locations designated. Stockpile aggregates on the cleared and leveled areas designated to prevent segregation. Stockpile materials obtained from different sources separately.

3.4 PREPARATION OF UNDERLYING COURSE OR SUBGRADE

Clean the underlying course or subgrade of all foreign substances prior to constructing the subbase or rigid pavement base course. Do not construct subbase or rigid pavement base course on underlying course or subgrade that is frozen. Construct the surface of the underlying course or subgrade to meet specified compaction and surface tolerances. Correct ruts or soft yielding spots in the underlying courses, areas having inadequate compaction, and deviations of the surface from the specified requirements set forth herein by loosening and removing soft or unsatisfactory material and adding approved material, reshaping to line and grade, and recompacting to specified density requirements. For cohesionless underlying courses or subgrades containing sands or gravels, as defined in ASTM D2487, stabilize the surface prior to placement of the overlying course. Stabilize by mixing the overlying course material into the underlying course and compacting by approved methods. Consider the stabilized material as part of the underlying course and meet all requirements of the underlying course. Do not allow traffic or other operations to disturb the finished underlying course and maintain in a satisfactory condition until the overlying course is placed.

3.5 GRADE CONTROL

Provide a finished and completed subbase and rigid pavement base course conforming to the lines, grades, and cross sections shown. Place line and grade stakes as necessary for control.

3.6 MIXING AND PLACING MATERIALS

Mix and place the materials to obtain uniformity of the material at the water content specified. Make such adjustments in mixing or placing procedures or in equipment as directed to obtain the true grades, to minimize segregation and degradation, to reduce or accelerate loss or increase of water, and to provide a satisfactory course.

3.7 LAYER THICKNESS

Compact the completed course to the thickness indicated. Limit individual compacted lifts to a maximum thickness of 6 inches and a minimum thickness of 3 inches. Compact the course(s) to a total thickness that is within the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE. Where the measured thickness is more than 1/2 inch deficient, correct such areas by scarifying, adding new material of proper gradation, reblading, and recompacting as directed. Where the measured thickness is more than 1/2 inch thicker than indicated, the course will be considered as conforming to the specified thickness requirements. However, the requirements for the overlying course thickness and plan grade are still applicable. The average job thickness will be the average of all thickness measurements taken for the job and within the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE.

3.8 COMPACTION

Compact each lift of the material, as specified, with approved compaction equipment. For cohesive soils, maintain water content during the

compaction procedure to within plus or minus 2 percent of optimum water content determined from laboratory tests as specified in this Section and for cohesionless soils, maintain a water content to facilitate compaction without bulking. Begin rolling at the outside edge of the surface and proceed to the center, overlapping on successive trips at least one-half the width of the roller. Slightly vary the length of alternate trips of the roller. Adjust speed of the roller as needed so that displacement of the aggregate does not occur. Compact mixture with hand-operated power tampers in all places not accessible to the rollers. Continue compaction of the subbase and rigid pavement base until each lift is compacted through the full depth to meet the compaction requirements of Table 1. Make such adjustments in compacting or finishing procedures to obtain true grades, to minimize segregation and degradation, to reduce or increase water content, and to ensure a compliant subbase and rigid pavement base course. Remove any materials that are found to be non-compliant and replace with compliant material or rework, as directed, to meet the requirements of this specification.

3.9 PROOF ROLLING

In addition to the compaction specified, proof roll subbase course in areas designated on the drawings by application of a heavy pneumatic-tired roller having four or more tires abreast, each tire loaded to a minimum of 30,000 pounds and inflated to a minimum of 125 psi. A coverage is defined as the application of one tire print over the designated area. In the areas designated, apply proof rolling to the top lift of the completed subbase course. Maintain water content of the top lift of the subbase course as specified in paragraph COMPACTION from start of compaction to completion of proof rolling. Remove any subbase course materials that produce permanent deformation exceeding 1/2 inch and replace with satisfactory materials. Then recompact and proof roll to meet specifications.

3.10 EDGES OF SUBBASE AND RIGID PAVEMENT BASE COURSE

Place approved material along the outer edges of the subbase and rigid pavement base course in sufficient quantity to compact to the thickness of the course being constructed. When the course is being constructed in two or more lifts, simultaneously roll and compact at least a 2 foot width of this shoulder material with the rolling and compacting of each lift of the subbase and rigid pavement base course, as directed.

3.11 FINISHING

Finish the surface of the top lift of rigid pavement base course after final compaction and proof rolling by cutting any overbuild to grade and rolling with a steel-wheeled roller. Do not add thin lifts of material to the top lift of rigid pavement base course to meet grade. If the elevation of the top lift of rigid pavement base course exceeds the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE, scarify the top lift to a depth of at least 3 inches and blend new material in and compact to bring to grade. Make adjustments to rolling and finishing procedures to minimize segregation and degradation, obtain grades, maintain moisture content, and insure an acceptable rigid pavement base course. If the surface becomes rough, corrugated, uneven in texture, or traffic marked prior to completion, scarify the non-compliant portion and rework and recompact it or replace as directed.

3.12 SMOOTHNESS TEST

Construct the top lift so that the surface shows no deviations exceeding the tolerances of paragraph ACCEPTANCE when tested with a 12 foot straightedge. Test the entire area in both a longitudinal and a transverse direction on parallel lines. Perform the transverse lines 15 feet or less apart, as directed. Perform the longitudinal lines at the centerline of each placement lane and at the 1/8th point in from each side of the lane. Hold the straightedge in contact with the surface and move ahead one-half the length of the straightedge for each successive measurement. Determine the amount of surface irregularity by placing the freestanding (unleveled) straightedge on the surface and measuring the maximum gap between the straightedge and the surface. Determine measurements along the entire length of the straight edge. Correct deviations exceeding the tolerances of Table 1 by removing material and replacing with new material, or by reworking existing material and compacting it to meet these specifications.

3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.13.1 In-Place Tests

Perform one of each of the following In-Place Tests on samples taken from the placed and compacted subbase and rigid pavement base course. Determine sample locations using random sampling in accordance with ASTM D3665. Take samples and test at the rates indicated.

a. Perform density tests on every lift of material placed and at a frequency of one set of tests for every 500 square yards, or portion thereof, of completed area.

b. Perform gradation on every lift of material placed and at a frequency of one gradation for every 1,000 square yards, or portion thereof, of material placed.

c. Perform liquid limit and plasticity index tests at the same frequency as the gradation.

d. Measure the thickness of each course at intervals providing at least one measurement for each 500 square yards or part thereof. Measure the thickness using test holes, at least 3 inches in diameter through the course.

3.13.2 Approval of Material

Final approval of the materials will be based on tests for gradation, liquid limit, and plasticity index performed on samples taken from the completed and fully compacted course(s).

3.14 TRAFFIC

Completed portions of the rigid pavement base course can be opened to limited traffic, provided there is no marring or distorting of the surface by the traffic. Do not allow heavy equipment on the completed rigid pavement base course except when necessary for construction. When it is necessary for heavy equipment to travel on the completed rigid pavement base course, protect the area against marring or damage to the completed work. Repair damage to meet these specifications.

3.15 MAINTENANCE

Maintain the completed course in a satisfactory condition until the full pavement section is completed and accepted. Immediately repair any defects and repeat repairs as often as necessary to keep the area intact. Retest any course that was not paved over prior to the onset of winter to verify that it still complies with the requirements of this specification. Rework or replace any area that is damaged as necessary to comply with this specification.

3.16 DISPOSAL OF UNSATISFACTORY MATERIALS

Dispose of any unsuitable materials that have been removed as directed. No additional payments will be made for materials that have to be replaced.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 12 16.16

ROAD-MIX ASPHALT PAVING
11/20

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 ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 156	(2013; R 2017) Standard Specification for Requirements for Mixing Plants for Hot-Mixed, Hot-Laid Bituminous Paving Mixtures
AASHTO T 304	(2011; R 2015) Standard Method of Test for Uncompacted Void Content of Fine Aggregate
AASHTO T 329	(2015) Standard Test Method for Moisture Content of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) by Oven Method

ASPHALT INSTITUTE (AI)

AI MS-2	(2015) Asphalt Mix Design Methods

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C29/C29M	(2023) Standard Test Method for Bulk Density ("Unit Weight") and Voids in Aggregate
ASTM C117	(2023) Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-um (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
ASTM C127	(2015) Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
ASTM C128	(2022) Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Fine Aggregate
ASTM C131/C131M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C136/C136M	(2019) Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates

ASTM C142/C142M	(2017; R 2023) Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates
ASTM C566	(2013) Standard Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying
ASTM D75/D75M	(2019) Standard Practice for Sampling Aggregates
ASTM D242/D242M	(2009; R 2014) Mineral Filler for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM D946/D946M	(2020) Standard Specification for Penetration-Graded Asphalt Cement for Use in Pavement Construction
ASTM D2172/D2172M	(2017; E 2018) Standard Test Methods for Quantitative Extraction of Asphalt Binder from Asphalt Mixtures
ASTM D2419	(2014) Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate
ASTM D3665	(2012; R 2017) Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
ASTM D4791	(2019) Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D4867/D4867M	(2009; R 2014) Effect of Moisture on Asphalt Concrete Paving Mixtures
ASTM D5444	(2015) Mechanical Size Analysis of Extracted Aggregate
ASTM D5821	(2013; R 2017) Standard Test Method for Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate
ASTM D6084/D6084M	(2018) Standard Test Method for Elastic Recovery of Asphalt Materials by Ductilometer
ASTM D6307	(2019) Standard Test Method for Asphalt Content of Asphalt Mixture by Ignition Method
ASTM D6373	(2023) Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder
ASTM D6927	(2015) Standard Test Method for Marshall Stability and Flow of Bituminous Mixtures

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in

accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Placement Plan

SD-03 Product Data

Diamond Grinding Plan

Mix Design

Contractor Quality Control

SD-04 Samples

Aggregates

Asphalt Cement Binder

Warm-mix Additive

SD-06 Test Reports

Aggregates

QC Monitoring

SD-07 Certificates

Asphalt Cement Binder

Laboratory Accreditation and Validation

Warm-mix Additive

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Do not place the asphalt mixture upon a wet surface or when the surface temperature of the underlying course is less than specified in Table 1. The temperature requirements may be waived by the Government, if requested; however, meet all other requirements including compaction.

Table 1. Surface Temperature Limitations of Underlying Course

Mat Thickness, inches	Degrees F
3 or greater	40
Less than 3	45

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Perform the work consisting of pavement courses composed of mineral aggregate and asphalt material heated and mixed in a central mixing plant

and placed on a prepared course. Provide asphalt pavement designed and constructed in accordance with this section conforming to the lines, grades, thicknesses, and typical cross sections shown on the drawings. Construct each course to the depth, section, or elevation required by the drawings and rolled, finished, and approved before the placement of the next course. Submit proposed Placement Plan indicating lane widths and longitudinal joints for each course or lift.

2.1.1 Asphalt Mixing Plant

Provide plants used for the preparation of asphalt mixture conforming to the requirements of AASHTO M 156 with the following changes:

2.1.1.1 Truck Scales

Weigh the asphalt mixture on approved scales, or on certified public scales at no additional expense to the Government. Inspect and seal scales at least annually by an approved calibration laboratory.

2.1.1.2 Inspection of Plant

Provide access to the Government at all times, to all areas of the plant for checking adequacy of equipment; inspecting operation of the plant; verifying weights, proportions, and material properties; checking the temperatures maintained in the preparation of the mixtures and for taking samples. Provide assistance as requested, for the Government to procure any desired samples.

2.1.1.3 Storage bins

The asphalt mixture can be stored in non-insulated storage bins for a period of time not exceeding 3 hours. The asphalt mixture can be stored in insulated storage bins for a period of time not exceeding 8 hours. Provide the mix drawn from bins that meets the same requirements as mix loaded directly into trucks.

2.1.2 Hauling Equipment

Provide trucks used for hauling asphalt mixture that have tight, clean, and smooth metal beds. To prevent the mixture from adhering to them, lightly coat the truck beds with a minimum amount of paraffin oil, lime solution, or other approved material. Do not use petroleum based products as a release agent. Provide each truck with a suitable cover to protect the mixture from adverse weather, contamination, and loss of material during hauling. When necessary due to long haul distance and cold weather, provide insulated truck beds with covers (tarps) that are securely fastened.

2.1.3 Material Transfer Vehicle (MTV)

Provide Material Transfer Vehicle for placement of the asphalt mixture. Transfer the material from the hauling equipment to the paver using a self-propelled, material transfer vehicle with a swing conveyor that is capable of delivering material to the paver without making contact with the paver. Provide MTV capable to move back and forth between the hauling equipment and the paver providing material transfer to the paver, while allowing the paver to operate at a constant speed. Provide Material Transfer Vehicle with remixing and storage capability to prevent physical and thermal segregation.

2.1.4 Asphalt Pavers

Provide mechanical spreading and finishing equipment consisting of a self-powered paver, capable of spreading and finishing the mixture to the specified line, grade, and cross section. Provide paver screed capable of laying a uniform mixture to meet the specified thickness, smoothness, and grade without physical or temperature segregation, the full width of the material being placed. Provide a paver with a vibrating screed to be used during all placement.

2.1.4.1 Receiving Hopper

Provide paver with a receiving hopper of sufficient capacity to permit a uniform spreading operation and a distribution system to place the mixture uniformly in front of the screed without segregation. Provide a screed that effectively produces a finished surface of the required evenness and texture without tearing, shoving, or gouging the mixture.

2.1.5 Rollers

Provide rollers in good condition and operate at slow speeds to avoid displacement of the asphalt mixture. Provide sufficient number, type, and weight of rollers to compact the mixture to the required density while it is still in a workable condition. Do not use equipment which causes excessive crushing of the aggregate.

2.2 AGGREGATES

Notify the Government at least 7 days before sampling aggregates. Obtain samples in accordance with ASTM D75/D75M that are representative of the materials to be used for the project. Provide aggregates consisting of crushed stone, crushed gravel, crushed slag, screenings, natural sand, and mineral filler as required. The portion of material retained on the No. 4 sieve is coarse aggregate. The portion of material passing the No. 4 sieve and retained on the No. 200 sieve is fine aggregate. The portion passing the No. 200 sieve is defined as mineral filler. Submit sufficient materials to produce 200 pounds of blended mixture for mix design verification. Submit all aggregate test results and samples to the Government at least 14 days prior to start of construction. Perform job aggregate testing no earlier than 6 months before contract award.

2.2.1 Coarse Aggregate

Provide coarse aggregate consisting of sound, tough, durable particles, free from films of material that would prevent thorough coating and bonding with the asphalt material and free from organic matter and other deleterious substances. Provide coarse aggregate particles meeting the following requirements:

a. The percentage of loss not greater than 40 percent after 500 revolutions when tested in accordance with ASTM C131/C131M.

b. At least 75 percent by weight of coarse aggregate containing two or more fractured faces when tested in accordance with ASTM D5821 with fractured faces produced by crushing.

c. The particle shape essentially cubical and the aggregate containing not more than 10 percent, by weight, of flat and elongated particles

(5:1 ratio of length to thickness) when tested in accordance with ASTM D4791, Method B.

d. Slag consisting of air-cooled, blast furnace slag with a compacted weight of not less than 75 lb/cu ft when tested in accordance with ASTM C29/C29M.

e. Clay lumps and friable particles not exceeding 0.3 percent, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM C142/C142M.

2.2.2 Fine Aggregate

Provide fine aggregate consisting of clean, sound, tough, durable particles. Provide aggregate particles that are free from coatings of clay, silt, or any objectionable material, contain no clay balls, and meet the following requirements:

a. Quantity of natural sand (noncrushed material) added to the aggregate blend not exceeding 15 percent by weight of total aggregate.

b. Individual fine aggregate sources with a sand equivalent value greater than 45 when tested in accordance with ASTM D2419.

c. Fine aggregate portion of the blended aggregate with an uncompacted void content greater than 45.0 percent when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 304 Method A.

d. Clay lumps and friable particles not exceeding 0.3 percent, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM C142/C142M.

2.2.3 Mineral Filler

Provide mineral filler consisting of a nonplastic material meeting the requirements of ASTM D242/D242M.

2.2.4 Aggregate Gradation

Provide a combined aggregate gradation that conforms to gradations specified in Table 2, when tested in accordance with ASTM C136/C136M and ASTM C117, and does not vary from the low limit on one sieve to the high limit on the adjacent sieve or vice versa, but grades uniformly from coarse to fine. Provide a JMF within the specification limits; however, the gradation can exceed the limits when the allowable deviation from the JMF shown in Tables 4 and 5 are applied.

Table 2. Aggregate Gradations

Sieve Size, inch	Gradation 1 Percent Passing by Mass	Gradation 2 Percent Passing by Mass	Gradation 3 Percent Passing by Mass
1	100	---	---
3/4	90-100	100	---
1/2	68-88	90-100	100
3/8	60-82	69-89	90-100

Table 2. Aggregate Gradations

Sieve Size, inch	Gradation 1 Percent Passing by Mass	Gradation 2 Percent Passing by Mass	Gradation 3 Percent Passing by Mass
No. 4	45-67	53-73	58-78
No. 8	32-54	38-60	40-60
No. 16	22-44	26-48	28-48
No. 30	15-35	18-38	18-38
No. 50	9-25	11-27	11-27
No. 100	6-18	6-18	6-18
No. 200	3-6	3-6	3-6

2.3 ASPHALT CEMENT BINDER

Provide asphalt cement binder that conforms to ASTM D6373 Performance Grade (PG) . As an alternate, provide ASTM D946/D946M Penetration Grade 60-70. Provide an asphalt binder with a minimum elastic recovery of 75 percent in accordance with ASTM D6084/D6084M. Provide test data indicating grade certification by the supplier at the time of delivery of each load to the mix plant. When warm-mix asphalt technology involves additives, grade the asphalt binder with the asphalt binder additive included. Submit copies of these certifications to the Government. The supplier is defined as the last source of any modification to the binder. The Government may sample and test the binder at the mix plant at any time before or during mix production.

2.4 WARM-MIX ASPHALT TECHNOLOGIES/PRODUCTS

Provide warm-mix asphalt technologies/products that have a record of good performance and are included on the local state DOT's qualified products list, if the DOT maintains a qualified products list. These qualified products lists can be found at each state DOT's website.

2.5 MIX DESIGN

Develop the mix design. Perform Job Mix formula (JMF) and aggregates testing no earlier than 6 months before contract award. Provide asphalt mixture composed of well-graded aggregate, mineral filler if required, and asphalt material. Provide aggregate fractions sized, handled in separate size groups, and combined in such proportions that the resulting mixture meets the grading requirements of Table 2. Do not produce asphalt pavement for acceptance until a JMF has been approved. Design the asphalt mixture using 50 blows with the Marshall hand-held hammer procedures contained in AI MS-2 and the criteria shown in Table 3. Use laboratory compaction temperatures for Polymer Modified Asphalts as recommended by the asphalt binder manufacturer. Determine the Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR) of the composite mixture in accordance with ASTM D4867/D4867M. Compact the TSR specimens to an air void content of 7 percent plus or minus 1 percent. If the Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR) of the composite mixture is less than 75, reject the aggregates or treat the asphalt mixture with an anti-stripping agent. Add a sufficient amount of

anti-stripping agent to produce a TSR of not less than 75. If an antistrip agent is required, provide it at no additional cost to the Government. Provide sufficient materials to produce 200 pound of blended mixture to the Government for verification of mix design at least 14 days prior to construction of test section.

2.5.1 JMF Requirements

Submit the proposed JMF in writing, for approval, at least 14 days prior to the start of the test section including, as a minimum:

a. Percent passing each sieve size.

b. Percent of asphalt cement.

c. Percent of each aggregate and mineral filler to be used.

d. Asphalt performance grade or penetration grade.

e. Number of blows of hammer per side of molded specimen.

f. Laboratory mixing temperature.

g. Laboratory compaction temperature.

h. Temperature-viscosity relationship of the asphalt cement

i. Plot of the combined gradation on the 0.45 power gradation chart, stating the nominal maximum size.

j. Graphical plots and summary tabulation of Marshall stability, flow, air voids, voids in the mineral aggregate, and unit weight versus asphalt content as shown in AI MS-2. Include summary tabulation that includes individual specimen data for each specimen tested.

k. Specific gravity and absorption of each aggregate.

l. Percent natural sand.

m. Percent particles with two or more fractured faces (in coarse aggregate).

n. Fine aggregate angularity.

o. Percent flat or elongated particles in coarse aggregate.

p. Tensile Strength Ratio and wet/dry specimen test results.

q. Antistrip agent (if required).

r. List of all modifiers.

s. Percentage and properties (asphalt content, aggregate gradation, and aggregate properties) of RAP in accordance with paragraph RECYCLED ASPHALT PAVEMENT, if RAP is used.

t. Warm-mix additive or process.

Table 3. Mix Design Criteria			
Test Property	Marshall (50 Blows)	Marshall (75 Blows)	Superpave (75 gyrations)
Stability, pounds, minimum (NA for Superpave)	1000(1)	1800(1)	NA
Flow, 0.01 inch, (NA for Superpave)	8-18	8-16	NA
Air voids, percent	3-5	3-5	3-5
Minimum Percent Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA)(2)			
Gradation 1	13.0	13.0	13.0
Gradation 2	14.0	14.0	14.0
Gradation 3	15.0	15.0	15.0
TSR, minimum percent	75	75	75
(1) This is a minimum requirement. Provide significantly higher average during construction to ensure compliance with the specifications.			
(2) Calculate VMA in accordance with AI MS-2, based on ASTM C127 and ASTM C128 bulk specific gravity for the aggregate.			

2.5.2 Adjustments to JMF

The JMF for each mixture is in effect until a new formula is approved in writing by the Government. Should a change in sources of any materials be made, perform a new mix design and a new JMF approved before the new material is used. Make minor adjustments within the specification limits to the JMF to optimize mix volumetric properties. Adjustments to the original JMF are limited to plus or minus 4 percent on the No. 4 and coarser sieves; plus or minus 3 percent on the No. 8 to No. 50 sieves; and plus or minus 1 percent on the No. 100 sieve and No. 200 sieve. Asphalt content adjustments are limited to plus or minus 0.40 from the original JMF. If adjustments are needed that exceed these limits, develop a new mix design.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL

3.1.1 General Quality Control Requirements

Submit the Quality Control Plan. Do not produce warm-mix asphalt for acceptance until the quality control plan has been approved. In the quality control plan, address all elements which affect the quality of the pavement including, but not limited to:

a. Mix Design and unique JMF identification code

b. Aggregate Grading

c. Quality of Materials

d. Stockpile Management and procedures to prevent contamination

e. Proportioning including percent of warm-mix additive

f. Mixing and Transportation

g. Mixture Volumetrics

h. Moisture Content of Mixtures

i. Placing and Compaction

j. Joints

k. Surface Smoothness

l. Truck bed release agent

m. Correlation of mechanical hammer to hand hammer. Determine the number of blows of the mechanical hammer required to provide the same density of the JMF as provided by the hand hammer. Use the average of three specimens per trial blow application.

3.1.2 Testing Laboratory

Provide a fully equipped asphalt laboratory located at the plant or job site that is equipped with heating and air conditioning units to maintain a temperature of 75 plus or minus 5 degrees F. Provide laboratory facilities that are kept clean and all equipment maintained in proper working condition. Provide the Government with unrestricted access to inspect the laboratory facility, to witness quality control activities, and to perform any check testing desired. The Government will advise in writing of any noted deficiencies concerning the laboratory facility, equipment, supplies, or testing personnel and procedures. When the deficiencies are serious enough to adversely affect test results, immediately suspend the incorporation of the materials into the work. Incorporation of the materials into the work will not be permitted to resume until the deficiencies are corrected.

3.1.3 Quality Control Testing

Perform all quality control tests applicable to these specifications and as set forth in the Quality Control Program. Use the independent commercial laboratory for acceptance testing in paragraph ACCEPTANCE. Use in-house capabilities or the independent commercial laboratory for quality control testing. Required elements of the testing program include, but are not limited to tests for the control of asphalt content, aggregate gradation, aggregate moisture, moisture in the asphalt mixture, temperatures, VMA, Marshall stability, flow, and in-place density. Develop a Quality Control Testing Plan as part of the Quality Control Program.

3.1.3.1 Asphalt Content

Determine asphalt content a minimum of twice per lot (a lot is defined in

paragraph PAVEMENT LOTS) using the ignition method in accordance with ASTM D6307. Use the extraction method in accordance with ASTM D2172/D2172M if the correction factor for the ignition method in ASTM D6307 is greater than 1.0. The asphalt content for the lot will be determined by averaging the test results.

3.1.3.2 Aggregate Properties

Determine aggregate gradations a minimum of twice per lot from mechanical analysis of extracted aggregate in accordance with ASTM D5444, ASTM C136/C136M, and ASTM C117. Determine the specific gravity of each aggregate size grouping for each 20,000 tons in accordance with ASTM C127 or ASTM C128. Determine fractured faces for gravel sources for each 20,000 tons in accordance with ASTM D5821. Determine the uncompacted void content of natural sand, manufactured sand, and blended aggregate for each 20,000 tons in accordance with AASHTO T 304 Method A.

3.1.3.3 Moisture Content of Aggregate

Determine the moisture content of aggregate used for production a minimum of once per lot in accordance with ASTM C566.

3.1.3.4 Moisture Content of Asphalt Mixture

Determine the moisture content of the asphalt mixture at least once per lot in accordance with AASHTO T 329.

3.1.3.5 Temperatures

Check temperatures at least four times per lot, at necessary locations to determine the temperature at the dryer, the asphalt cement binder in the storage tank, the asphalt mixture at the plant, and the asphalt mixture at the job site.

3.1.3.6 VMA, Marshall Stability, and Flow

Obtain mixture samples at least four times per lot. Calculate the VMA of each specimen in accordance with AI MS-2 based on ASTM C127 and ASTM C128 bulk specific gravity for the aggregate, as well as the Marshall stability and flow, as described in ASTM D6927. Provide VMA within the limits of Table 3.

3.1.3.7 In-Place Density

Conduct any necessary testing to ensure the specified density is achieved. A nuclear gauge or other non-destructive testing device can be used to monitor pavement density.

3.1.3.8 Additional Testing

Perform any additional testing deemed necessary to control the process.

3.1.3.9 QC Monitoring

Submit all QC test results to the Government on a daily basis as the tests are performed. The Government reserves the right to monitor any of the Contractor's quality control testing and to perform duplicate testing as a check to the Contractor's quality control testing.

3.1.4 Sampling

When directed by the Government, sample and test any material which appears to not meet specification requirements unless such material is voluntarily removed and replaced or deficiencies corrected. Perform all sampling in accordance with standard procedures specified.

3.1.5 Control Charts

For process control, establish and maintain linear control charts on both individual samples and the running average of last four samples for the parameters listed in Table 4, as a minimum. Post the control charts as directed by the Government and maintain current at all times. Identify the following on the control charts: the project number, the test parameter being plotted, the individual sample numbers, the Action and Suspension Limits listed in Table 4 applicable to the test parameter being plotted, and the test results. Also show target values (JMF) on the control charts as indicators of central tendency for the cumulative percent passing, asphalt content, and laboratory air voids parameters. When the test results exceed either applicable Action Limit, take immediate steps to bring the process back in control. When the test results exceed either applicable Suspension Limit, halt production until the problem is solved. When the Suspension Limit is exceeded for individual values or running average values, the Government has the option to require removal and replacement of the material represented by the samples or to leave in place and base acceptance on mixture volumetric properties and in place density. Use the control charts as part of the process control system for identifying trends so that potential problems can be corrected before they occur. Make decisions concerning mix modifications based on analysis of the results provided in the control charts. In the Quality Control Plan, indicate the appropriate action to be taken to bring the process into control when certain parameters exceed their Action Limits.

Table 4. Action and Suspension Limits for the Parameters to be Plotted on Individual and Running Average Control Charts

	Individual Samples		Running Average of	
Parameter to be Plotted	Action Limit	Suspension Limit	Action Limit	Suspension Limit
No. 4 sieve, Cumulative percent passing, deviation for JMF target; plus or minus values	6	8	4	5
No. 30 sieve, Cumulative percent passing, deviation for JMF target; plus or minus values	4	6	3	4
No. 200 sieve, Cumulative percent passing, deviation for JMF target; plus or minus values	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5
Asphalt content, percent deviation from JMF target; plus or minus value	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Stability, pounds (minimum) (NA for Superpave)				
75 Blow JMF	1800	1700	1900	1800
50 Blow JMF	1000	900	1100	1000

Table 4. Action and Suspension Limits for the Parameters to be Plotted on Individual and Running Average Control Charts

	Individual Samples		Running Average of	
Parameter to be Plotted	Action Limit	Suspension Limit	Action Limit	Suspension Limit
Flow, 0.01 inch (NA for Superpave)				
75 Blow JMF	8 min.	7 min.	9 min.	8 min.
	16 max.	17 max.	15 max.	16 max.
50 Blow JMF	8 min.	7 min.	9 min.	8 min.
	18 max.	19 max.	17 max.	18 max.
Laboratory Air Voids, percent deviation from JMF target value	No specific action and suspension limits set since this parameter is used for acceptance			
In-place Mat Density, percent of TMD	No specific action and suspension limits set since this parameter is used for acceptance			
In-place Joint Density, percent of TMD	No specific action and suspension limits set since this parameter is used for acceptance			
VMA				
Gradation 1	13.5	13.0	13.3	13.0
Gradation 2	14.5	14.0	14.3	14.0
Gradation 3	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.0

3.2 PREPARATION OF ASPHALT BINDER MATERIAL

Heat the asphalt cement material while avoiding local overheating. Provide a continuous supply of the asphalt material to the mixer at a uniform temperature. Maintain the temperature of the asphalt delivered to the mixer to provide a suitable viscosity for adequate coating of the aggregate particles. For warm-mix, do not heat asphalt binder to a temperature exceeding 270 degrees F when added to the aggregate.

3.3 PREPARATION OF MINERAL AGGREGATE

Heat and dry the aggregate prior to mixing. Provide a rate of heating and a maximum temperature that does not damage the aggregates. Do not heat the aggregate to a temperature exceeding 350 degrees F when the asphalt binder is added. Maintain the temperature no lower than is required to obtain complete coating and uniform distribution on the aggregate particles and to provide a mixture of satisfactory workability.

3.4 PREPARATION OF ASPHALT MIXTURE

Weigh or meter the aggregates and the asphalt cement and introduce into the mixer the amount specified by the JMF. Mix the combined materials until the aggregate obtains a uniform coating of asphalt binder and is thoroughly distributed throughout the mixture. The moisture content of all asphalt mixture upon discharge from the plant is not to exceed 0.5 percent by total weight of mixture as measured by AASHTO T 329.

3.5 PREPARATION OF THE UNDERLYING SURFACE

Immediately before placing the asphalt mixture, clean the underlying course of dust and debris. Apply a prime coat or tack coat in accordance with Section 32 12 13 BITUMINOUS TACK AND PRIME COATS.

3.6 TEST SECTION

Prior to full production, place a test section for each JMF used. Construct a test section 250 to 500 feet long and two paver passes wide with a longitudinal cold joint. Do not place the second lane of test section until the temperature of pavement edge is less than 175 degrees F. Construct the test section with the same depth as the course which it represents. Ensure the underlying grade or pavement structure upon which the test section is to be constructed is the same or very similar to underlying layer for the project. Use the same equipment and procedures in construction of the test section as on the remainder of the course represented by the test section. Construct the test section as part of the project pavement, as approved by the Government.

3.6.1 Sampling and Testing for Test Section

Obtain one sample at the plant from a random truck. Compact three specimens and test for laboratory air voids as well as the Marshall stability and flow. Test a portion of the same sample for theoretical maximum density (TMD), aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and TSR. Adjust the compactive effort as required to provide TSR specimens with an air void content of 7 plus or minus 1 percent. Obtain four randomly selected cores from each finished pavement mat (eight total), four from the longitudinal joint, and test for density. Perform random sampling in accordance with procedures contained in ASTM D3665. Construction may continue provided the test results are within the tolerances or exceed the minimum values shown in Table 5. If all test results meet the specified requirements, the test section may remain as part of the project pavement. If test results exceed the tolerances shown, remove and replace the test section and construct another test section at no additional cost to the Government.

Table 5. Test Section Requirements for Material and Mixture Properties

Property	Specification Limit
Aggregate Gradation-Percent Passing (Individual Test Result)	
No. 4 and larger	JMF plus or minus 8
No. 8, No. 16, No. 30, and No. 50	JMF plus or minus 6
No. 100 and No. 200	JMF plus or minus 2.0
Asphalt Content, Percent (Individual Test Result)	JMF plus or minus 0.5
Laboratory Air Voids, Percent (Average of 3 specimens)	JMF plus or minus 1.0
VMA, Percent (Average of 3 specimens)	See Table 3
Tensile Strength Ratio (TSR) (At 7 percent plus/minus 1 percent air void content)	75 percent minimum

Table 5. Test Section Requirements for Material and Mixture Properties

Property	Specification Limit
Conditioned Strength	60 psi minimum
Mat Density, Percent of TMD (Average of 4 Random Cores)	93.0 minimum
Joint Density, Percent of TMD (Average of 4 Random Cores)	90.0 minimum
Stability, pounds (Average of 3 specimens) (for Marshall only)	1000 minimum for 50 blows
Flow, 0.01 inch (Average of 3 specimens) (for Marshall only with non-modified asphalt)	8 - 18 for 50 blows

3.6.2 Additional Test Sections

If the initial test section should prove to be unacceptable, make the necessary adjustments to the JMF, plant operation, placing procedures, and rolling procedures before beginning construction of a second test section. Construct and evaluate additional test sections, as required, for conformance to the specifications. Full production paving is not allowed until an acceptable section has been constructed and accepted.

3.7 TRANSPORTING AND PLACING

3.7.1 Transporting

Transport asphalt mixture from the mixing plant to the site in clean, tight vehicles. Schedule deliveries so that placing and compacting of mixture is uniform with minimum stopping and starting of the paver. Provide adequate artificial lighting for night placements. Hauling over freshly placed material will not be permitted until the material has been compacted as specified, and allowed to cool to 140 degrees F.

3.7.2 Placing

Place the mix in lifts of adequate thickness and compact at a temperature suitable for obtaining density, surface smoothness, and other specified requirements. Upon arrival, place the mixture to the full width by an asphalt paver; strike off in a uniform layer of such depth that, when the work is completed, the required thickness is obtained and the surface conforms to the grade and contour indicated. Do not broadcast waste mixture onto the mat or recycle into the paver hopper. Collect waste mixture and dispose off site. Regulate the speed of the paver to eliminate pulling and tearing of the asphalt mat. Begin placement of the mixture along the centerline of a crowned section or on the high side of areas with a one-way slope. Place the mixture in consecutive adjacent strips having a minimum width of 10 feet. Offset the longitudinal joint in one course from the longitudinal joint in the course immediately below by at least 1 foot; however, locate the joint in the surface course at the

centerline of the pavement. Offset transverse joints in one course by at least 10 feet from transverse joints in the previous course. Offset transverse joints in adjacent lanes a minimum of 10 feet. On isolated areas where irregularities or unavoidable obstacles make the use of mechanical spreading and finishing equipment impractical, the mixture can be spread and luted by hand tools.

3.8 COMPACTION OF MIXTURE

3.8.1 General

a. After placing, thoroughly and uniformly compact the mixture by rolling. Compact the surface as soon as possible without causing displacement, cracking, or shoving. Determine the sequence of rolling operations and the type of rollers used with the exception that application of more than three passes with a vibratory roller in the vibrating mode is prohibited. Maintain the speed of the roller, at all times, sufficiently slow to avoid displacement of the asphalt mixture and to be effective in compaction. Correct at once any displacement occurring as a result of reversing the direction of the roller, or from any other cause.

b. Furnish sufficient rollers to handle the output of the plant. Continue rolling until the surface is of uniform texture, true to grade and cross section, and the required field density is obtained. To prevent adhesion of the mixture to the roller, keep the wheels properly moistened, but excessive water is not permitted. In areas not accessible to the roller, thoroughly compact the mixture with hand tampers or small compactors. Remove the full depth of any mixture that becomes loose and broken, mixed with dirt, contains check-cracking, or is in any way defective. Replace with fresh asphalt mixture and immediately compact to conform to the surrounding area. Perform this work at no expense to the Government. Skin patching is not allowed.

3.8.2 Segregation

The Government can sample and test any material that looks deficient. When the in-place material appears to be segregated, the Government has the option to sample the material and have it tested and compared to the aggregate gradation, asphalt content, and in-place density requirements in Table 5. If the material fails to meet these specification requirements, remove and replace the extent of the segregated material the full depth of the layer of asphalt mixture at no additional cost to the Government. When segregation occurs in the mat, take appropriate action to correct the process so that additional segregation does not occur.

3.9 JOINTS

Construct joints to ensure a continuous bond between the courses and to obtain the required density. Provide all joints with the same texture as other sections of the course and meet the requirements for smoothness and grade.

3.9.1 Transverse Joints

Do not pass the roller over the unprotected end of the freshly laid mixture, except when necessary to form a transverse joint. When necessary to form a transverse joint, construct by means of placing a bulkhead or by

tapering the course. Utilize a dry saw cut on the transverse joint full depth and width on a straight line to expose a vertical face prior to placing the adjacent lane. Remove the cutback material from the project. In both methods, provide a light tack coat of asphalt material to all contact surfaces before placing any fresh mixture against the joint.

3.9.2 Longitudinal Joints

Provide a joint that meets density and smoothness requirements for joints and has uniform texture. Cut back longitudinal joints which are irregular, damaged, uncompacted, cold (less than 175 degrees F at the time of placing adjacent lanes), or otherwise defective, a maximum of 3 inches from the top of the course with a cutting wheel to expose a clean, sound, near vertical surface for the full depth of the course. Remove all cutback material from the project. Provide a light tack coat of asphalt material to all contact surfaces prior to placing any fresh mixture against the joint.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 13 13.06

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT FOR ROADS AND SITE FACILITIES
05/20

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 211.1	(1991; R 2009) Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight and Mass Concrete
ACI 305R	(2020) Guide to Hot Weather Concreting
ACI 306R	(2016) Guide to Cold Weather Concreting

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A184/A184M	(2024) Standard Specification for Welded Deformed Steel Bar Mats for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A615/A615M	(2024) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A775/A775M	(2022) Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars
ASTM A966/A966M	(2024) Standard Practice for Magnetic Particle Examination of Steel Forgings Using Alternating Current
ASTM C31/C31M	(2024b) Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C33/C33M	(2024) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C78/C78M	(2022) Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)
ASTM C88	(2018) Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM C94/C94M	(2024c) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM C143/C143M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Slump of

	Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C150/C150M	(2024) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C171	(2020) Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
ASTM C172/C172M	(2017) Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
ASTM C231/C231M	(2024) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C260/C260M	(2010a; R 2016) Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C309	(2019) Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C494/C494M	(2024) Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete
ASTM C595/C595M	(2024) Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
ASTM C618	(2023; E 2023) Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
ASTM C881/C881M	(2020a) Standard Specification for Epoxy-Resin-Base Bonding Systems for Concrete
ASTM C989/C989M	(2024) Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
ASTM C1017/C1017M	(2013; E 2015) Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete
ASTM C1077	(2024) Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation
ASTM C1240	(2020) Standard Specification for Silica Fume Used in Cementitious Mixtures
ASTM C1260	(2023) Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali Reactivity of Aggregates (Mortar-Bar Method)
ASTM C1567	(2023) Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali-Silica Reactivity of Combinations of Cementitious Materials and Aggregate (Accelerated Mortar-Bar Method)

ASTM C1602/C1602M	(2022) Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
ASTM D1751	(2018) Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
ASTM D2995	(2023) Determining Application Rate of Bituminous Distributors
ASTM D6155	(2019) Nontraditional Coarse Aggregate for Bituminous Paving Mixtures
ASTM E1274	(2018); R 2024 Standard Test Method for Measuring Pavement Roughness Using a Profilograph

NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION (NRMCA)

NRMCA QC 3	(2015) Quality Control Manual: Section 3, Plant Certifications Checklist: Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Curing Materials

Reinforcement

Epoxy Resin

Dowel Bars

Expansion Joint Filler

SD-04 Samples

Test Section

SD-05 Design Data

Mix Design Report

SD-06 Test Reports

Concrete Slump Tests

Concrete Uniformity

Flexural Strength

Air Content

SD-07 Certificates

Batch Tickets

NRMCA Certificate Of Conformance

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Diamond Grinding Plan

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

1.3.1 NRMCA Certificate of Conformance

Provide a batching and mixing plant consisting of a stationary-type central mix plant, including permanent installations and portable or relocatable plants installed on stable foundations. Provide a plant designed and operated to produce concrete within the specified tolerances, with a minimum capacity of 250 cubic yards per hour. Submit NRMCA Certificate of Conformance that conforms to the requirements of NRMCA QC 3 including provisions addressing:

1. Material Storage and Handling

2. Batching Equipment

3. Central Mixer

4. Ticketing System

5. Delivery System

1.3.2 Qualifications

1.3.2.1 Laboratory Accreditation

Perform sampling and testing using an approved commercial testing laboratory or on-site facilities that are accredited in accordance with ASTM C1077. Do not start work requiring testing until the facilities have been inspected and approved. The Government will inspect all laboratories requiring validation for equipment and test procedures prior to the start of any concreting operations for conformance to ASTM C1077. Schedule and provide payment for laboratory inspections. Additional payment or a time extension due to failure to acquire the required laboratory validation is not allowed. Maintain this certification for the duration of the project.

1.3.2.2 Field Technicians

Provide field technicians meeting one of the following criteria:

a. Have at least one National Ready Mixed Concrete Association (NRMCA) certified concrete craftsman and at least one American Concrete Institute (ACI) Flatwork Finisher Certified craftsman on site, overseeing each placement crew during all concrete placement.

b. Have no less than three NRMCA certified concrete installers and at least two American Concrete Institute (ACI) Flatwork Finisher Certified installers on site working as members of each placement crew during all concrete placement.

1.3.3 Batch Tickets

Submit batch tickets for each load of ready-mixed concrete in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver concrete paving in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M.

1.5 ACCEPTANCE

1.5.1 Tolerances

Acceptance of Portland cement concrete pavement is based on compliance with the tolerances presented in Table 1. Remove and replace concrete pavement represented by the failing tests or submit repair plan for approval.

Table 1

Measurement	Tolerance
PLASTIC CONCRETE	
Slump	plus 0, minus 1.5 inches
Air Content	plus/minus 1.5 percent
Flexural Strength	No individual specimen less than 100 psi below specified strength.
HARDENED CONCRETE	
Grade	plus/minus 0.05 feet from plan
Smoothness	No abrupt change exceeding 1/8 inch
Straightedge	Not more than 1/8 in for roads. Not more than 1/4 in for open storage areas.
Profilograph	Not more than 9 inches/mile
Thickness	minus 1/2 inch for pavement less than 8 inches thick.
Edge Slump	85 percent less than 1/4 inch and 100 percent less than 3/8 inch.

1.5.2 Test Section

Construct a minimum 400 square feet test section to demonstrate typical

joints, surface finish, texture, color, thickness, and standard of workmanship using the mixture proportions, materials, and equipment as proposed for the project. Test in accordance with requirements in FIELD QUALITY CONTROL.

When a test section does not meet one or more of the tolerances in Table 1, remove and reconstruct the test section. If the test section is acceptable, it may be incorporated into the project.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

2.1.1 Cementitious Materials

2.1.1.1 Portland Cement

Conforming to ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or II .

2.1.1.2 Blended Cement

Provide blended cement conforming to ASTM C595/C595M, Type IP or IS, including the optional requirement for mortar expansion and sulfate soundness. Provide pozzolan added to the Type IP blend consisting of ASTM C618 Class F or Class N and that is interground with the cement clinker. Include in written statement from the manufacturer that the amount of pozzolan in the finished cement does not vary more than plus or minus 5 mass percent of the finished cement from lot to lot or within a lot. The percentage and type of mineral admixture used in the blend are not allowed to change from that submitted for the aggregate evaluation and mixture proportioning. The requirements of paragraph Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCM) Content do not apply to the SCM content of blended cement.

2.1.1.3 Fly Ash and Pozzolan

Conforming to ASTM C618, Type F, or N, with a loss on ignition not exceeding 3 percent. Include test results in accordance with ASTM C618.

2.1.1.4 Ultra Fine Fly Ash and Ultra Fine Pozzolan

Ultra Fine Fly Ash (UFFA) and Ultra Fine Pozzolan (UFP) conforming to ASTM C618, Class F or N, and the following additional requirements:

a. The strength activity index at 28 days of age at least 95 percent of the control specimens.

b. The average particle size not exceeding 6 microns.

c. Loss on ignition not exceeding 3 percent.

2.1.1.5 Silica Fume

Provide silica fume that conforms to ASTM C1240, including the optional limits on reactivity with cement alkalis. Provide silica fume as a dry, densified material or as a slurry. Provide the services of a manufacturer's technical representative, experienced in mixing, proportioning, placement procedures, and curing of concrete containing silica fume, at no expense to the Government. This representative is

required to be present on the project prior to and during at least the first 4 days of concrete production and placement using silica fume.

2.1.1.6 Slag

Conforming to ASTM C989/C989M, Slag Cement (formerly Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag) Grade 100 or 120. Include test results in accordance with ASTM C989/C989M.

2.1.1.7 Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCM) Content

Use of one of the SCMs listed below is optional, unless the SCM is required to mitigate ASR. The use of SCMs is encouraged in accordance with Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS AND REPORTING.

TABLE 2
SUPPLEMENTARY CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS CONTENT

Supplementary Cementitious Material	Minimum Content (percent)	Maximum Content (percent)
Class N Pozzolan and Class F Fly Ash		
SiO2 + Al2O3 + Fe2O3 greater than 70 percent	25	35
SiO2 + A12O3 + Fe2O3 greater than 80 percent	20	35
SiO2 + A12O3 + Fe2O3 greater than 90 percent	15	35
UFFA and UFP	7	16
GGBF Slag	40	50
Silica Fume	7	10

2.1.2 Water

Water conforming to ASTM C1602/C1602M.

2.1.3 Aggregate

2.1.3.1 Durability

Evaluate and test all fine and coarse aggregates to be used in all concrete for durability in accordance with ASTM C88. Provide fine and coarse aggregates with a maximum of 18 percent loss when subjected to 5 cycles using Magnesium Sulfate or a maximum of 12 percent loss when subjected to 5 cycles of Sodium Sulfate.

2.1.3.2 Alkali Reactivity Test

Evaluate and test fine and coarse aggregates to be used in all concrete for alkali-aggregate reactivity. Test all size groups and sources proposed for use.

a. Evaluate the fine and coarse aggregates separately, using ASTM C1260. Reject individual aggregates with test results that indicate an

expansion of greater than 0.08 percent after 28 days of immersion in 1N NaOH solution, or perform additional testing as follows: utilize the proposed low alkali portland cement, blended cement, or SCM in combination with each individual aggregate. Test in accordance with ASTM C1567. Determine the quantity that meets all the requirements of these specifications and that lowers the expansion equal to or less than 0.08 percent after 28 days of immersion in a 1N NaOH solution. Base the mixture proportioning on the highest percentage of SCM required to mitigate ASR-reactivity.

b. If any of the above options does not lower the expansion to less than 0.08 percent after 28 days of immersion in a 1N NaOH solution, reject the aggregate(s) and submit new aggregate sources for retesting. Submit the results of testing for evaluation and acceptance.

2.1.3.3 Fine Aggregates

Conforming to the quality and gradation of ASTM C33/C33M.

2.1.3.4 Coarse Aggregates

Coarse aggregate consisting of crushed or uncrushed gravel, crushed stone, or a combination thereof. Provide coarse aggregate with a minimum of 25 percent recycled porcelain, concrete, stone, or other recycled material complying with ASTM D6155. Provide aggregates, as delivered to the mixers, consisting of clean, hard, uncoated particles. Wash coarse aggregate sufficient to remove dust and other coatings. Provide fine aggregate consisting of natural sand, manufactured sand, or a combination of the two, and composed of clean, hard, durable particles. Provide both coarse and fine aggregates meeting the requirements of ASTM C33/C33M.

a. Gradation: Provide coarse aggregate with a nominal maximum size of 1.5 inches. Grade and provide the individual aggregates in two or more size groups meeting the individual grading requirements of ASTM C33/C33M, Size No. 4 (1.5 to 0.75 inch) and Size No. 67 (0.75 inch to No. 4).

b. Quality: Conforming to ASTM C33/C33M, Class 4M .

2.1.4 Chemical Admixtures

2.1.4.1 Water Reducing Admixtures

Provide admixture conforming to ASTM C494/C494M: Type A, water reducing; Type B, retarding; Type C, accelerating; Type D, water-reducing and retarding; and Type E, water-reducing and accelerating admixture. Do not use calcium chloride admixtures. ASTM C494/C494M Type S specific performance admixtures and ASTM C1017/C1017M flowable admixtures are not allowed.

2.1.4.2 Air Entraining Admixture

Conforming to ASTM C260/C260M: Air-entraining.

2.1.4.3 High Range Water Reducing Admixture

Provide a high-range water-reducing admixture that meets the requirements of ASTM C494/C494M, Type F or G, that is free from chlorides, alkalis, and is of the synthesized, sulfonated complex polymer type. Add the HRWRA to

the concrete as a single component at the batch plant. Add the admixture to the concrete mixture only when its use is approved or directed, and only when it has been used in mixture proportioning studies to arrive at approved mixture proportions. Submit certified copies of the independent laboratory test results required for compliance with ASTM C494/C494M.

2.1.5 Reinforcement

2.1.5.1 Dowel Bars

Dowel bars conforming to ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 40 for plain billet-steel bars of the size and length indicated. Remove all burrs and projections from the bars. Epoxy coat in accordance with ASTM A775/A775M.

2.1.5.2 Tie Bars

Billet or axle steel deformed bars conforming to ASTM A615/A615M or ASTM A966/A966M Grade 40 . Epoxy coat in accordance with ASTM A775/A775M.

2.1.5.3 Reinforcement

Deformed steel bar mats conforming to ASTM A184/A184M. Bar reinforcement conforming to ASTM A615/A615M , Grade 40 . Epoxy coat in accordance with ASTM A775/A775M.

2.1.6 Curing Materials

Provide curing materials consisting of:

2.1.6.1 White-Burlap-Polyethylene Sheet

Conforming to ASTM C171, 0.004 inch thick white opaque polyethylene bonded to 10 oz/linear yard (40 inch) wide burlap.

2.1.6.2 Liquid Membrane-Forming Compound

Conforming to ASTM C309, white pigmented, Type 2, Class B, free of paraffin or petroleum.

2.1.6.3 Liquid Chemical Sealer-Hardener Compound

Compound consisting of magnesium fluosilicate which when mixed with water seals and hardens the surface of the concrete. Do not use on exterior slabs exposed to freezing conditions.

2.1.7 Joint Fillers and Sealants

Provide as specified in Section 32 01 19.61 SEALING OF JOINTS IN RIGID PAVEMENT. Match new joints with existing alignment.

2.1.8 Biodegradable Form Release Agent

Provide form release agent that is colorless and biodegradable. Provide product that does not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and does not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces. Provide form release agent with a minimum of 87 percent biobased material and does not contain diesel fuel, petroleum-based lubricating oils, waxes, or kerosene.

2.1.9 Epoxy Resin

Provide epoxy-resin materials that consist of two-component materials conforming to the requirements of ASTM C881/C881M, Class as appropriate for each application temperature to be encountered, except that in addition, the materials meet the following requirements:

a. Type IV, Grade 3, for use for embedding dowels and anchor bolts.

b. Type III, Grade as approved, for use as patching materials for complete filling of spalls and other voids and for use in preparing epoxy resin mortar.

c. Type IV, Grade 1, for use for injecting cracks.

d. Type V, Grade as approved, for bonding freshly mixed portland cement concrete or mortar or freshly mixed epoxy resin concrete or mortar to hardened concrete.

2.1.10 Joint Materials

2.1.10.1 Expansion Joint Materials

Provide preformed expansion joint filler material conforming to ASTM D1751. Provide expansion joint filler that is 3/4 inch thick, unless otherwise indicated, and provided in a single full depth piece.

2.1.10.2 Slip Joint Material

Provide slip joint material that is 1/4 inch thick expansion joint filler, unless otherwise indicated, conforming to paragraph EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL.

2.2 MIX DESIGN

Proportion concrete mix in accordance with ACI 211.1 except as modified herein.

2.2.1 Specified Concrete Properties

2.2.1.1 Flexural Strength

Provide concrete with a minimum flexural strength of 650 psi at 28 days of age.

2.2.1.2 Air Entrainment

Provide an entrained air content of 5.5 percent.

2.2.1.3 Slump

For fixed form and hand placement, provide a maximum slump of 3 inches.

2.2.1.4 Water/Cementitious Materials Ratio

Maximum allowable water-cementitious material ratio is 0.40 . The water-cementitious material ratio is based on absolute volume equivalency, where the ratio is determined using the weight of cement for a cement only mix, or using the total volume of cement plus pozzolan converted to an

equivalent weight of cement by the absolute volume equivalency method described in ACI 211.1.

2.2.2 Mix Design Report

Perform trial design batches, mixture proportioning studies, testing, and include test results demonstrating that the proposed mixture proportions produce concrete of the qualities indicated. An existing mix design may be submitted if developed within the previous 12 months. Submit test results in a mix design report to include:

a. Coarse and fine aggregate gradations and plots.

b. Coarse and fine aggregate quality test results, include deleterious materials and ASR testing.

c. Mill certificates for cement and supplemental cementitious materials.

d. Certified test results for all proposed admixtures.

e. Specified flexural strength, slump, and air content.

f. Recommended proportions and volumes for proposed mixture and each of three trial water-cementitious materials ratios.

g. Individual beam breaks.

h. Flexural strength summaries and plots.

i. Historical record of test results, documenting production standard deviation (if available).

j. Narrative discussing methodology on how the mix design was developed.

2.2.3 Mix Verification

Mix verification tests may be performed by the Government. Provide quantities of cementitious materials, aggregates and admixtures as requested.

2.3 EQUIPMENT

2.3.1 Batching and Mixing

Provide truck mixers. Provide a batch plant conforming to ASTM C94/C94M and as specified. Do not weigh water or measure cumulatively with another ingredient. Batch all concrete materials in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M requirements. Verify batching, mixers, mixing time, permitted reduction of mixing time, and concrete uniformity in accordance with the requirements of ASTM C94/C94M, and document in the initial weekly QC Report. Do not use truck mixers for mixing slipformed concrete. Provide only truck mixers designed for mixing or transporting paving concrete with extra large blading and rear opening specifically for low-slump paving concrete and conforming to the requirements of ASTM C94/C94M.

2.3.2 Transporting Equipment

Provide transporting equipment in conformance with ASTM C94/C94M and as specified herein. Transport concrete to the paving site in rear-dump

trucks, in truck mixers designed with extra large blading and rear opening specifically for low slump concrete, or in agitators. Do not permit bottom-dump trucks for delivery of concrete.

2.3.3 Delivery Equipment

When concrete transport equipment cannot operate on the paving lane, provide side-delivery transport equipment consisting of self-propelled moving conveyors to deliver concrete from the transport equipment and discharge it in front of the paver. Do not permit front-end loaders, dozers, or similar equipment to distribute the concrete.

2.3.4 Paver-Finisher

Provide a heavy-duty, self-propelled paver-finisher machine designed specifically for paving and finishing high quality pavement and capable of spreading, consolidating, and shaping the plastic concrete to the desired cross section in one pass. Provide a paver-finisher weighing at least 2200 lb/foot of lane width, and powered by an engine having at least 6.0 horsepower/foot of lane width. Equip the paver-finisher with a full width "knock-down" auger, capable of operating in both directions, which will evenly spread the fresh concrete in front of the screed or extrusion plate. Gang-mount immersion vibrators at the front of the paver on a frame equipped with suitable controls so that all vibrators can be operated at any desired depth within the slab or completely withdrawn from the concrete. Automatically control the vibrators so they will be immediately stopped as forward motion of the paver ceases. Space the immersion vibrators across the paving lane as necessary to properly consolidate the concrete, but limit the clear distance between vibrators not to exceed 30 inches, and the outside vibrators not to exceed 12 inches from the edge of the lane. Vibrators may be pneumatic, gas driven, or electric, and operated at frequencies within the concrete between 6,000 and 7,000 vibrations per minute, with an amplitude of vibration such that noticeable vibrations occur at 1.5 foot radius when the vibrator is inserted in the concrete to the depth specified. Equip the paver-finisher with a transversely oscillating screed or an extrusion plate to shape, compact, and smooth the surface.

2.3.4.1 Paver-Finisher with Fixed Forms

Equip the paver-finisher with wheels designed to ride the forms, keep it aligned with the forms, and to prevent deformation of the forms.

2.3.4.2 Other Types of Finishing Equipment

Heavy duty vibratory truss screeds may be approved for use if successfully demonstrated on the test section to consolidate the slab full depth and without segregation. Clary screeds, rotating tube floats, or laser screeds will not be allowed on the project. Provide hand floats that are not less than 12 feet long and 6 inches wide and stiffened to prevent flexing and warping.

2.3.4.3 Work Bridge

Provide a self-propelled work bridge capable of spanning the paving lane and supporting the workmen without excessive deflection.

2.3.5 Texturing Equipment

Provide texturing equipment as specified below.

2.3.5.1 Fabric Drag

Clean, reasonably new burlap measuring from 3 to 10 feet long, 2 feet wider than the width of the pavement, and securely attached to a separate wheel mounted frame spanning the paving lane or to one of the other similar pieces of equipment. Select dimension of burlap drag so that at least 3 feet of the material is in contact with the pavement.

2.3.5.2 Deep Texturing Equipment

Provide texturing equipment consisting of a stiff bristled broom which will produce true, even grooves. Mount this drag in a wheeled frame spanning the paving lane and constructed to mechanically pull the drag in a straight line across the paving lane perpendicular to the centerline.

2.3.6 Curing Equipment

Provide equipment for applying membrane-forming curing compound mounted on a self-propelled frame that spans the paving lane. Constantly agitate the curing compound reservoir mechanically (not air) during operation and provide a means for completely draining the reservoir. Provide a spraying system that consists of a mechanically powered pump which maintains constant pressure during operation, an operable pressure gauge, and either a series of spray nozzles evenly spaced across the lane to provide uniformly overlapping coverage or a single spray nozzle which is mounted on a carriage which automatically traverses the lane width at a speed correlated with the forward movement of the overall frame. Protect all spray nozzles with wind screens. Calibrate the spraying system in accordance with ASTM D2995, Method A, for the rate of application required in subpart CURING AND PROTECTION. Provide hand-operated sprayers powered by compressed air supplied by a mechanical air compressor. Immediately replace curing equipment if it fails to apply an even coating of compound at the specified rate.

2.3.7 Sawing Equipment

Provide equipment for sawing joints and for other similar sawing of concrete consisting of standard diamond-type concrete saws mounted on a wheeled chassis which can be easily guided to follow the required alignment. Provide diamond tipped blades. If demonstrated to operate properly, abrasive blades may be used. Provide spares as required to maintain the required sawing rate. Early-entry saws may be used, subject to demonstration and approval. No change to the initial sawcut depth is permitted.

2.3.8 Straightedge

Furnish one 12 foot straightedge constructed of aluminum or magnesium alloy, having blades of box or box-girder cross section with flat bottom, adequately reinforced to insure rigidity and accuracy. Provide handles for operation on the pavement.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION FOR PAVING

3.1.1 Weather Limitations

When windy conditions during paving appear probable, have equipment and material at the paving site to provide windbreaks, shading, fogging, or other action to prevent plastic shrinkage cracking or other damaging drying of the concrete.

3.1.1.1 Inclement Weather

Do not commence placing operations when heavy rain or other damaging weather conditions appear imminent. At all times when placing concrete, maintain on-site sufficient waterproof cover and means to rapidly place it over all unhardened concrete or concrete that might be damaged by rain. Suspend placement of concrete whenever rain, high winds, or other damaging weather commences to damage the surface or texture of the placed unhardened concrete, washes cement out of the concrete, or changes the water content of the surface concrete. Immediately cover and protect all unhardened concrete from the rain or other damaging weather. Completely remove and replace any slab damaged by rain or other weather full depth, by full slab width, to the nearest original joint.

3.1.1.2 Hot Weather

Maintain required concrete temperature in accordance with ACI 305R to prevent evaporation rate from exceeding 0.2 pound of water per square foot of exposed concrete per hour. Cool ingredients before mixing, place concrete during cooler night time hours, or use other suitable means to control concrete temperature and prevent rapid drying of newly placed concrete. Water is not allowed to be added after the initial introduction of mixing water except, when on arrival at the job site, the slump is less than specified and the water-cement ratio is less than that given as a maximum in the approved mixture. Additional water may be added to bring the slump within the specified range provided the approved water-cement ratio is not exceeded. Inject water into the head of the mixer (end opposite the discharge opening) drum under pressure, and turn the drum or blades a minimum of 30 additional revolutions at mixing speed. The addition of water to the batch at any later time is not allowed. After placement, use fog spray, apply monomolecular film, or use other suitable means to reduce the evaporation rate. Start curing when surface of fresh concrete is sufficiently hard to permit curing without damage. Cool underlying material by sprinkling lightly with water before placing concrete. Follow practices found in ACI 305R.

3.1.1.3 Prevention of Plastic Shrinkage Cracking

During weather with low humidity, and particularly with high temperature and appreciable wind, develop and institute measures to prevent plastic shrinkage cracks from developing. If plastic shrinkage cracking occurs, halt further placement of concrete until protective measures are in place to prevent further cracking. Periods of high potential for plastic shrinkage cracking can be anticipated by use of ACI 305R. In addition to the protective measures specified in the previous paragraph, the concrete placement may be further protected by erecting shades and windbreaks and by applying fog sprays of water, the addition of monomolecular films, or wet covering. Apply monomolecular films after finishing is complete, do

not use in the finishing process. Immediately commence curing procedures when such water treatment is stopped.

3.1.1.4 Cold Weather

Do not place concrete when ambient temperature is below 40 degrees F or when concrete is likely to be subjected to freezing temperatures within 24 hours. When authorized, when concrete is likely to be subjected to freezing within 24 hours after placing, heat concrete materials so that temperature of concrete when deposited is between 65 and 80 degrees F. Methods of heating materials are subject to approval. Do not heat mixing water above 165 degrees F. Remove lumps of frozen material and ice from aggregates before placing aggregates in mixer. Follow practices found in ACI 306R.

3.1.2 Conditioning of Underlying Material

Verify the underlying material, upon which concrete is to be placed is clean, damp, and free from debris, waste concrete or cement, frost, ice, and standing or running water. Prior to setting forms or placement of concrete, verify the underlying material is well drained and has been satisfactorily graded by string-line controlled, automated, trimming machine and uniformly compacted in accordance with the applicable Section of these specifications. Test the surface of the underlying material to crown, elevation, and density in advance of setting forms or of concrete placement using slip-form techniques. Trim high areas to proper elevation. Fill and compact low areas to a condition similar to that of surrounding grade, or fill with concrete monolithically with the pavement. Low areas filled with concrete are not to be cored for thickness to avoid biasing the average thickness used for evaluation and payment adjustment. Rework and compact any underlying material disturbed by construction operations to specified density immediately in front of the paver. If a slipform paver is used, continue the same underlying material under the paving lane beyond the edge of the lane a sufficient distance that is thoroughly compacted and true to grade to provide a suitable trackline for the slipform paver and firm support for the edge of the paving lane.

3.1.3 Forms

Use steel forms, except that wood forms may be used for curves having a radius of 150 feet or less, and for fillets. Forms may be built up with metal or wood, added only to the base, to provide an increase in depth of not more than 25 percent. Provide forms with the base width not less than eight-tenths of the vertical height of the form, except that for forms 8 inches or less in vertical height, provide forms with a base width not less than the vertical height of the form. Provide wood forms adequate in strength and rigidly braced for curves and fillets. Set forms on firm material cut true to grade so that each form section when placed will be firmly in contact with the underlying layer for its entire base. Do not set forms on blocks or on built-up spots of underlying material. Set and secure forms in place with stakes or by other approved methods for overlay pavements and for other locations where forms are set on existing pavements. Carefully drill holes in existing pavements for form stakes without cracking or spalling the existing pavement. Prior to setting forms for paving operations, demonstrate the proposed form setting procedures at an approved location and do not proceed further until the proposed method is approved. Before placing the concrete, coat the contact surfaces of forms except existing pavement sections where bonding

is required, with a non-staining mineral oil, non-staining form coating compound, biodegradable form release agent, or two coats of nitro-cellulose lacquer. When using existing pavement as a form, clean existing concrete and then coat with asphalt emulsion bondbreaker before concrete is placed. Check and correct grade elevations and alignment of the forms immediately before placing concrete.

3.1.4 Reinforcement

3.1.4.1 Dowel Bars

Install dowels with horizontal and vertical alignment plus or minus 1 inch. Except as otherwise specified, maintain location of dowels within a skew alignment of 1/4 inch over 1 foot length. Reject coatings which are perforated, cracked or otherwise damaged. While handling avoid scuffing or gouging of the coatings. Omit Dowels when the center of the dowel is located within a horizontal distance from an intersecting joint equal to or less than one-fourth of the slab thickness. Maintain dowels in position during concrete placement and curing. Before concrete placement, thoroughly grease the entire length of each dowel secured in a dowel basket or fixed form.

3.1.4.2 Tie Bars

Install bars, accurately aligned horizontally and vertically, and to the tolerances shown on the drawings, at indicated locations.

3.1.4.3 Setting Slab Reinforcement

Position reinforcement on suitable chairs prior to concrete placement. At expansion, contraction and construction joints, place the reinforcement as indicated. Clean reinforcement free of mud, oil, scale or other foreign materials. Place reinforcement accurately and wire securely. Lap splices 12 inches minimum. Maintain the bar spacing from ends and sides of slabs and joints as indicated. If reinforcing for Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP) is required, submit the entire operating procedure and proposed equipment for approval.

3.2 MEASURING, MIXING, CONVEYING, AND PLACING CONCRETE

3.2.1 Measuring

Conform to ASTM C94/C94M.

3.2.2 Mixing

Conform to ASTM C94/C94M, except as modified herein. Begin mixing within 30 minutes after cement has been added to aggregates. When the air temperature is greater than 85 degrees F, place concrete within 60 minutes. With approval, a hydration stabilizer admixture meeting the requirements of ASTM C494/C494M Type D, may be used to extend the placement time to 90 minutes. Additional water may be added to bring slump within required limits as specified in ASTM C94/C94M, provided that the specified water-cement ratio is not exceeded.

3.2.3 Conveying

Conform to ASTM C94/C94M.

3.2.4 Placing

Do not exceed a free vertical drop of 5 feet from the point of discharge. Deposit concrete either directly from the transporting equipment or by conveyor on to the pre-wetted subgrade or subbase, unless otherwise specified. Deposit the concrete between the forms to an approximately uniform height. Place concrete continuously at a uniform rate, without damage to the grade and without unscheduled stops except for equipment failure or other emergencies. If an unscheduled stop occurs within 10 feet of a previously placed expansion joint, remove concrete back to joint, repair any damage to grade, install a construction joint and continue placing concrete only after cause of the stop has been corrected.

3.3 PAVING

Construct pavement with paving and finishing equipment utilizing fixed forms .

3.3.1 Paving Plan

Submit for approval a paving plan identifying the following items:

a. A description of the placing and protection methods proposed when concrete is to be placed in or exposed to hot, cold, or rainy weather conditions.

b. A detailed paving sequence plan and proposed paving pattern showing all planned construction joints.

c. Plan and equipment proposed to control alignment of formed or sawn joints within the specified tolerances.

3.3.2 Required Results

Operate the paver-finisher to produce a thoroughly consolidated slab throughout, true to line and grade within specified tolerances. Adjust the paver-finishing operation to produce a surface finish free of irregularities, tears, voids of any kind, and other discontinuities, with only a minimum of paste at the surface. Do not permit multiple passes of the paver-finisher. Produce a finished surface requiring no hand finishing, other than the use of cutting straightedges, except in very infrequent instances. Do not apply water, other than true fog sprays (mist), to the concrete surface during paving and finishing.

3.3.3 Operation

When the paver is operated between or adjacent to previously constructed pavement (fill-in lanes), make provisions to prevent damage to the previously constructed pavement, including keeping the existing pavement surface free of debris, and placing rubber mats beneath the paver tracks. Operate transversely oscillating screeds and extrusion plates to overlap the existing pavement the minimum possible, but in no case more than 8 inches.

3.3.4 Consolidation

Immediately after spreading concrete, consolidate full depth with internal type vibrating equipment along the boundaries of all slabs regardless of slab thickness, and interior of all concrete slabs. For pavements less

than 10 inches thick, operate vibrators at mid-depth parallel with or at a slight angle to the base course. For thicker pavements, angle vibrators toward the vertical, with vibrator tip preferably about 2 inches above the base course, and top of vibrator a few inches below pavement surface. Automatically control the vibrators or tamping units in front of the paver so that they stop immediately as forward motion ceases. Limit duration of vibration to that necessary to produce consolidation of concrete. Do not permit excessive vibration. Vibrate concrete in small, odd-shaped slabs or in locations inaccessible to the paver mounted vibration equipment with a hand-operated immersion vibrator operated from a bridge spanning the area. Do not operate vibrators at one location for more than 15 seconds. Do not use vibrators to transport or spread the concrete.

3.3.5 Fixed Form Paving

Spread and strike off concrete with with the paver. Shape the concrete to the specified and indicated cross section in one pass, and finish the surface and edges so that only a very minimum amount of hand finishing is required. Use single spud hand vibrators to consolidate the concrete adjacent to fixed forms as required to achieve a void-free formed edge. Do not allow vibrators to contact reinforcement, forms, or the grade during vibration.

3.4 JOINTS

3.4.1 Contraction Joints

Hold dowels in longitudinal and transverse contraction joints within the paving lane securely in place by means of rigid metal basket assemblies. Weld the dowels to the assembly or hold firmly by mechanical locking arrangements that will prevent them from becoming distorted during paving operations. Anchor the basket assemblies securely in the proper location.

3.4.2 Construction Joints - Fixed Form Paving

Install dowels by the bonded-in-place method, supported by means of devices fastened to the forms. Do not permit installation by removing and replacing in preformed holes.

3.4.3 Dowels Installed In Hardened Concrete

Install by bonding the dowels into holes drilled into the hardened concrete. Drill holes into the hardened concrete approximately 1/8 inch greater in diameter than the dowels. Bond the dowels in the drilled holes using epoxy resin injected at the back of the hole before installing the dowel and extruded to the collar during insertion of the dowel so as to completely fill the void around the dowel. Application by buttering the dowel is not permitted. Hold the dowels in alignment at the collar of the hole, after insertion and before the epoxy resin hardens, by means of a suitable metal or plastic collar fitted around the dowel. Check the vertical alignment of the dowels by placing the straightedge on the surface of the pavement over the top of the dowel and measuring the vertical distance between the straightedge and the beginning and ending point of the exposed part of the dowel. Where tie bars are required in longitudinal construction joints of slipform pavement, install bent tie bars at the paver, in front of the transverse screed or extrusion plate. If tie bars are required, construct a standard keyway and install the bent tie bars into the plastic concrete through a 26 gauge thick metal keyway liner. Do not install tie bars in preformed holes. Protect the keyway

liner and maintain in place and become part of the joint. Before placement of the adjoining paving lane, straighten the tie bars, without spalling the concrete around the bar.

3.5 FINISHING CONCRETE

Start finishing operations immediately after placement of concrete. Use finishing machine, except hand finishing may be used in emergencies and for concrete slabs in inaccessible locations or of such shapes or sizes that machine finishing is impracticable. Immediately halt any operations which produce more than 1/8 inch of mortar-rich surface (defined as deficient in plus U.S. No. 4 sieve size aggregate) and modify the equipment, mixture, or procedures. Finish pavement surface on both sides of a joint to the same grade. Finish formed joints from a securely supported transverse bridge. Provide hand finishing equipment for use at all times.

3.5.1 Machine Finishing

Strike off and screed concrete to the required slope and cross-section by a power-driven transverse finishing machine. A transverse rotating tube or pipe is not permitted. Maintain elevation of concrete such that, when consolidated and finished, pavement surface will be adequately consolidated and at the required grade. Equip finishing machine with a screed which is readily and accurately adjustable for changes in pavement slope and compensation for wear and other causes. Do not permit excessive operation over an area, which will result in an excess of mortar and water being brought to the surface.

3.5.1.1 Equipment Operation

Maintain the travel of machine on the forms without lifting, wobbling, or other variation of the machine which tend to affect the precision of concrete finish. Keep the tops of the forms clean by a device attached to the machine. Maintain a uniform ridge of concrete ahead of the front screed for its entire length.

3.5.1.2 Joint Finish

Before concrete is hardened, correct edge slump of pavement, exclusive of edge rounding, in excess of 0.25 inches. Finish concrete surface on each side of construction joints to the same plane, and correct deviations before newly placed concrete has hardened.

3.5.1.3 Hand Finishing

Strike-off and screed surface of concrete to elevations slightly above finish grade so that when concrete is consolidated and finished, the pavement surface is at the indicated elevation. Vibrate entire surface until required compaction and reduction of surface voids is secured with a strike-off template. After initial finishing, further smooth and consolidate concrete by means of hand-operated longitudinal floats.

3.5.2 Texturing

Before the surface sheen has disappeared and before the concrete hardens, provide a texture to the surface of the pavement as described herein. After curing is complete, thoroughly broom all textured surfaces to remove all debris. Finish the concrete in areas of recesses for tie-down

anchors, lighting fixtures, and other outlets in the pavement to provide a surface of the same texture as the surrounding area.

3.5.2.1 Brooming

Finish the surface of the slab by brooming the surface with a new wire broom at least 18 inches wide. Gently pull the broom over the surface of the pavement from edge to edge just before the concrete becomes non-plastic. Slightly overlap adjacent strokes of the broom. Broom perpendicular to centerline of pavement so that corrugations produced will be uniform in character and width, and not more than 1/16 inch in depth. Maintain broomed surface free from porous spots, irregularities, depressions, and small pockets or rough spots such as may be caused by accidentally disturbing particles of coarse aggregate embedded near the surface.

3.5.3 Edging

At the time the concrete has attained a degree of hardness suitable for edging, carefully finish slab edges, including edges at formed joints, with an edge having a maximum radius of 1/8 inch. When brooming is specified for the final surface finish, edge transverse joints before starting brooming, then operate broom to obliterate as much as possible the mark left by the edging tool without disturbing the rounded corner left by the edger. Clean by removing loose fragments and soupy mortar from corners or edges of slabs which have crumbled and areas which lack sufficient mortar for proper finishing. Refill voids solidly with a mixture of suitable proportions and consistency and refinish. Remove unnecessary tool marks and edges. Smooth remaining edges true to line.

3.6 CURING AND PROTECTION

Protect concrete adequately from injurious action by sun, rain, flowing water, frost, mechanical injury, tire marks and oil stains, and do not allow it to dry out from the time it is placed until the expiration of the minimum curing periods specified herein. Do not use membrane-forming compound on surfaces where its appearance would be objectionable, on surfaces to be painted, where coverings are to be bonded to concrete, or on concrete to which other concrete is to be bonded.

3.6.1 Moist Curing

Maintain concrete to be moist-cured continuously wet for the entire curing period, or until curing compound is applied, commencing immediately after finishing. If forms are removed before the end of the curing period, provide curing on unformed surfaces, using suitable materials. Cure surfaces by ponding, by continuous sprinkling, by continuously saturated burlap or cotton mats, or by continuously saturated plastic coated burlap. Provide burlap and mats that are clean and free from any contamination and completely saturated before being placed on the concrete. Lap sheets to provide full coverage. Provide an approved work system to ensure that moist curing is continuous 24 hours per day and that the entire surface is wet.

3.6.2 White-Burlap-Polyethylene Sheet

Wet entire exposed surface thoroughly with a fine spray of water, saturate burlap but do not have excessive water dripping off the burlap and then cover concrete with White-Burlap-Polyethylene Sheet, burlap side down.

Lay sheets directly on concrete surface and overlap 12 inches. Make sheeting not less than 18 inches wider than concrete surface to be cured, and weight down on the edges and over the transverse laps to form closed joints. Repair or replace sheets when damaged during curing. Check daily to assure burlap has not lost all moisture. If moisture evaporates, resaturate burlap and re-place on pavement (limit re-saturation and re-placing to less than 10 minutes per sheet). Leave sheeting on concrete surface to be cured for at least 7 days.

3.6.3 Liquid Membrane-Forming Compound Curing

Apply compound immediately after surface loses its water sheen and has a dull appearance and before joints are sawed. Agitate curing compound thoroughly by mechanical means during use and apply uniformly in a two-coat continuous operation by suitable power-spraying equipment. Apply a total coverage for the two coats at least one gallon of undiluted compound per 200 square feet to produce a uniform, continuous, coherent film that will not check, crack, or peel and free from pinholes or other imperfections. The application of curing compound by hand-operated, mechanical powered pressure sprayers is permitted only on odd widths or shapes of slabs and on concrete surfaces exposed by the removal of forms. When the application is made by hand-operated sprayers, apply a second coat in a direction approximately at right angles to the direction of the first coat. Apply an additional coat of compound immediately to areas where film is defective. Respray concrete surfaces that are subject to heavy rainfall within 3 hours after curing compound has been applied in the same manner.

3.6.4 Protection of Treated Surfaces

After the initial saw cut is complete and the slurry has been removed, respray the area with curing compound or restore the white burlap polyethylene sheet to maintain a continuous curing environment in the area of the sawn joints. Keep concrete surfaces to which liquid membrane-forming compounds have been applied free from vehicular traffic and other sources of abrasion for not less than 72 hours. Foot traffic is allowed after 24 hours for inspection purposes. Maintain continuity of coating for entire curing period and repair damage to coating immediately.

3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.7.1 Sampling

Collect samples of fresh concrete in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M during each working day as required to perform tests specified herein. Make test specimens in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M.

3.7.2 Consistency Tests

Perform concrete slump tests in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M. Take samples for slump determination from concrete during placement. Perform tests at the beginning of a concrete placement operation and for each batch (minimum) or every 20 cubic yards (maximum) of concrete to ensure that specification requirements are met. In addition, perform tests each time test beams are made.

3.7.3 Flexural Strength Tests

Test for flexural strength in accordance with ASTM C78/C78M. Fabricate

and cure four test specimens in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M for each set of tests. Test two specimens at 7 days, and the other two at 28 days. Concrete strength will be considered satisfactory when the minimum of the 28-day test results equals or exceeds the specified 28-day flexural strength, and no individual strength test is less than the tolerance indicated on Table 1. If the ratio of the 7-day strength test to the specified 28-day strength is less than 65 percent, make necessary adjustments for conformance. Fabricate, cure and test a minimum of one set of four beams for each shift of concrete placement. Remove concrete which is determined to be defective, based on the strength acceptance criteria therein, and replace with acceptable concrete.

3.7.4 Air Content Tests

Test air-entrained concrete for air content at the same frequency as specified for slump tests. Determine percentage of air in accordance with ASTM C231/C231M on samples taken during placement of concrete in forms.

3.7.5 Surface Testing

Use the profilograph method for all longitudinal testing, except for paving lanes less than 200 feet in length. Use the straightedge method for transverse testing, for longitudinal testing where the length of each pavement lane is less than 200 feet, and at the ends of the paving limits for the project. Smoothness requirements do not apply over crowns, drainage structures, or similar penetrations. Maintain detailed notes of the testing results and submit a copy to the Government after each day's testing.

3.7.5.1 Straightedge Testing Method

Test the surface of the pavement with the straightedge to identify all surface irregularities exceeding the tolerances specified in Table 1. Test the entire area of the pavement in both a longitudinal and a transverse direction on parallel lines approximately 15 feet apart. Hold the straightedge in contact with the surface and move ahead one-half the length of the straightedge for each successive measurement. Determine the amount of surface irregularity by placing the straightedge on the pavement surface and allowing it to rest upon the two highest spots covered by its length and measuring the maximum gap between the straightedge and the pavement surface, in the area between these two high points.

3.7.5.2 Profilograph Testing Method

Perform profilograph testing using approved California profilograph and procedures described in ASTM E1274. Utilize electronic recording and automatic computerized reduction of data equipment to indicate "must-grind" bumps and the Profile Index for each 0.1 mile segment of the day's paving. Accommodate grade breaks on parking lots by breaking the profile segment into short sections and repositioning the blanking band on each section. Provide the "blanking band" of 0.2 inch wide and the "bump template" span 1 inch with an offset of 0.4 inch. Count the profilograph testing of the last 30 feet of a paving lane in the longitudinal direction from each day's paving operation on the following day's continuation lane. Compute the profile index for each pass of the profilograph (3 per lane) in each 0.1 mile segment. The profile index for each segment is the average of the profile indices for each pass in each segment. Scale and proportion profilographs of unequal lengths to an equivalent 0.1 mile as outlined in the ASTM E1274. Submit a copy of the reduced tapes to the

Government at the end of each day's testing.

3.7.5.3 "Bumps" (Must Grind Areas)

Reduce any bumps ("must grind" areas) shown on the profilograph trace which exceed 0.4 inch in height by diamond grinding in accordance with subparagraph Diamond Grinding until they do not exceed 0.3 inch when retested. Taper such diamond grinding in all directions to provide smooth transitions to areas not requiring diamond grinding.

3.7.5.4 Diamond Grinding

Those performing diamond grinding are required to have a minimum of three years experience in diamond grinding of rigid concrete pavements. In areas not meeting the specified limits for surface smoothness and plan grade, reduce high areas to attain the required smoothness and grade, except as depth is limited below. Reduce high areas by diamond grinding the hardened concrete with an approved equipment after the concrete is at a minimum age of 14 days. Perform diamond grinding by sawing with an industrial diamond abrasive which is impregnated in the saw blades. Assemble the saw blades in a cutting head mounted on a machine designed specifically for diamond grinding that produces the required texture and smoothness level without damage to the concrete pavement or joint faces. Provide diamond grinding equipment with saw blades that are 1/8-inch wide, a minimum of 60 blades per 12 inches of cutting head width, and capable of cutting a path a minimum of 3 ft wide. Diamond grinding equipment that causes ravels, aggregate fractures, spalls or disturbance to the joints is not permitted. The maximum area corrected by diamond grinding the surface of the hardened concrete is 10 percent of the total area of a day's production. The maximum depth of diamond grinding is 1/4 inch. Provide diamond grinding machine equipped to flush and vacuum the pavement surface. Dispose of all debris from diamond grinding operations off Government property. Prior to diamond grinding, submit a Diamond Grinding Plan for review and approval. At a minimum, include the daily reports for the deficient areas, the location and extent of deficiencies, corrective actions, and equipment. Remove and replace all pavement areas requiring plan grade or surface smoothness corrections in excess of the limits specified in Table 1. All areas in which diamond grinding has been performed are subject to the thickness tolerances specified in Table 1.

3.7.6 Plan Grade Testing and Conformance

Within 5 days after each day's paving, test the finished surface of the pavement area by running lines of levels at intervals corresponding with every longitudinal and transverse joint to determine the elevation at each joint intersection. Record the results of this survey and submit a copy to the Government at the completion of the survey.

3.7.7 Edge Slump

Test the pavement surface to determine edge slump immediately after the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit walking thereon. Perform testing with a minimum 12 foot straightedge to reveal irregularities exceeding the edge slump tolerance specified in Table 1. Determine the vertical edge slump at each free edge of each slipformed paving lane constructed. Place the straightedge transverse to the direction of paving and the end of the straightedge located at the edge of the paving lane. Record measurements at 5 to 10 foot spacings, as directed, commencing at the header where paving was started. Initially record measurements at 5

foot intervals in each lane. When no deficiencies are present after 5 measurements, the interval may be increased. The maximum interval is 10 feet. When any deficiencies exist, return the interval to 5 feet. In addition to the transverse edge slump determination above, at the same time, record the longitudinal surface smoothness of the joint on a continuous line 1 inch back from the joint line using the minimum 12 foot straightedge advanced one-half its length for each reading. Perform other tests of the exposed joint face to ensure that a uniform, true vertical joint face is attained. Properly reference all recorded measurements in accordance with paving lane identification and stationing, and submit a report within 24 hours after measurement is made. Identify areas requiring replacement within the report.

3.7.8 Reinforcement

Inspect reinforcement prior to installation to verify it is free of loose flaky rust, loose scale, oil, mud, or other objectionable material.

3.7.9 Dowels

Inspect dowel placement prior to placing concrete to verify that dowels are of the size indicated, and are spaced, aligned and painted and oiled as specified. Do not permit dowels to exceed the tolerances shown in paragraph: DOWEL BARS.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 16 19

CONCRETE SIDEWALKS
05/18

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.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS (AASHTO)

AASHTO M 182	(2005; R 2021) Standard Specification for Burlap Cloth Made from Jute or Kenaf and Cotton Mats

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A615/A615M	(2024) Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A1064/A1064M	(2024) Standard Specification for Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete
ASTM C31/C31M	(2024b) Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C143/C143M	(2020) Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C171	(2020) Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
ASTM C172/C172M	(2017) Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
ASTM C173/C173M	(2024a) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
ASTM C231/C231M	(2024) Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
ASTM C309	(2019) Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
ASTM C920	(2018) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants

ASTM D1751	(2018) Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)
ASTM D1752	(2018) Standard Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber, Cork and Recycled PVC Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction
ASTM D5893/D5893M	(2016) Standard Specification for Cold Applied, Single Component, Chemically Curing Silicone Joint Sealant for Portland Cement Concrete Pavements

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC)

ICC A117.1	(2017) Standard And Commentary Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Concrete

SD-06 Test Reports

Field Quality Control

1.3 EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, AND MACHINES

1.3.1 General Requirements

Plant, equipment, machines, and tools used in the work will be subject to approval and must be maintained in a satisfactory working condition at all times. Use equipment capable of producing the required product, meeting grade controls, thickness control and smoothness requirements as specified. Discontinue using equipment that produces unsatisfactory results. Allow the Contracting Officer access at all times to the plant and equipment to ensure proper operation and compliance with specifications.

1.3.2 Slip Form Equipment

Slip form paver will be approved based on trial use on the job and must be self-propelled, automatically controlled, crawler mounted, and capable of spreading, consolidating, and shaping the plastic concrete to the desired cross section in one pass.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

1.4.1 Placing During Cold Weather

Do not place concrete when the air temperature reaches 40 degrees F and is

falling, or is already below that point. Placement may begin when the air temperature reaches 35 degrees F and is rising, or is already above 40 degrees F. Make provisions to protect the concrete from freezing during the specified curing period. If necessary to place concrete when the temperature of the air, aggregates, or water is below 35 degrees F, placement and protection must be approved in writing. Approval will be contingent upon full conformance with the following provisions. Prepare and protect the underlying material so that it is entirely free of frost when the concrete is deposited. Heat mixing water and aggregates as necessary to result in the temperature of the in-place concrete being between 50 and 85 degrees F. Methods and equipment for heating must be approved. Use only aggregates that are free of ice, snow, and frozen lumps before entering the mixer. Provide covering or other means as needed to maintain the concrete at a temperature of at least 50 degrees F for not less than 72 hours after placing, and at a temperature above freezing for the remainder of the curing period.

1.4.2 Placing During Warm Weather

The temperature of the concrete as placed must not exceed 85 degrees F except where an approved retarder is used. Cool the mixing water and aggregates as necessary to maintain a satisfactory placing temperature. The placing temperature must not exceed 95 degrees F at any time.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 CONCRETE

Provide concrete conforming to the applicable requirements of Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE except as otherwise specified. Concrete must have a minimum compressive strength of 3500 psi at 28 days. Size of aggregate must not exceed 1-1/2 inches. Submit copies of certified delivery tickets for all concrete used in the construction.

2.1.1 Air Content

Use concrete mixtures that have an air content by volume of concrete of 5 to 7 percent, based on measurements made immediately after discharge from the mixer.

2.1.2 Slump

Use concrete with a slump of 3 inches plus or minus 1 inch for hand placed concrete or 1 inch plus or minus 1/2 inch for slipformed concrete as determined in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M.

2.1.3 Reinforcement Steel

Use reinforcement bars conforming to ASTM A615/A615M. Use wire mesh reinforcement conforming to ASTM A1064/A1064M.

2.2 CONCRETE CURING MATERIALS

2.2.1 Impervious Sheet Materials

Use impervious sheet materials conforming to ASTM C171, type optional, except that polyethylene film, if used, must be white opaque.

2.2.2 Burlap

Use burlap conforming to AASHTO M 182.

2.2.3 White Pigmented Membrane-Forming Curing Compound

Use white pigmented membrane-forming curing compound conforming to ASTM C309, Type 2.

2.3 CONCRETE PROTECTION MATERIALS

Use concrete protection materials consisting of a linseed oil mixture of equal parts, by volume, of linseed oil and either mineral spirits, naphtha, or turpentine. At the option of the Contractor, commercially prepared linseed oil mixtures, formulated specifically for application to concrete to provide protection against the action of deicing chemicals may be used, except that emulsified mixtures are not acceptable.

2.4 JOINT FILLER STRIPS

2.4.1 Expansion Joint Filler, Premolded

Onless otherwise indicated, use 1/2 inch thick premolded expansion joint filler conforming to ASTM D1751 or ASTM D1752.

2.5 JOINT SEALANTS

Use cold-applied joint sealant conforming to ASTM C920 or ASTM D5893/D5893M.

2.6 FORM WORK

Design and construct form work to ensure that the finished concrete will conform accurately to the indicated dimensions, lines, and elevations, and within the tolerances specified. Use wood or steel forms that are straight and of sufficient strength to resist springing during depositing and consolidating concrete.

2.6.1 Wood Forms

Use forms that are surfaced plank, 2 inches nominal thickness, straight and free from warp, twist, loose knots, splits or other defects. Use forms with a nominal length of 10 feet. Radius bends may be formed with 3/4 inch boards, laminated to the required thickness.

2.6.2 Steel Forms

Use channel-formed sections with a flat top surface and welded braces at each end and at not less than two intermediate points. Use forms with interlocking and self-aligning ends. Provide flexible forms for radius forming, corner forms, form spreaders, and fillers as needed. Use forms with a nominal length of 10 feet and that have a minimum of 3 welded stake pockets per form. Use stake pins consisting of solid steel rods with chamfered heads and pointed tips designed for use with steel forms.

2.6.3 Sidewalk Forms

Use sidewalk forms that are of a height equal to the full depth of the finished sidewalk.

2.7 Detectable Warning System

Detectable Warning Systems shown on the Contract plans are to meet requirements of ICC A117.1 - Section 705.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SUBGRADE PREPARATION

Construct subgrade to the specified grade and cross section prior to concrete placement.

3.1.1 Sidewalk Subgrade

Place and compact the subgrade in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK . Test the subgrade for grade and cross section with a template extending the full width of the sidewalk and supported between side forms.

3.1.2 Maintenance of Subgrade

Maintain subgrade in a smooth, compacted condition in conformity with the required section and established grade until the concrete is placed. The subgrade must be in a moist condition when concrete is placed. Prepare and protect subgrade so that it is free from frost when the concrete is deposited.

3.2 FORM SETTING

Set forms to the indicated alignment, grade and dimensions. Hold forms rigidly in place by a minimum of 3 stakes per form placed at intervals not to exceed 4 feet. Use additional stakes and braces at corners, deep sections, and radius bends, as required. Use clamps, spreaders, and braces where required to ensure rigidity in the forms. Remove forms in a manner that will not injure the concrete. Do not use bars or heavy tools against the concrete when removing the forms. Promptly and satisfactorily repair concrete found to be defective after form removal. Clean forms and coat with form oil or biodegradable form release agent each time before concrete is placed. Wood forms may, instead, be thoroughly wetted with water before concrete is placed, except that with probable freezing temperatures, oiling is mandatory.

3.2.1 Sidewalks

Set forms for sidewalks with the upper edge true to line and grade with an allowable tolerance of 1/8 inch in any 10 foot long section. After forms are set, grade and alignment must be checked with a 10 foot straightedge. Sidewalks must have a transverse slope as indicated Do not remove side forms less than 12 hours after finishing has been completed.

3.3 SIDEWALK CONCRETE PLACEMENT AND FINISHING

3.3.1 Formed Sidewalks

Place concrete in the forms in one layer. When consolidated and finished, the sidewalks must be of the thickness indicated. Use a strike-off guided by side forms after concrete has been placed in the forms to bring the surface to proper section to be compacted. Consolidate concrete by tamping and spading or with an approved vibrator. Finish the surface to grade with a strike off.

3.3.2 Concrete Finishing

After straightedging, when most of the water sheen has disappeared, and just before the concrete hardens, finish the surface with a wood or magnesium float or darby to a smooth and uniformly fine granular or sandy texture free of waves, irregularities, or tool marks. Produce a scored surface by brooming with a fiber-bristle brush in a direction transverse to that of the traffic, followed by edging.

3.3.3 Edge and Joint Finishing

Finish all slab edges, including those at formed joints, with an edger having a radius of 1/8 inch. Edge transverse joints before brooming. Eliminate the flat surface left by the surface face of the edger with brooming. Clean and solidly fill corners and edges which have crumbled and areas which lack sufficient mortar for proper finishing with a properly proportioned mortar mixture and then finish.

3.3.4 Surface and Thickness Tolerances

Finished surfaces must not vary more than 5/16 inch from the testing edge of a 10-foot straightedge. Permissible deficiency in section thickness will be up to 1/4 inch.

3.4 CONCRETE PLACEMENT AND FINISHING

3.4.1 Concrete Finishing

Float and finish exposed surfaces with a smooth wood float until true to grade and section and uniform in texture. Brush floated surfaces with a fine-hair brush using longitudinal strokes.

3.4.2 Joint Finishing

Finish edges at formed joints as indicated.

3.4.3 Surface and Thickness Tolerances

Finished surfaces must not vary more than 1/4 inch from the testing edge of a 10-foot straightedge. Permissible deficiency in section thickness will be up to 1/4 inch.

3.5 SIDEWALK JOINTS

Construct sidewalk joints to divide the surface into rectangular areas. Space transverse contraction joints at a distance equal to the sidewalk width or 5 feet on centers, whichever is less, and continuous across the slab. Construct longitudinal contraction joints along the centerline of all sidewalks 10 feet or more in width. Construct transverse expansion joints at sidewalk returns. Where the sidewalk is not in contact with a curb, install transverse expansion joints as indicated. Form expansion joints around structures and features which project through or into the sidewalk pavement, using joint filler of the type, thickness, and width indicated. Expansion joints are not required between sidewalks and curb that abut the sidewalk longitudinally.

3.5.1 Sidewalk Contraction Joints

Form contraction joints in the fresh concrete by cutting a groove in the top portion of the slab to a depth of at least one-fourth of the sidewalk slab thickness. Unless otherwise approved or indicated, either use a jointer to cut the groove or saw a groove in the hardened concrete with a power-driven saw. Construct sawed joints by sawing a groove in the concrete with a 1/8 inch blade. Provide an ample supply of saw blades on the jobsite before concrete placement is started. Provide at least one standby sawing unit in good working order at the jobsite at all times during the sawing operations.

3.5.2 Sidewalk Expansion Joints

Form expansion joints using 1/2 inch joint filler strips. Joint filler in expansion joints surrounding structures and features within the sidewalk may consist of preformed filler material conforming to ASTM D1752 or building paper. Hold joint filler in place with steel pins or other devices to prevent warping of the filler during floating and finishing. Immediately after finishing operations are completed, round joint edges using an edging tool having a radius of 1/8 inch. Remove any concrete over the joint filler. At the end of the curing period, clean the top of expansion joints and fill with cold-applied joint sealant. Use joint sealant that is gray or stone in color. Thoroughly clean the joint opening before the sealing material is placed. Do not spill sealing material on exposed surfaces of the concrete. Apply joint sealing material only when the concrete at the joint is surface dry and atmospheric and concrete temperatures are above 50 degrees F. Immediately remove any excess material on exposed surfaces of the concrete and clean the concrete surfaces.

3.5.3 Reinforcement Steel Placement

Accurately and securely fasten reinforcement steel in place with suitable supports and ties before the concrete is placed.

3.6 CURING AND PROTECTION

3.6.1 General Requirements

Protect concrete against loss of moisture and rapid temperature changes for at least 7 days from the beginning of the curing operation. Protect unhardened concrete from rain and flowing water. All equipment needed for adequate curing and protection of the concrete must be on hand and ready for use before actual concrete placement begins. Protect concrete as necessary to prevent cracking of the pavement due to temperature changes during the curing period.

3.6.1.1 Mat Method

Cover the entire exposed surface with two or more layers of burlap. Overlap mats at least 6 inches. Thoroughly wet the mat with water prior to placing on concrete surface and keep the mat continuously in a saturated condition and in intimate contact with concrete for not less than 7 days.

3.6.1.2 Impervious Sheeting Method

Wet the entire exposed surface with a fine spray of water and then cover

with impervious sheeting material. Lay sheets directly on the concrete surface with the light-colored side up and overlapped 12 inches when a continuous sheet is not used. Use sheeting that is not less than 18-inches wider than the concrete surface to be cured. Secure sheeting using heavy wood planks or a bank of moist earth placed along edges and laps in the sheets. Satisfactorily repair or replace sheets that are torn or otherwise damaged during curing. Sheeting must remain on the concrete surface to be cured for not less than 7 days.

3.6.1.3 Membrane Curing Method

Apply a uniform coating of white-pigmented membrane-curing compound to the entire exposed surface of the concrete as soon after finishing as the free water has disappeared from the finished surface. Coat formed surfaces immediately after the forms are removed and in no case longer than 1 hour after the removal of forms. Do not allow concrete surface to dry before application of the membrane. If drying has occurred, moisten the surface of the concrete with a fine spray of water and apply the curing compound as soon as the free water disappears. Apply curing compound in two coats by hand-operated pressure sprayers at a coverage of approximately 200 square feet/gallon for the total of both coats. Apply the second coat in a direction approximately at right angles to the direction of application of the first coat. The compound must form a uniform, continuous, coherent film that will not check, crack, or peel and must be free from pinholes or other imperfections. If pinholes, abrasion, or other discontinuities exist, apply an additional coat to the affected areas within 30 minutes. Respray concrete surfaces that are subjected to heavy rainfall within 3 hours after the curing compound has been applied by the method and at the coverage specified above. Respray areas where the curing compound is damaged by subsequent construction operations within the curing period. Take precautions necessary to ensure that the concrete is properly cured at sawed joints, and that no curing compound enters the joints. Tightly seal the top of the joint opening and the joint groove at exposed edges before the concrete in the region of the joint is resprayed with curing compound. Use a method used for sealing the joint groove that prevents loss of moisture from the joint during the entire specified curing period. Provide approved standby facilities for curing concrete pavement at a location accessible to the jobsite for use in the event of mechanical failure of the spraying equipment or other conditions that might prevent correct application of the membrane-curing compound at the proper time. Adequately protect concrete surfaces to which membrane-curing compounds have been applied during the entire curing period from pedestrian and vehicular traffic, except as required for joint-sawing operations and surface tests, and from other possible damage to the continuity of the membrane.

3.6.2 Backfilling

After curing, remove debris and backfill, grade, and compact the area adjoining the concrete to conform to the surrounding area in accordance with lines and grades indicated.

3.6.3 Protection

Protect completed concrete from damage until accepted. Repair damaged concrete and clean concrete discolored during construction. Remove and reconstruct concrete that is damaged for the entire length between regularly scheduled joints. Refinishing the damaged portion will not be acceptable. Dispose of removed material as directed.

3.6.4 Protective Coating

Apply a protective coating of linseed oil mixture to the exposed-to-view concrete surface after the curing period, if concrete will be exposed to de-icing chemicals within 6 weeks after placement. Moist cure concrete to receive a protective coating.

3.6.4.1 Application

Complete curing and backfilling operation prior to applying two coats of protective coating. Concrete must be surface dry and clean before each application. Spray apply at a rate of not more than 50 square yards/gallon for first application and not more than 70 square yards/gallon for second application, except that the number of applications and coverage for each application for commercially prepared mixture must be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Protect coated surfaces from vehicular and pedestrian traffic until dry.

3.6.4.2 Precautions

Do not heat protective coating by direct application of flame or electrical heaters and protect the coating from exposure to open flame, sparks, and fire adjacent to open containers or applicators. Do not apply material at ambient or material temperatures lower than 50 degrees F.

3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Submit copies of all test reports within 24 hours of completion of the test.

3.7.1 General Requirements

Perform the inspection and tests described and meet the specified requirements for inspection details and frequency of testing. Based upon the results of these inspections and tests, take the action and submit reports as required below, and additional tests to ensure that the requirements of these specifications are met.

3.7.2 Concrete Testing

3.7.2.1 Strength Testing

Take concrete samples in accordance with ASTM C172/C172M not less than once a day nor less than once for every 250 cubic yards of concrete placed. Mold cylinders in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M for strength testing by an approved laboratory. Each strength test result must be the average of 2 test cylinders from the same concrete sample tested at 28 days, unless otherwise specified or approved. Concrete specified on the basis of compressive strength will be considered satisfactory if the averages of all sets of three consecutive strength test results equal or exceed the specified strength, and no individual strength test result falls below the specified strength by more than 500 psi.

3.7.2.2 Air Content

Determine air content in accordance with ASTM C173/C173M or ASTM C231/C231M. Use ASTM C231/C231M with concretes and mortars made with relatively dense natural aggregates. Make two tests for air content on randomly selected

batches of each class of concrete placed during each shift. Make additional tests when excessive variation in concrete workability is reported by the placing foreman or the Government inspector. Notify the placing foreman if results are out of tolerance. The placing foreman must take appropriate action to have the air content corrected at the plant. Additional tests for air content will be performed on each truckload of material until such time as the air content is within the tolerance specified.

3.7.2.3 Slump Test

Perform two slump tests on randomly selected batches of each class of concrete for every 250 cubic yards, or fraction thereof, of concrete placed during each shift. Perform additional tests when excessive variation in the workability of the concrete is noted or when excessive crumbling or slumping is noted along the edges of slip-formed concrete.

3.7.3 Thickness Evaluation

If a slip form paver is used for sidewalk placement, construct the subgrade true to grade prior to concrete placement. The thickness will be determined by measuring each edge of the completed slab.

3.7.4 Surface Evaluation

Provide finished surfaces for each category of the completed work that are uniform in color and free of blemishes and form or tool marks.

3.8 SURFACE DEFICIENCIES AND CORRECTIONS

3.8.1 Thickness Deficiency

When measurements indicate that the completed concrete section is deficient in thickness by more than 1/4 inch the deficient section will be removed, between regularly scheduled joints, and replaced.

3.8.2 High Areas

In areas not meeting surface smoothness and plan grade requirements, reduce high areas either by rubbing the freshly finished concrete with carborundum brick and water when the concrete is less than 36 hours old or by grinding the hardened concrete with an approved surface grinding machine after the concrete is 36 hours old or more. The area corrected by grinding the surface of the hardened concrete must not exceed 5 percent of the area of any integral slab, and the depth of grinding must not exceed 1/4 inch. Remove and replace pavement areas requiring grade or surface smoothness corrections in excess of the limits specified.

3.8.3 Appearance

Exposed surfaces of the finished work will be inspected by the Contracting Officer and deficiencies in appearance will be identified. Remove and replace areas which exhibit excessive cracking, discoloration, form marks, or tool marks or which are otherwise inconsistent with the overall appearances of the work.

3.9 DETECTABLE WARNING SYSTEM

Install Detectable Warning Systems required by Contract plans in

accordance with ICC A117.1, Section 705, and by manufacturers' installation instructions.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 31 13

CHAIN LINK FENCES AND GATES
11/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A392	(2011; R 2022a) Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM A780/A780M	(2020) Standard Practice for Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings
ASTM A824	(2001; R 2022) Standard Specification for Metallic-Coated Steel Marcelled Tension Wire for Use With Chain Link Fence
ASTM C94/C94M	(2024c) Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM F567	(2023) Standard Practice for Installation of Chain Link Fence
ASTM F626	(2014; R 2023) Standard Specification for Fence Fittings
ASTM F883	(2013; R 2022) Standard Performance Specification for Padlocks
ASTM F934	(2016; R 2022) Standard Specification for Standard Colors for Polymer-Coated Chain Link Fence Materials
ASTM F1043	(2018; R 2022) Standard Specification for Strength and Protective Coatings on Steel Industrial Fence Framework

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS RR-F-191/1	(Rev F) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Fabric)
FS RR-F-191/2	(Rev E) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Gates)
FS RR-F-191/3	(2023; Rev F) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Posts, Top Rails and Braces)

FS RR-F-191/4 (Rev F) Fencing, Wire and Post, Metal (Chain-Link Fence Accessories)

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fence Assembly

Location of Gate, Corner, End, and Pull Posts

Gate Assembly

Gate Hardware and Accessories

Erection/Installation Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Fence Assembly

Gate Assembly

Gate Hardware and Accessories

Zinc Coating

PVC Coating

Aluminum Alloy Coating

Fabric

Stretcher Bars

Concrete

SD-04 Samples

Fabric

Posts

Braces

Line Posts

Sleeves

Top Rail

Bottom Rail

Tension Wire

Stretcher Bars

Gate Posts

Gate Hardware and Accessories

Wire Ties

SD-07 Certificates

Certificates of Compliance

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Fence Assembly

Gate Assembly

Hardware Assembly

Accessories

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Recycled Material Content

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

1.3.1 Certificates of Compliance

Submit certificates of compliance in accordance with the applicable reference standards and descriptions of this section for the following:

a. Zinc coating

b. PVC coating

c. Aluminum alloy coating

d. Fabric

e. Stretcher bars

f. Gate hardware and accessories

g. Concrete

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Deliver materials to site in an undamaged condition. Store materials off the ground to provide protection against oxidation caused by ground contact.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Submit reports of listing chain-link fencing and accessories regarding weight in ounces for zinc coating.

Submit manufacturer's catalog data for complete fence assembly, gate assembly, hardware assembly and accessories.

2.2 FENCES

2.2.1 Fabric

FS RR-F-191/1; Type I, zinc-coated steel, 11 gauge conforming to ASTM A392, with 1.20 ounces per square foot of coated surface . Provide selvage knuckled at one selvage and twisted and barbed at the other. Height of fabric, as indicated.

Provide fabric consisting of wires woven into a 2 inch diamond mesh. Provide one-piece fabric widths for fence heights up to 4 feet.

2.2.1.1 Top and Bottom Selvages

Provide knuckled selvages at top and bottom for fabric with 2 inch mesh and up to 60 inches high, and if over 60 inches high, provide twisted and barbed top selvage and knuckled bottom selvage.

Knuckle top and bottom selvages for 1-3/4 inch and 1 inch mesh fabric.

2.2.2 Posts

2.2.2.1 Metal

2.2.2.1.1 Line Posts

Provide line posts complying with FS RR-F-191/3. Provide Class 1, steel pipe, Grade B, Regular Strength Class 2, aluminum pipe or Class 5, aluminum H sections, in minimum sizes listed in FS RR-F-191/3 for each class and grade.

2.2.2.1.2 End, Corner and Pull Posts

Provide end, corner, and pull posts in minimum sizes listed in FS RR-F-191/3 for each class and grade. Provide Class 1, steel pipe, Grade B Regular Strength, or Class 2, aluminum pipe, .

2.2.2.1.3 Steel Pipe, Class 1, Grade B Test Requirements

Steel pipe, Class 1, Grade B meeting the following performance criteria when subjected to salt spray testing in accordance with ASTM B117:

a. Exterior: 1,000 hours with maximum 5 percent red rust.

b. Interior: 650 hours with maximum 5 percent red rust.

2.2.2.2 Post Tops

Provide steel, wrought iron, or malleable iron tops with PVC coating of minimum thickness of 0.006 in and designed as a weathertight closure cap. Post top to have finish and coating matching rails and posts. Steel type to be pressed steel galvanized after fabrication having a minimum zinc coating of 1.20 ounces per square foot. Provide one cap for each post, unless equal protection is provided by a combination post-cap and wire supporting arm. Provide caps with an opening to permit through passage of the top rail.

2.2.3 Braces

Class 1, steel pipe, Grade B, Regular Strength, in minimum sizes listed in FS RR-F-191/3 for each class and grade. Provide PVC color coating, minimum thickness, 0.01 inch in accordance with ASTM F1043; color to match fabric in accordance with ASTM F934.

2.2.3.1 Top Rail

Provide top rail conforming to minimum sizes specified in FS RR-F-191/3 for each class and grade unless members are to be oversized. Provide expansion couplings 6 inches long at each joint in top rails.

2.2.3.2 Post-Brace Assembly

Provide bracing conforming to minimum sizes specified in FS RR-F-191/3 for each class and grade, and 3/8 inch adjustable truss rods and turnbuckles.

2.2.4 Wire Ties

Provide 9-gauge wire for tying fabric to line posts,spaced 12 inches on center. For tying fabric to rails and braces, space wire ties 24 inches on center. For tying fabric to tension wire, space 0.105-inch hog rings 24 inches on center. Manufacturer's standard procedure will be accepted if of equal strength and durability.

FS RR-F-191/4. Provide wire ties constructed of the same material and coating as the fencing fabric.

2.2.5 Sleeves

Provide sleeves for setting into concrete construction of the same material as post sections, sized 1 inch greater than the diameter or dimension of the post. Weld flat plates to each sleeve base to provide anchorage and prevent intrusion of concrete.

2.2.6 Stretcher Bars

Provide bars that have one-piece lengths equal to the full height of the fabric with a minimum cross section of 3/16 by 3/4 inch, in accordance with ASTM F626.

2.2.7 Stretcher Bar Bands

Provide bar bands for securing stretcher bars to posts that are steel, wrought iron, or malleable iron spaced not over 15 inches on center. Bands may also be used in conjunction with special fittings for securing rails to posts. Provide bands with projecting edges chamfered or eased.

2.2.8 Tension Wire

Provide metallic coated steel marcelled tension wire,(No. 7-gauge) complying with ASTM A824. Provide zinc-coated steel wire with zinc coating that weighs not less than 1.2 ounces per square foot.

2.2.9 Miscellaneous Hardware

Provide miscellaneous hot-dip galvanized hardware as required.

2.3 GATES

FS RR-F-191/2; Type I, single swing and Type II, double swing. Shape and size of gate frame, as indicated. Framing and bracing members, round of steel alloy. Steel member finish, zinc-coated. Provide gate frames and braces of minimum sizes listed in FS RR-F-191/3 for each Class and Grade, except that steel pipe frames are a minimum of 1.90 inches o.d., 0.120 inches minimum wall thickness and aluminum pipe frames and intermediate braces are 1.869 inches o.d. minimum, 0.940 lb/ft of length. Provide intermediate members as necessary for gate leaves more than 8 feet wide, to provide rigid construction, free from sag or twist.

2.3.1 Gate Posts

Provide gate posts for supporting each gate leaf in minimum sizes listed in FS RR-F-191/3 for each material class and grade. Gate post material class, grade and finish to match other fence posts.

2.3.2 Gate Fabric

Gate fabric, is as specified for fencing fabric. Attach gate fabric to gate frame in accordance with manufacturer's standards, except that welding is not permitted.

2.3.3 Gate Frame

Provide gate frame assembly that is welded or assembled with special malleable or pressed-steel fittings and rivets to provide rigid connections. Install fabric with stretcher bars at vertical edges; stretcher bars may also be used at top and bottom edges. Attach stretcher bars and fabric to gate frames on all sides at intervals not exceeding 15 inches. Attach hardware with rivets or by other means which provides equal security against breakage or removal.

2.3.4 Gate Bracing

Provide diagonal cross-bracing, consisting of 3/8 inch diameter adjustable-length truss rods on welded gate frames, where necessary to obtain frame rigidity without sag or twist. Provide nonwelded gate frames with diagonal bracing.

2.3.5 Padlocks

Provide padlocks conforming to ASTM F883, with chain.

2.3.6 Gate Hardware and Accessories

Provide gate hardware and accessories that conforms to ASTM A392 and ASTM F626, and as specified. Coating for steel latches, stops, hinges, keepers, and accessories, is galvanized

a. Provide malleable iron hinges to suit gate size, non-lift-off type, offset to permit 180-degree opening. Provide hinge with stainless steel pin.

b. Provide latch that permits accessibility and operation from either side of the gate regardless of the latching arrangement, and with a padlock eye provided as an integral part of the latch. Provide fork

type gate latches.

c. Provide stops and holders of malleable iron for vehicular gates. Provide stops that automatically engage the gate and hold it in the open position until manually released.

d.

2.4 MATERIALS

2.4.1 Zinc Coating

Provide zinc-coated ferrous metal components and accessories that are factory coated after fabrication, except as otherwise specified.

For galvanizing field repairs, provide material that is cold-applied zinc-rich coating conforming to ASTM A780/A780M.

2.4.2 Concrete

Provide concrete conforming to ASTM C94/C94M, and obtaining a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3,000 psi.

2.4.3 Grout

Provide grout of proportions one part portland cement to three parts clean, well-graded sand and a minimum amount of water to produce a workable mix.

PART 3 EXECUTION

Submit manufacturer's erection/installation drawings and instructions that detail proper assembly and materials in the design for fence, gate, hardware and accessories.

Provide complete installation conforming to ASTM F567.

3.1 PREPARATION

Ensure final grading and established elevations are complete prior to commencing fence installation.

3.1.1 Clearing and Grading

Clear fence line of trees, brush, and other obstacles to install fencing for a distance of 2 feet inside; and 2 feet outside the fence. Establish a graded, compacted fence line prior to fencing installation.

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.2.1 Fence Installation

Install fence on prepared surfaces to line and grade indicated. Secure fastening and hinge hardware in place to fence framework by peening or welding. Allow for proper operation of components. Coat peened or welded areas with a repair coating matching original coating. Install fence in accordance with fence manufacturer's written installation instructions except as modified herein.

3.2.1.1 Post Spacing

Provide line posts spaced equidistantly apart, not exceeding 10 feet on center. Provide gate posts spaced as necessary for size of gate openings. Do not exceed 500 feet on straight runs between braced posts. Provide corner or pull posts, with bracing in both directions, for changes in direction of 15 degrees or more, or for abrupt changes in grade. Submit drawings showing location of gate, corner, end, and pull posts.

3.2.1.2 Top and Bottom Tension Wire

Install bottom tension wires before installing chain-link fabric, and pull wires taut. Place top and bottom tension wires within 8 inches of respective fabric line.

3.2.2 Excavation

Provide excavations for post footings which are drilled holes in virgin or compacted soil, of minimum sizes as indicated. Space footings for line posts 10 feet on center maximum and at closer intervals when indicated, with bottoms of the holes approximately 3 inches below the bottoms of the posts. Set bottom of each post not less than 36 inches below finished grade when in firm, undisturbed soil. Set posts deeper, as required, in soft and problem soils and for heavy, lateral loads. Uniformly spread soil from excavations adjacent to the fence line or on areas of Government property, as directed.

When solid rock is encountered near the surface, drill into the rock at least 12 inches for line posts and at least 18 inches for end, pull, corner, and gate posts. Drill holes at least 1 inch greater in diameter than the largest dimension of the placed post. If solid rock is below the soil overburden, drill to the full depth required except that penetration into rock need not exceed the minimum depths specified above.

3.2.3 Setting Posts

Remove loose and foreign materials from holes and moisten the soil prior to placing concrete. Provide tops of footings that are trowel finished and sloped or domed to shed water away from posts. Set hold-open devices, sleeves, and other accessories in concrete.

Keep exposed concrete moist for at least 7 calendar days after placement or cured with a membrane curing material, as approved. Grout all posts set into sleeved holes in concrete with an approved grouting material. Maintain vertical alignment of posts in concrete construction until concrete has set.

3.2.3.1 Earth and Bedrock

Provide concrete bases of dimensions indicated on the manufactures installation drawings. Compact concrete to eliminate voids, and finish to a dome shape.

3.2.3.2 Bracing

Brace gate, corner, end, and pull posts to nearest post with a horizontal brace used as a compression member, placed at least 12 inches below top of fence, and a diagonal tension rod.

3.2.3.3 Tolerances

Provide posts that are straight and plumb within a vertical tolerance of 1/4 inch after the fabric has been stretched. Provide fencing and gates that are true to line with no more than 1/2 inch deviation from the established centerline between line posts. Repair defects as directed.

3.2.4 Concrete Strength

Provide concrete that has attained at least 75 percent of its minimum 28-day compressive strength, but in no case sooner than 7 calendar days after placement, before rails, tension wire, or fabric are installed. Do not stretch fabric and wires or hang gates until the concrete has attained its full design strength.

Sample and test concrete in accordance with Section 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

3.2.5 Top Rails

Provide top rails that run continuously through post caps or extension arms, bending to radius for curved runs. Provide expansion couplings as recommended by the fencing manufacturer.

3.2.6 Brace Assembly

Provide bracing assemblies at end and gate posts and at both sides of corner and pull posts, with the horizontal brace located at midheight of the fabric.

Install brace assemblies so posts are plumb when the diagonal rod is under proper tension. Provide two complete brace assemblies at corner and pull posts where required for stiffness and as indicated.

3.2.7 Tension Wire Installation

Install tension wire by weaving them through the fabric and tying them to each post with not less than 7-gauge galvanized wire or by securing the wire to the fabric with 10-gauge ties or clips spaced 24 inches on center.

3.2.8 Fabric Installation

Provide fabric in single lengths between stretch bars with bottom barbs placed approximately 1-1/2 inches above the ground line. Pull fabric taut and tied to posts, rails, and tension wire with wire ties and bands.

Install fabric on the security side of fence, unless otherwise directed. Ensure fabric remains under tension after the pulling force is released.

3.2.9 Stretcher Bar Installation

Thread stretcher bars through or clamped to fabric 4 inches on center and secured to posts with metal bands spaced 15 inches on center.

3.2.10 Gate Installation

Install gates plumb, level, and secure, with full opening without interference. Install ground set items in concrete for anchorage as

recommended by the fence manufacturer. Adjust hardware for smooth operation and lubricated where necessary.

3.2.11 Tie Wires

Provide tie wires that are U-shaped to the pipe diameters to which attached. Twist ends of tie wires not less than two full turns and bent so as not to present a hazard.

3.2.12 Fasteners

Install nuts for tension bands and hardware on the side of the fence opposite the fabric side. Peen ends of bolts to prevent removal of nuts.

3.2.13 Zinc-Coating Repair

Clean and repair galvanized surfaces damaged by welding or abrasion, and cut ends of fabric, or other cut sections with specified galvanizing repair material applied in strict conformance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

3.2.14 Accessories Installation

3.2.14.1 Post Caps

Design post caps to accommodate top rail. Install post caps as recommended by the manufacturer.

3.2.14.2 Padlocks

Provide padlocks for gate openings and provide chains that are securely attached to gate or gate posts. Provide padlocks keyed alike, and provide two keys for each padlock.

3.3 CLOSEOUT ACTIVITIES

Remove waste fencing materials and other debris from the work site.

Submit manufacturer's data indicating percentage of recycled material content in protective fence materials, including chain link fence, fabric, and gates to verify affirmative procurement compliance.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 32 92 19

SEEDING
08/17, CHG 1: 08/21

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 within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM C602	(2023) Agricultural Liming Materials
ASTM D4972	(2018) Standard Test Methods for pH of Soils

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

AMS Seed Act	(1940; R 1988; R 1998) Federal Seed Act
DOA SSIR 42	(2022) Kellogg Soil Survey Laboratory Methods Manual, Soil Survey Investigations Report, No. 42, Version 6.0

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Stand of Turf

95 percent ground cover of the established species.

1.3 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK applies to this section for pesticide use and plant establishment requirements, with additions and modifications herein.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch

Fertilizer

Include physical characteristics, and recommendations.

SD-06 Test Reports

Topsoil Composition Tests (reports and recommendations).

SD-07 Certificates

State Certification and Approval for Seed

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Erosion Control Materials

]1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.5.1 Delivery

1.5.1.1 Seed Protection

Protect from drying out and from contamination during delivery, on-site storage, and handling.

1.5.1.2 Fertilizer Delivery

Deliver to the site in original, unopened containers bearing manufacturer's chemical analysis, name, trade name, trademark, and indication of conformance to state and federal laws. Instead of containers, fertilizer may be furnished in bulk with certificate indicating the above information.

1.5.2 Storage

1.5.2.1 Seed and Fertilizer Storage

Store in cool, dry locations away from contaminants.

1.5.2.2 Topsoil

Prior to stockpiling topsoil, clear and grub existing vegetation three to four weeks prior to stockpiling topsoil.

1.5.2.3 Handling

Do not drop or dump materials from vehicles.

1.6 TIME RESTRICTIONS AND PLANTING CONDITIONS

1.6.1 Restrictions

Do not plant when the ground is frozen, snow covered, muddy, or when air temperature exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

1.7 TIME LIMITATIONS

1.7.1 Seed

Apply seed within twenty four hours after seed bed preparation.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SEED

2.1.1 Classification

Provide State-certified seed of the latest season's crop delivered in original sealed packages, bearing producer's guaranteed analysis for

percentages of mixtures, purity, germination, weedseed content, and inert material. Label in conformance with AMS Seed Act and applicable state seed laws. Wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged seed will be rejected. Field mixes will be acceptable when field mix is performed on site in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

2.1.2 Planting Dates

Planting Season	Planting Dates
Spring	April 24-May 31
Autumn	September 1-October 1
Temporary Seeding	June 15-August 15

2.1.3 Seed Purity

Botanical Name	Common Name	Minimum Percent Pure Seed	Minimum Percent Germination and Hard Seed	Maximum Percent Weed Seed
FESTUCA ARUBDINADE	TALL FESCUE	98%	75%	2%
LOVIUM PERENNE	PERENNIAL RYEGRASS	98%	75%	2%
POA PRATENSIS	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	98%	75%	2%

2.1.4 Seed Mixture by Weight

Planting Season	Percent (by Weight)
Spring	33%
Autumn	33%
Temporary Seeding	33%

Proportion seed mixtures by weight. Temporary seeding must later be replaced by Spring plantings for a permanent stand of grass. The same requirements of turf establishment for Autumn apply for temporary seeding.

2.2 TOPSOIL

2.2.1 On-Site Topsoil

Surface soil stripped and stockpiled on site and modified as necessary to meet the requirements specified for topsoil in paragraph COMPOSITION. When available topsoil must be existing surface soil stripped and stockpiled on-site in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

2.2.2 Off-Site Topsoil

Conform to requirements specified in paragraph COMPOSITION. Additional topsoil must be furnished by the Contractor.

2.2.3 Composition

Containing from 5 to 10 percent organic matter as determined by the topsoil composition tests of the Organic Carbon, 6A, Chemical Analysis Method described in DOA SSIR 42. Maximum particle size, 3/4 inch, with maximum 3 percent retained on 1/4 inch screen. The pH must be tested in accordance with ASTM D4972. Topsoil must be free of sticks, stones, roots, and other debris and objectionable materials. Other components must conform to the following limits:

Silt	30-50 percent
Clay	5-25 percent
Sand	30-50 percent
pH	5.5 to 7.0
Soluble Salts	600 ppm maximum

2.3 SOIL CONDITIONERS

Add conditioners to topsoil as required to bring into compliance with "composition" standard for topsoil as specified herein.

2.3.1 Lime

Commercial grade hydrate or burnt limestone containing a calcium carbonate equivalent (C.C.E.) as specified in ASTM C602.

2.3.2 Aluminum Sulfate

Commercial grade.

2.3.3 Sulfur

100 percent elemental

2.3.4 Sand

Clean and free of materials harmful to plants.

2.3.5 Composted Derivatives

Ground bark, humus or other green wood waste material free of stones, sticks, and soil stabilized with nitrogen and having the following properties:

2.3.5.1 Particle Size

Minimum percent by weight passing:

No. 4 mesh screen	95
No. 8 mesh screen	80

2.3.5.2 Nitrogen Content

Minimum percent based on dry weight:

Fir Sawdust	0.7
Fir or Pine Bark	1.0

2.4 FERTILIZER

2.4.1 Granular Fertilizer

Organic or synthetic, granular controlled release fertilizer containing the following minimum percentages, by weight, of plant food nutrients:

10 percent available nitrogen
10 percent available phosphorus
10 percent available potassium
0 percent sulfur
0 percent iron

2.5 MULCH

Mulch must be free from noxious weeds, mold, and other deleterious materials.

2.5.1 Straw

Stalks from oats, wheat, rye, barley, or rice. Furnish in air-dry condition and of proper consistency for placing with commercial mulch blowing equipment. Straw must contain no fertile seed.

2.5.2 Hay

Air-dry condition and of proper consistency for placing with commercial mulch blowing equipment. Hay must be sterile, containing no fertile seed.

2.6 WATER

Source of water must be approved by Contracting Officer and of suitable quality for irrigation, containing no elements toxic to plant life.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 EXTENT OF WORK

Provide soil preparation prior to planting (including soil conditioners as required), fertilizing, seeding, and surface topdressing of all newly graded finished earth surfaces, unless indicated otherwise, and at all areas inside or outside the limits of construction that are disturbed by the Contractor's operations.

3.1.1.1 Topsoil

Provide 4 inches of off-site topsoil and/or on-site topsoil to meet

indicated finish grade. After areas have been brought to indicated finish grade, incorporate fertilizer and pH adjusters into soil a minimum depth of 4 inches by disking, harrowing, tilling or other method approved by the Contracting Officer. Remove debris and stones larger than 3/4 inch in any dimension remaining on the surface after finish grading. Correct irregularities in finish surfaces to eliminate depressions. Protect finished topsoil areas from damage by vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

3.1.1.2 Fertilizer Application Rates

Apply fertilizer at rates as determined by laboratory soil analysis of the soils at the job site. For bidding purposes only apply at rates for the following:

Organic Granular Fertilizer 1 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Synthetic Fertilizer 0.5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

3.2 SEEDING

3.2.1 Seed Application Seasons and Conditions

Immediately before seeding, restore soil to proper grade. Do not seed when ground is muddy, frozen, snow covered or in an unsatisfactory condition for seeding. If special conditions exist that may warrant a variance in the above seeding dates or conditions, submit a written request to the Contracting Officer stating the special conditions and proposed variance. Apply seed within twenty four hours after seedbed preparation. Sow seed by approved sowing equipment. Sow one-half the seed in one direction, and sow remainder at right angles to the first sowing.

3.2.2 Seed Application Method

Seeding method must be broadcasted and drop seeding.

3.2.2.1 Broadcast and Drop Seeding

Seed must be uniformly broadcast at the rate of 3 pounds per 1000 square feet. Use broadcast or drop seeders. Sow one-half the seed in one direction, and sow remainder at right angles to the first sowing. Cover seed uniformly to a maximum depth of 1/4 inch in clay soils and 1/2 inch in sandy soils by means of spike-tooth harrow, cultipacker, raking or other approved devices.

3.2.3 Mulching

3.2.3.1 Hay or Straw Mulch

Hay or straw mulch must be spread uniformly at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Mulch must be spread by hand, blower-type mulch spreader, or other approved method. Mulching must be started on the windward side of relatively flat areas or on the upper part of steep slopes, and continued uniformly until the area is covered. The mulch must not be bunched or clumped. Sunlight must not be completely excluded from penetrating to the ground surface. All areas installed with seed must be mulched on the same day as the seeding. Mulch must be anchored immediately following spreading.

3.2.3.2 Mechanical Anchor

Mechanical anchor must be a V-type-wheel land packer; a scalloped-disk land packer designed to force mulch into the soil surface; or other suitable equipment.

3.2.4 Rolling

Immediately after seeding, firm entire area except for slopes in excess of 3 to 1 with a roller not exceeding 90 pounds for each foot of roller width.

3.2.5 Erosion Control Material

Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, where indicated or as directed by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.6 Watering

Start watering areas seeded as required by temperature and wind conditions. Apply water at a rate sufficient to insure thorough wetting of soil to a depth of 2 inches without run off. During the germination process, seed is to be kept actively growing and not allowed to dry out.

3.3 PROTECTION OF TURF AREAS

Immediately after turfing, protect area against traffic and other use.

3.4 RESTORATION

Restore to original condition existing turf areas which have been damaged during turf installation operations at the Contractor's expense. Keep clean at all times at least one paved pedestrian access route and one paved vehicular access route to each building. Clean other paving when work in adjacent areas is complete.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 11 00

WATER UTILITY DISTRIBUTION PIPING
08/24

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 B300	(2024) Hypochlorites
AWWA B301	(2024) Liquid Chlorine
AWWA C800	(2021) Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM B32	(2020) Standard Specification for Solder Metal

NSF INTERNATIONAL (NSF)

NSF/ANSI/CAN 61	(2022) Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Water Service Lines

Water service lines include water piping from the property line to the building, specific materials, methods of joining and any appurtenances deemed necessary for a satisfactory system.

1.2.2 Additional Definitions

For additional definitions refer to the definitions in the applicable referenced standard.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Connections; G

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe, Fittings, Joints and Couplings; G

Valves; G

Pipe Restraint; G

Disinfection Procedures; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Leakage Test

Hydrostatic Test

SD-07 Certificates

Pipe, Fittings, Joints and Couplings

Lining for Fittings
Valves

SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions

Copper Pipe For Service Lines

1.4 QUALITY CONTROL

1.4.1 Regulatory Requirements

Use NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 materials for potable water systems to comply with lead free content requirements as defined by the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act effective January 2014 and January 2022.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.5.1 Delivery and Storage

Inspect materials delivered to site for required pipe markings and damage. Unload and store with minimum handling and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to prevent cuts, scratches and other damage. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective covering. Store plastic piping, jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes, fittings, valves, and other accessories free of dirt and debris or other contaminates.

1.5.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, valves, and other accessories in accordance with applicable AWWA standard, manufacturer's instructions and in a manner to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Avoid injury to coatings and linings on pipe and fittings; make repairs if coatings or linings are damaged. Do not place other material, hooks, or pipe inside a pipe or fitting after the coating has been applied. Inspect the pipe for defects before installation. Carry, do not drag pipe to the trench. Use of pinch bars and tongs for aligning or turning pipe will be permitted only on the bare ends of the pipe. Clean the interior of pipe and

accessories of foreign matter before being lowered into the trench and keep them clean during laying operations by plugging. Replace defective material without additional expense to the Government. Store rubber gaskets, not immediately installed, under cover or out of direct sunlight.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

All materials are intended for potable water use unless otherwise indicated. Comply with NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 for all potable water pipe, fittings and other applicable materials. Provide pipe, fittings and other applicable materials bearing NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 markings for potable water service.

Provide all materials in accordance with AWWA C800 and as indicated herein. Provide valves and fittings with pressure ratings equivalent to the pressure ratings of the pipe.

2.1.1 Meters

Below grade water meter pits will be furnished and installed by Suffolk County Water Authority (SWCA).

2.1.1.1 Meter Connections

Meter to be furnished and installed by SCWA. The water service line from the meter to the building shall be installed by the contractor, and then inspected by SCWA prior to any connections to the meter or trench backfilling.

2.1.2 Disinfection

Chlorinating materials are to conform to: Chlorine, Liquid: AWWA B301; Hypochlorite, Calcium and Sodium: AWWA B300.

2.2 ACCESSORIES

2.2.1 Compression Connections

All compression connections shall be manufactured in compliance with ANSI/AWWA C800. Brass components in contact with potable water shall conform to ASTM B584, UNS C89833 and shall comply with the latest requirememnts of the Federsal Safe Drinking Water Act. Compression connections shall be cerfitied to NSF/ANSI 61 and NSF/ANSI 372. Brass components not in contact with potable water shall conform to ASTM B62 and ASTM B584, UNS83600-85-5-5-5. Compression connections shall be Mueller Model H-15403N, or approved equal.

2.2.2 Water Service Line Appurtenances

2.2.2.1 Curb or Service Stops

Curb stops will be furnished and installed by SCWA at the property line following the extension of water mains by SCWA.

2.2.2.2 Curb Boxes

Curb boxes will be furnished and installed by SCWA at the property line following the extension of water mains by SCWA.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Connections to Existing System

Perform all connections to the existing water system in the presence of the Contracting Officer.

3.1.2 Operation of Existing Valves

Do not operate valves within or directly connected to the existing water system unless expressly directed to do so by the Contracting Officer.

3.1.3 Earthwork

Perform earthwork operations in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Install all materials in accordance with the applicable reference standard, manufacturers instructions and as indicated herein.

3.2.1 Piping

3.2.1.1 General Requirements

Install pipe, fittings, joints and couplings in accordance with the applicable referenced standard, the manufacturer's instructions and as specified herein.

3.2.1.1.1 Water Service Lines

Water service piping is to be installed in the location shown on the drawings. Terminate the work covered by this section at the meter pit, to be furnished and installed by SCWA, and at the building penetration location noted on the drawings. Refer to Section 220000 for the continuation of the water service work inside the building.

Do not lay water lines in the same trench with gas lines, fuel lines, electric wiring, or any other utility. Do not install copper tubing in the same trench with ferrous piping materials. Where nonferrous metallic pipe (i.e., copper tubing) crosses any ferrous piping, provide a minimum vertical separation of 12 inches between pipes.

3.2.1.1.2 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Remove fins and burrs from pipe and fittings. Before placing in position, clean pipe, fittings, valves, and accessories, and maintain in a clean condition. Provide proper facilities for lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Under no circumstances is it permissible to drop or dump pipe, fittings, valves, or other water line material into trenches. Cut pipe cleanly, squarely, and accurately to the length established at the site and work into place without springing or forcing. Inspect pipe and fittings prior to backfilling and repair as required. Replace a pipe or fitting that does not allow sufficient space for installation of jointing material. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots is not permitted. Lay bell-and-spigot pipe with the bell end pointing in the

direction of laying. Grade the pipeline in straight lines; avoid the formation of dips and low points. Support pipe at the design elevation and grade. Secure firm, uniform support. Wood support blocking is not permitted. Lay pipe so that the full length of each section of pipe and each fitting rests solidly on the pipe bedding; excavate recesses to accommodate bells, joints, and couplings. Provide anchors and supports for fastening work into place. Make provision for expansion and contraction of pipelines. Keep trenches free of water until joints have been assembled. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads. Do not lay pipe when conditions of trench or weather prevent installation. Provide a minimum of 4 1/2 feet depth of cover over top of pipe

3.2.1.1.3 Connections to Existing Water Lines

3.2.1.1.3.1 Existing Water Main

For properties where meter pits have already been installed by SCWA, make the connection to the existing copper tail outside of the meter pit.

3.2.1.1.3.2 No Existing Water Main

For properties where meter pits have not yet been installed by the SCWA, the new water service pipe shall be and terminated and capped at the property line for future connection by SCWA.

3.2.1.1.4 Sewer Structures

No water piping is to pass through or come in contact with any part of a sewer structure.

3.2.1.2 Metallic and Plastic Piping for Service Lines

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with the paragraph GENERAL REQUIREMENTS and with the applicable requirements of AWWA for service pipe installation, unless otherwise specified.

3.2.1.2.1 Joints for Copper Tubing and PE Tubing

Cut copper tubing with square ends; remove fins and burrs. Replace dented, gouged, or otherwise damaged tubing with undamaged tubing. Make solder joints using ASTM B32, 95-5 tin-antimony or Grade Sn96 solder. Use solder and flux containing less than 0.2 percent lead. Before making joint, clean ends of tubing and inside of fitting or coupling with wire brush or abrasive. Apply a rosin flux to the tubing end and on recess inside of fitting or coupling. Insert tubing end into fitting or coupling for the full depth of the recess and solder. For compression joints on flared tubing, insert tubing through the coupling nut and flare tubing. When transitioning from plastic to copper, only compression style fittings shall be used.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

3.3.1 Tests

Notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of five days in advance of hydrostatic testing. Coordinate the proposed method for disposal of waste water from hydrostatic testing. Perform field tests, and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing.

3.3.1.1 Hydrostatic Test

Test the water system in accordance with the applicable AWWA standard specified below. Test water service lines in accordance with requirements of AWWA C600 for hydrostatic testing. No leakage will be allowed at copper pipe joints, copper tubing joints (soldered, compression type, brazed).

3.3.1.2 Leakage Test

For leakage test, use a hydrostatic pressure not less than the maximum working pressure of the system. Leakage test may be performed at the same time and at the same test pressure as the hydrostatic test.

3.3.1.3 Inspection

Following the installation of water service lines, and prior to trench backfilling, the Suffolk County Water Authority New Service Department shall be contacted at (631) 218-1148 for inspection and approval of the installed service. The inspection request shall be made a minimum of 2-weeks prior to anticipated trench backfilling. Final service line measurements shall be documented and submitted to the Suffolk County Water Authority utilizing the required application.

3.4 SYSTEM STARTUP

Water service lines and appurtenances must be completely installed, flushed, tested, and inspected prior to permanent connections being made to the active distribution system. Obtain approval by the Contracting Officer prior to the new water piping being placed into service.

3.5 CLEANUP

Upon completion of the installation of water lines and appurtenances, remove all debris and surplus materials resulting from the work.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 33 30 00

SANITARY SEWERAGE
05/18

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 C443	(2020) Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets
ASTM C478	(2018) Standard Specification for Circular Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
ASTM C478M	(2018) Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections (Metric)
ASTM C972	(2000; R 2011) Compression-Recovery of Tape Sealant
ASTM C1227	(2013) Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Septic Tanks
ASTM C1644	(2006; R 2017) Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete On-Site Wastewater Tanks and Pipes
ASTM D412	(2016) Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers - Tension
ASTM D624	(2000; R 2020) Standard Test Method for Tear Strength of Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers
ASTM D2321	(2020) Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
ASTM D3034	(2016) Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
ASTM D3212	(2007; R 2020) Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals

ASTM F477	(2014) Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
ASTM F949	(2020) Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with a Smooth Interior and Fittings

UNI-BELL PVC PIPE ASSOCIATION (UBPPA)

UBPPA UNI-B-6	(1998) Recommended Practice for Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Contractor's License

Installers Liquid Waste License (Suffolk County)

I/A OWTS Installer License Endorsement (Suffolk County)

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Installation Drawings

SD-03 Product Data

Frames and Covers; G

Gravity Pipe; G

Distribution Box; G

Precast Concrete Leaching Pool; G

Innovative and Alternative Onsite Wastewater Treatment System and auxiliary components (I/A OWTS); G

Innovative and Alternative Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Warranty (I/A OWTS); G

SD-06 Test Reports

Low-Pressure Air Tests

Final Test Report

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

1.3.1 Installer Qualifications

The installer must hold a current liquid waste license pursuant to Suffolk

County Code Chapter 563, Article VII (Septic Industry Buisnesses) and the proper liquid waste license endorsement as an Innovative and Alternative Treatment System Installer through the Suffolk County Department of Labor, Licensing and Consumer Affairs. The Department of Labor, Licensing, and Consumer Affairs maintains a list of Licensed I/A OWTS Maintenance providers.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.4.1 Delivery and Storage

Check upon arrival; identify and segregate as to types, functions, and sizes. Store off the ground in a manner affording easy accessibility and not causing excessive rusting or coating with grease or other objectionable materials.

1.4.1.1 Piping

Inspect materials delivered to site for damage; store with minimum of handling. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective coverings. Store plastic piping and jointing materials and rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes and fittings free of dirt and debris.

1.4.2 Handling

Handle pipe, fittings, and other accessories in such manner as to ensure delivery to the trench in sound undamaged condition. Carry, do not drag, pipe to trench. Store solvents, solvent compounds, lubricants, elastomeric gaskets, and any similar materials required to install the plastic pipe in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and discard those materials if the storage period exceeds the recommended shelf life. Discard solvents in use when the recommended pot life is exceeded.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 Sanitary Sewer Gravity Pipeline

Provide 4 inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe in the locations shown. Provide new and modify existing exterior sanitary gravity sewer piping and appurtenances. Provide each system complete and ready for operation. The exterior sanitary gravity sewer system includes equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship as specified herein more than 5 feet beyond the building foundation.

2.2 MATERIALS

Provide materials conforming to the respective specifications and other requirements specified below. Submit manufacturer's product specification, standard drawings or catalog cuts.

2.2.1 Gravity Pipe

2.2.1.1 PVC Gravity Sewer Piping

2.2.1.1.1 PVC Gravity Pipe and Fittings

ASTM D3034, SDR 35, or ASTM F949 with ends suitable for elastomeric gasket joints. size 4 inch.

2.2.1.1.2 PVC Gravity Joints and Jointing Material

Provide joints conforming to ASTM D3212. Gaskets are to conform to ASTM F477.

2.2.2 Gaskets and Connectors

Provide gaskets for joints between wastewater structure sections conforming to ASTM C443. Resilient connectors for making joints between pipes entering wastewater tanks are to conform to ASTM C1644.

2.2.3 External Preformed Rubber Joint Seals

An external preformed rubber joint seal is an accepted method of sealing cast iron covers to precast concrete sections to prevent ground water infiltration into sewer systems. The seal is to be multi-section with a neoprene rubber top section and all lower sections made of Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) rubber with a minimum thickness of 60 mils. Each unit is to consist of a top and bottom section and have mastic on the bottom of the bottom section and mastic on the top and bottom of the top section. The mastic is to be a non-hardening butyl rubber sealant and seal to the cone/top slab of the manhole/catch basin and over the lip of the casting. Extension sections are to cover up to two more adjusting rings. Properties and values are listed in the following table:

Properties, Test Methods and Minimum Values for Rubber used in Preformed Joint Seals

Physical Properties	Test Methods	EPDM	Neoprene	Butyl Mastic
Tensile, psi	ASTM D412	1840	2195	--
Elongation, percent	ASTM D412	553	295	350
Tear Resistance, ppi	ASTM D624 (Die B)	280	160	--
Rebound, percent, 5 minutes	ASTM C972 (mod.)	--	--	11
Rebound, percent, 2 hours	ASTM C972	--	--	12

2.2.4 Precast Concrete Leaching Pools

Provide precast concrete leaching pool risers, base sections, and tops conforming to ASTM C1227 and in accordance with Section 03 42 13.00 10

PLANT-PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS FOR BELOW GRADE CONSTRUCTION; structure shall be manufactured by Suffolk Cement Precast Inc., or approved equal. Precast concrete shall have a compressive strength of 4000 PSI at 28 days, air entrainment between 5.0% to 9.0%, and a minimum wall thickness of 6 inches. Precast concrete reinforcement shall conform to ASTM A615 - Grade 60. Precast concrete leaching pool shall conform to ASTM C890. Leaching pool design dimensions are based on the completed borings and Suffolk County Departement of Health Design Standards and shall be sized as shown on the drawings. In accordance with the Suffolk County Departement of Health Design Standards, leaching pools shall be a minimum of eight feet in diameter, and when more than one leaching pool is used, all leaching pools shall be of nominally equal size.

2.2.5 [Enter Appropriate Subpart Title Here]Frames and Covers for Leaching Pool

2.2.5.1 Leaching Pool

Access openings with a diameter of thirty (30) inches shall be provided for each leaching pool. Leaching pool covers shall be installed at least one foot below grade, but not more than two feet below grade. Frame and cover are to be reinforced concrete, ASTM C478 ASTM C478M. Frames and covers are to be circular without vent holes. Opening diameter size is to be a minimum 20 inch opening. Stamp or cast the words "Sanitary Sewer" into covers so that it is plainly visible. Manhole frames and covers shall be water-tight.

2.2.5.2 Distribution Box

Distribution box cover shall be constructed of high density polyethylene (HDPE)and shall be furnished by distribution box manufacturer.Provide HDPE riser of sufficient depth to bring distribution box cover to grade.

2.2.6 Distribution Boxes

Distribution boxes shall be constructed of polypropylene as manufactured by Polylok, or equal. Openings in the distribution box shall correspond to the number of pipes connected, as shown in the drawings where applicable. A liquid leveler shall be installed at each distribution box outlet.

2.2.7 I/A OWTS (Nitrogen-Reducing) Septic System

Provide low-nitrogen septic systems approved for general use in Suffolk County. System capacity shall be 400 or 440 gallons for 3 bedroom or 4 bedroom buildings, respectively, in accordance with Suffolk County Department of Health Services Standards. I/A OWTS shall be Hydro-Action Model AN-400 or approved equal. I/A OWTS Systems shall be provided with a 3-year warranty and operation and maintenance service contract.

The registration of a new I/A OWTS shall be completed and submitted by the contractor utilizing the registration forms and/or electronic reporting instructions provided by the Department. All installed systems are required to have active O & M agreements between the property owner and an authorized Maintenance Provider in perpetuity as long as the system is in use. Maintenance Providers must report all O & M activities to the Department in a manner to be prescribed by the Suffolk County Department of Health. The Maintenance Provider must renew the system registration every 36 months after the intial registration with the Suffolk County Department of Health Services.

2.2.7.1 Septic System Process and Components

The I/A OWTA shall be self-contained, extended aeration, aerobic treatment facility utilizing an activated sludge process and recirculation to achieve wastewater treatment and nitrogen reduction. The treatment unit shall consist of a cylindrically shaped aeration/pretreatment tank with an offset service access, a cone shaped clarifcation compartment, and an outlet tee-assembly. Three fine bubble air diffuser assemblies and blower shall be provided to provide aeration.

Domestic wastewater entering the aeration compartment shall be mixed thoroughly with the already present mixed liquor suspended soilds (MLSS) activated sludge. The injection of air through the porous air diffusers at bottom of the aeration chamber shall provide for complete mixing. The fine bubble air diffusers and the vortex area between diffuser assemblies shall produce sufficient dissolved oxygen and mixing to maintain an effective aerobic environment under all operating conditions.

The I/A OWTS shall have an interal recirculation assembly to recycle portions of the influent back to the aeration tank. This process shall maintain periods of oxic and anoxic conditions to promote the reduction of nitrogen in the effluent.

Hydraulic displcement in the I/A OWTS shall cause the mixed liquor to enter the clarification compartment and move towards the outlet tee-assembly. Due to the calm conditions in the clarifier, suspended solids shall settle to the bottom where they are remixed with the MLSS for additional biological treatment. The remaining clarified effluent shall leave the treatment unit via the outlet tee-assembly and discharge line.

The I/A OWTS shall be provided with intergral electrical connections and controls, visible and audible alarms, and one (1) aeration blower, one (1) recirculation pump, and one (1) effluent pump.

The system shall require a 1-phase 120 VAC 60Hz 20 AMP power supply. The total system working volume shall be approximately 1,197 gallons, and the system shall be NSF 245 certified. The systems shall be installed according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

2.2.7.1.1 [Enter Appropriate Subpart Title Here]Septic System Tank

The tank shall be fibgerglass with polyethylene controls housing. Tank covers shall be Polylok Model 3008-HD or approvaed equal and covers shall be either a diameter of 24" or 20", as shown on the contract drawings.

2.2.7.1.2 Septic System Blower

The blower shall be HiBlow USA Model HP-80 or approved equal. The blower shall provide an airflow volume of 80 l/min with a power consumption of 71 W. The blower shall provide a rated loading pressure of 14.7 kPa. Power supply for the blower shall be sourced from the I/A OWTS manufacturer furnished control panel.

2.2.7.1.3 Septic System Pumps

Recirculation pump shall be Zoeller Model N264 or approved equal. Motor shall operate at 4/10HP, 115 or 230 V, 1 Phase, 60 Hz, and 1725 RPM.Pump discharge shall be 2" NPT. Provided cord length shall be 10', UL listed,

3-wire cord and plug. Pump shall provide a max head of 18' at a max flow rate of 90 GPM. Cooling operations shall be oil filled and motor protection shall be provided with auto reset thermal overload. Components housing shall be cast iron and pump shall utilize a non-clogging vortex engineered plastic impeller. Power supply for the recirculation pump shall be sourced from the I/A OWTS manufacturer furnished control panel.

Effluent pump shall be Barnes SP33 series or approved equal. Pump shall operate at 1/3HP, 120 V, 1 Phase, 60 Hz, and 3450 RPM. Pump housing shall be cast iron and pump shall utilize a 10 vane vortex cast iron impeller with pump out vanes on back side. Provided cord length shall be 10' with plug. Motor shall be oil filled with thermal overload protection. Power supply for the effluent pump shall be sourced from the I/A OWTS manufacturer furnished control panel.

2.2.7.1.4 System Controls

Audible alarm shall be provided with a 3 position switch for alarm silence, run, and alarm test. Visible alarm light shall be included on a lid of the system.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Installation Drawings

Submit Installation Drawings showing complete detail, both plan and side view details with proper layout and elevations.

3.2 INSTALLATION

Backfill after inspection by the Contracting Officer. Before, during, and after installation, protect plastic pipe, fittings, and I/A OWTS System components from any environment that would result in damage or deterioration to the material. Keep a copy of the manufacturer's instructions available at the construction site at all times and follow these instructions unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.1 Connections to Existing Lines

Obtain approval from the Contracting Officer before making connection to existing line. Conduct work so that there is minimum interruption of service on existing line.

3.2.2 General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines

These general requirements apply except where specific exception is made in the following paragraphs entitled "Special Requirements."

3.2.2.1 Location

Terminate the work covered by this section at a point approximately 5 feet from the building foundation, unless otherwise indicated. Maintain all setback requirements found in Table 1 of the Suffolk County Department of Health Services Division of Environmetnal Quality Standards for Approval of Plans and Construction for Sewage Disposal Systems for Single-Family Residences.

3.2.2.1.1 Sanitary Piping Installation Parallel with Water Line

3.2.2.1.1.1 Normal Conditions

Install sanitary piping or manholes at least 10 feet horizontally from a water line whenever possible. Measure the distance from edge-to-edge.

3.2.2.1.1.2 Unusual Conditions

When local conditions prevent a horizontal separation of 10 feet between sanitary sewer and potable water piping, the sanitary piping or manhole may be laid closer to a water line provided that:

a. The top (crown) of the sanitary piping is to be at least 18 inches below the bottom (invert) of the water main.

b. Where this vertical separation cannot be obtained, construct the sanitary piping with AWWA-approved ductile iron water pipe pressure and conduct a hydrostatic sewer testwithout leakage prior to backfilling.

3.2.2.1.2 Installation of Sanitary Piping Crossing a Water Line

3.2.2.1.2.1 Normal Conditions

Lay sanitary sewer piping by crossing under water lines to provide a separation of at least 18 inches between the top of the sanitary piping and the bottom of the water line whenever possible.

3.2.2.1.2.2 Unusual Conditions

When local conditions prevent a vertical separation described above, use the following construction:

a. Construct sanitary piping passing over or under water lines with AWWA-approved ductile iron water pressure piping and conduct a hydrostatic sewer test without leakage prior to backfilling.

b. Protect sanitary piping passing over water lines by providing:

(1) A vertical separation of at least 18 inches between the bottom of the sanitary piping and the top of the water line.

(2) Adequate structural support for the sanitary piping to prevent excessive deflection of the joints and the settling on and breaking of the water line.

(3) That the length, minimum 20 feet, of the sanitary piping be centered at the point of the crossing so that joints are equidistant and as far as possible from the water line.

3.2.2.2 Earthwork

Perform earthwork operations in accordance with Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK.

3.2.2.3 Pipe Laying and Jointing

Inspect each pipe and fitting before and after installation; replace those found defective and remove from site. Provide proper facilities for

lowering sections of pipe into trenches. Lay nonpressure pipe with the bell ends in the upgrade direction. Adjust spigots in bells to give a uniform space all around. Blocking or wedging between bells and spigots will not be permitted. Replace by one of the proper dimensions, pipe or fittings that do not allow sufficient space for installation of joint material. At the end of each work day, close open ends of pipe temporarily with wood blocks or bulkheads. Provide batterboards not more than 25 feet apart in trenches for checking and ensuring that pipe invert elevations are as indicated. Laser beam method may be used in lieu of batterboards for the same purpose. Construct branch connections by use of regular fittings or solvent cemented saddles as approved. Provide saddles for PVC pipe conforming to Table 4 of ASTM D3034.

3.2.3 Special Requirements

3.2.3.1 Installation of PVC Piping

Install pipe and fittings in accordance with paragraph entitled "General Requirements for Installation of Pipelines" of this section and with the requirements of ASTM D2321 for laying and joining pipe and fittings. Make joints with the gaskets specified for joints with this piping and assemble in accordance with the requirements of ASTM D2321 for assembly of joints. Make joints to other pipe materials in accordance with the recommendations of the plastic pipe manufacturer.

3.2.3.2 Installation of Liquid Levelers

Install liquid levelers in distribution box as required for each opening in the distribution box. Press the leveler into the pipe end. Rotate the leveler by hand as needed to admit the effluent at equal levels into each pipe. Distribution box shall be filled with water prior to system start up to ensure an equal amount of effluent is exiting each pipe, with liquid levelers adjusted as needed.

3.2.3.3 Installation of I/A OWTS (Nitrogen-Reducing) Septic Systems

To minimize possible groundwater saturation, do not place the system in a low spot in the ground where water tends to pool or at the edge of any natural body of water. Install system on level, on the specified granular material. A leveling device shall be usedd to ensure system is installed level. System shall be filled with water and leak checked while being buried. Inlet and discharge piping shall be connected, and operations / control center (OPS) installed per manufacturer's instructions and connected to the power supply. Tank covers shall be installed and secured prior to system start up. Whenever a tank is pumped, do not remove more than one-half of the capacity of the tank, tank pumping is recommended in dry seasons only.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for making piping and electrical connections for the system's preinstalled pumps and OPS.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

The Contracting Officer will conduct field inspections and witness field tests specified in this section. Be able to produce evidence, when required, that each item of work has been constructed in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

3.3.1 Tests

Perform field tests and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing.

3.3.1.1 Leakage Tests for Nonpressure Lines

Test lines for leakage by low-pressure air tests. When necessary to prevent pipeline movement during testing, place additional backfill around pipe sufficient to prevent movement, but leaving joints uncovered to permit inspection. When leakage or pressure drop exceeds the allowable amount specified, make satisfactory correction and retest pipeline section in the same manner. Correct visible leaks regardless of leakage test results.

3.3.1.1.1 Low-Pressure Air Tests

3.3.1.1.1.1 PVC Pipelines

Test PVC pipe in accordance with UBPPA UNI-B-6. The allowable pressure drop is located in UBPPA UNI-B-6. Make calculations in accordance with the Appendix to UBPPA UNI-B-6.

3.3.1.1.2 I/A OWTS (Nitrogen-Reducing)Septic System

All tanks must be watertight. To ensure tanks are watertight the method of either vaccum testing or water testing shall be utilized as follows:

3.3.1.1.2.1 Vaccum Testing

Seal the empty tank and apply a vacuum to four (4) inches of mercury. The tank is approved if 90% of vacuum is held for two (2) minutes.

3.3.1.1.2.2 Water Testing

Seal tank; fill tank with water to outlet invert elevation, let stand for 24 hours. Refill the tank to the outlet invert after the 24-hour period is complete. Let the tank stand for an additional 10-hour period. The tank is approved if water level is held for the 10-hour period. Water pressure testing is recommended to be done onsite after installation.

3.3.2 Retesting

If any deficiencies are revealed during any test, correct such deficiencies and repeat the tests until the results of the tests are within specified allowances, without additional cost to the Government.

3.3.3 Inspection

Check each straight run of pipeline for gross deficiencies by holding a light in a manhole; the light must show a practically full circle of light through the pipeline when viewed from the adjoining end of line. Following the installation of proposed septic systems, and prior to any backfilling, Suffolk County Department of Health Services shall be contacted at (631) 852-5754 for inspection and approval of the septic system. The Department should be contacted one (1) day prior to the desired inspection date. Final as built plans and other required

documentation shall then be submitted to Suffolk County Department of Health Services for final approval in accordance with the Department's Bulletin "Instruction for Obtaining Final Approval for Single Family Residences" (WWM-041).

-- End of Section --

APPENDIX A - SOIL BORING TEST RESULTS
FEBRUARY 5, 2025

TEST BORING

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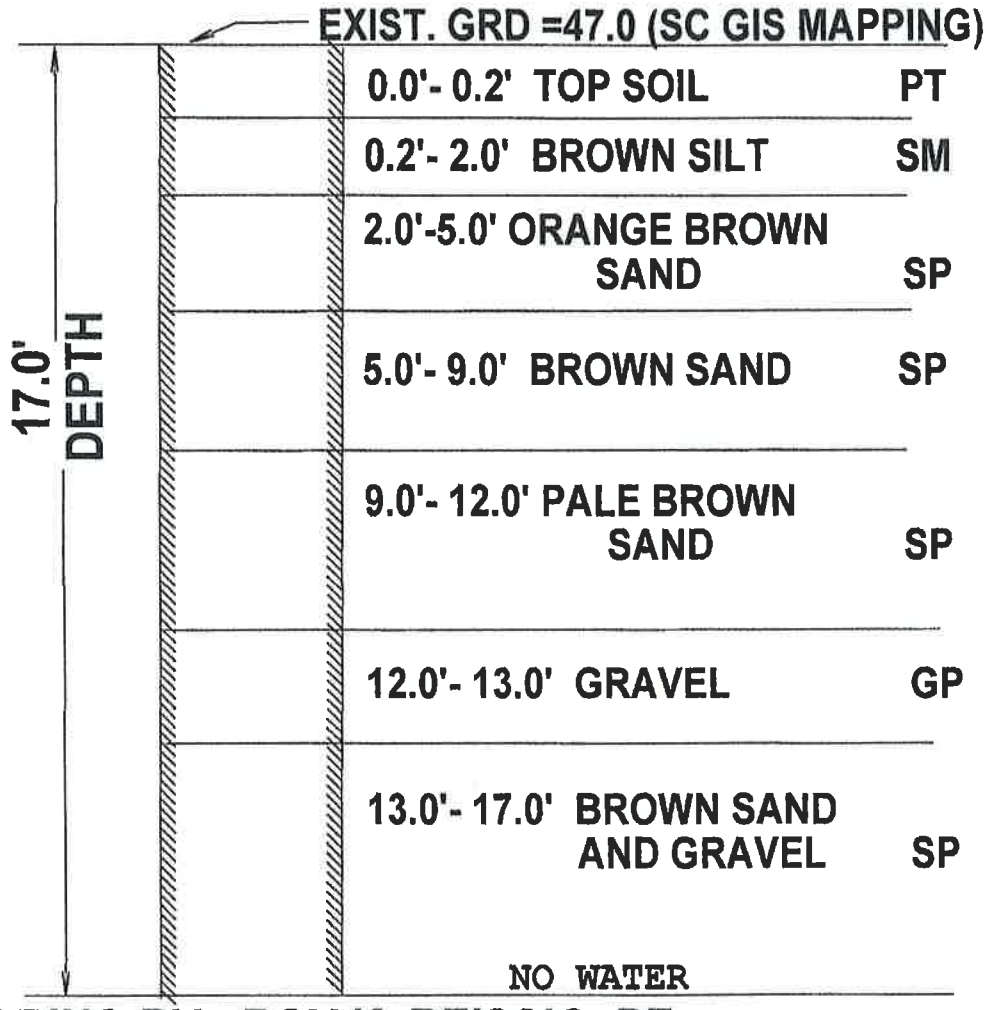
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-094-03-018.009



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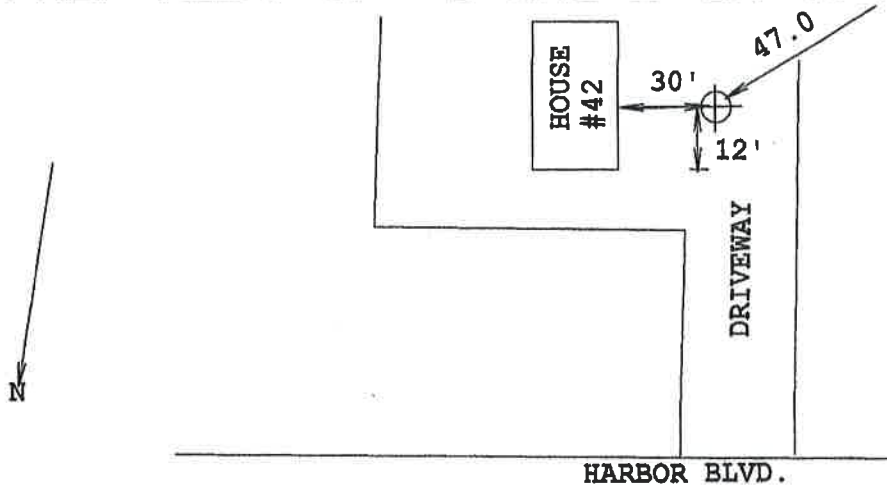
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 8:30 am
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Roy K. Reissig, PE

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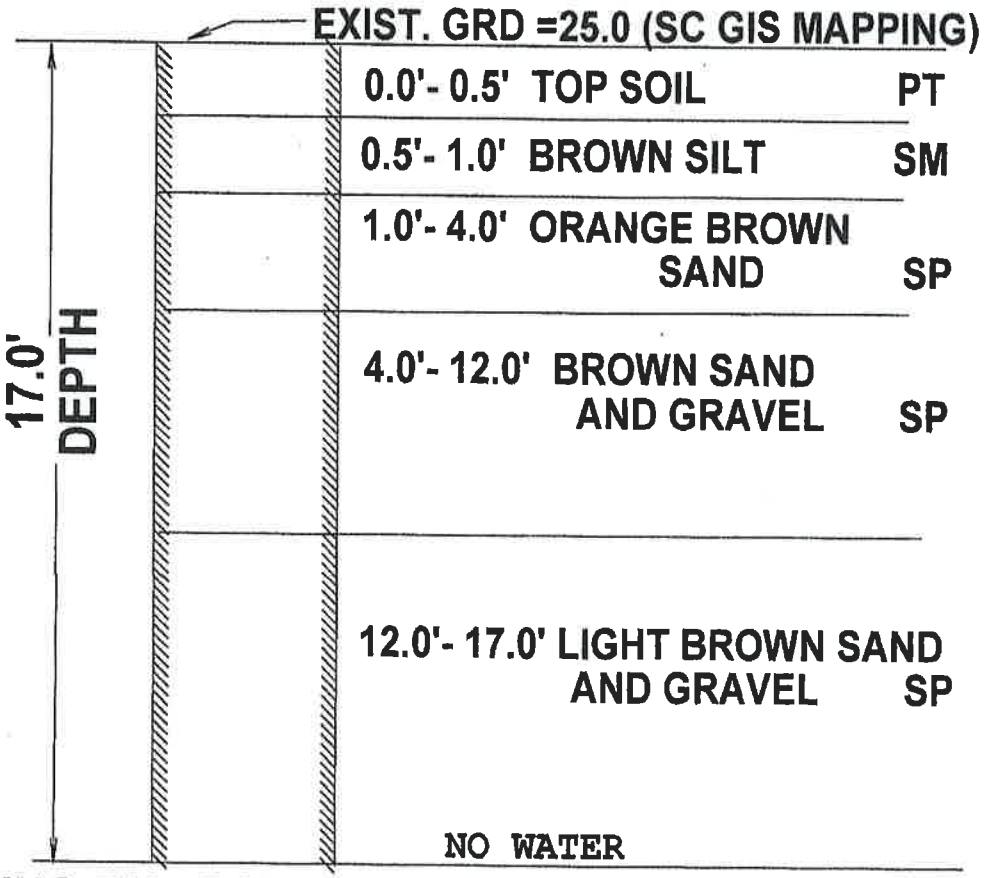
(516) 702-0979

APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

4 HIGBIE PLACE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-095-07-007.006



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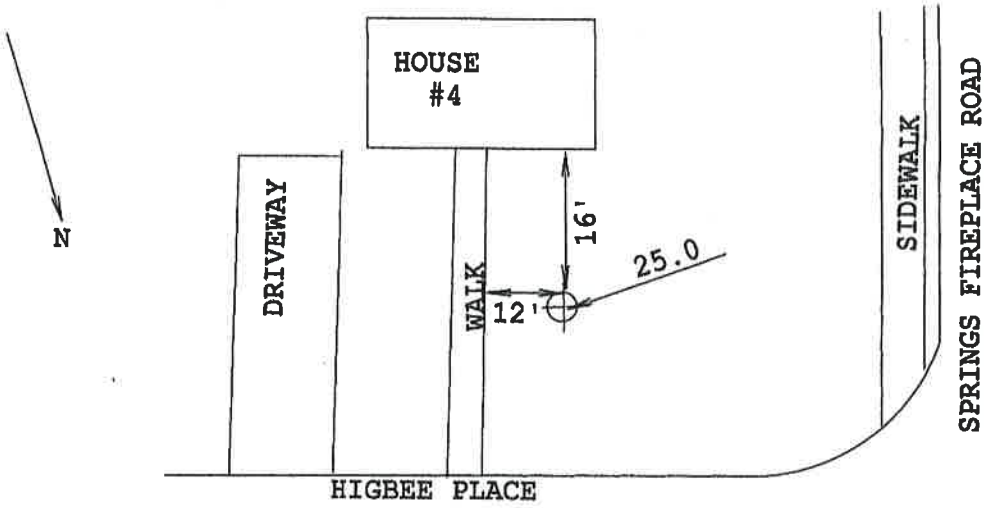
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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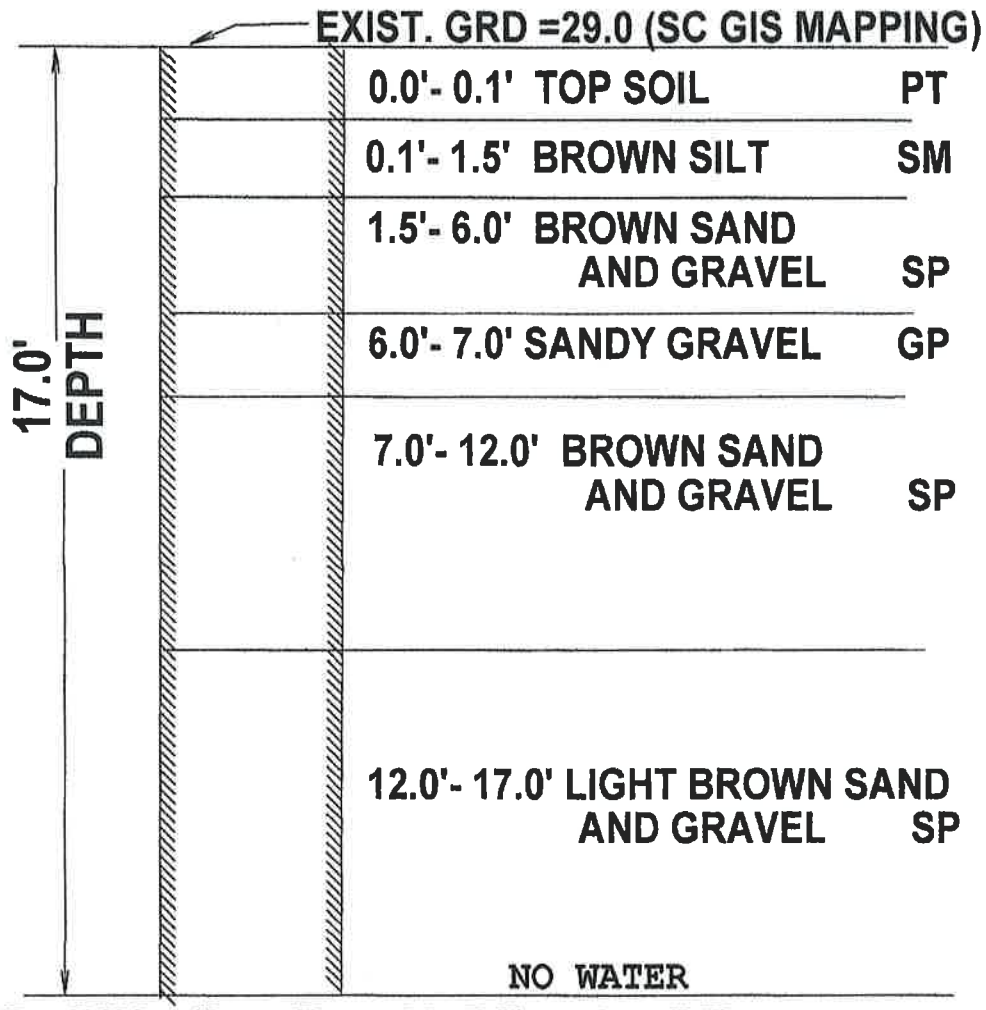
TEST BORING

27 CHURCH LANE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-06-003.004



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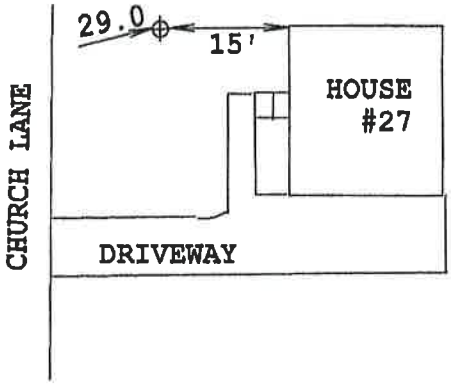
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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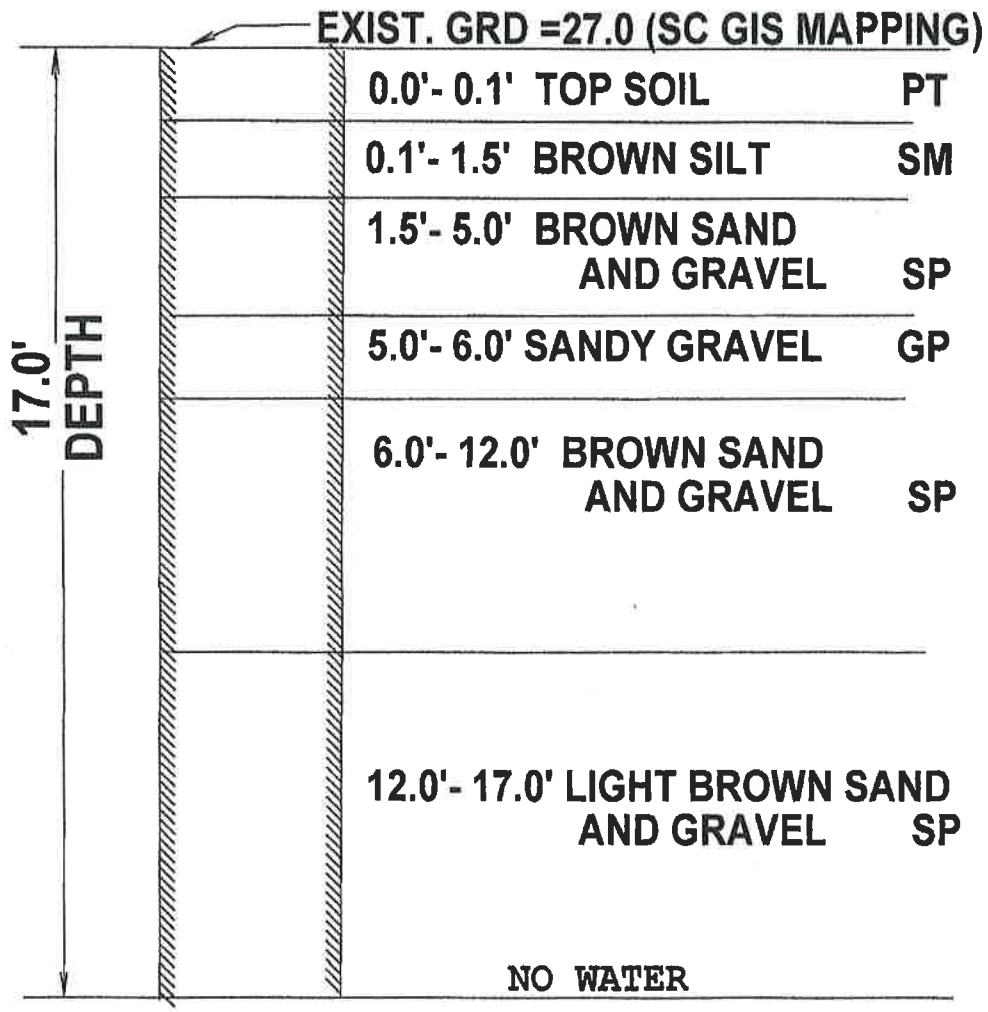
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

31 CHURCH LANE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-06-003.004



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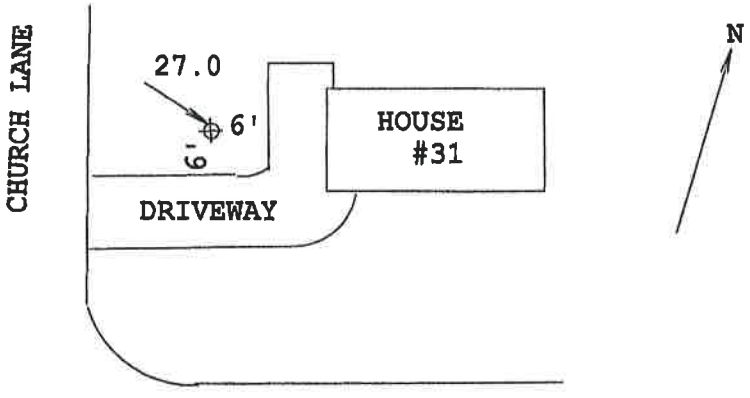

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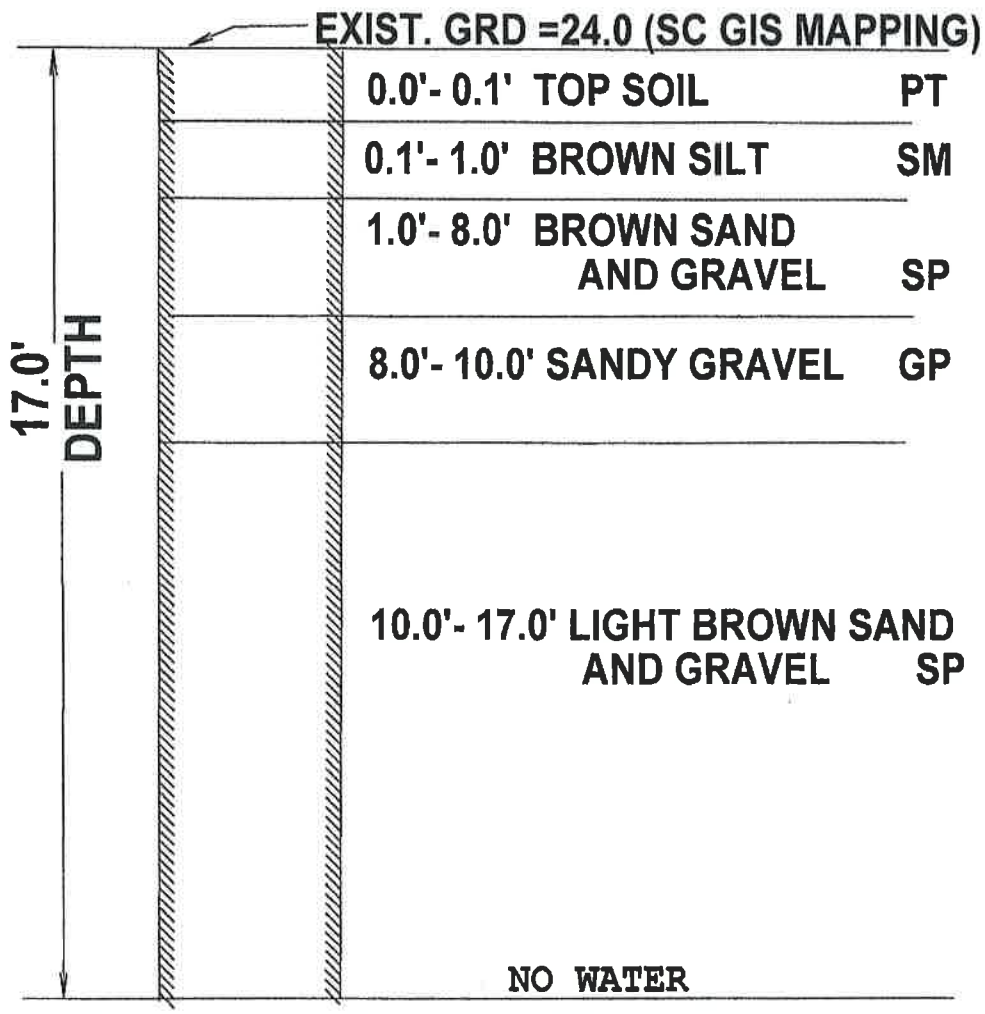
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

45A CHURCH LANE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-07-012.000



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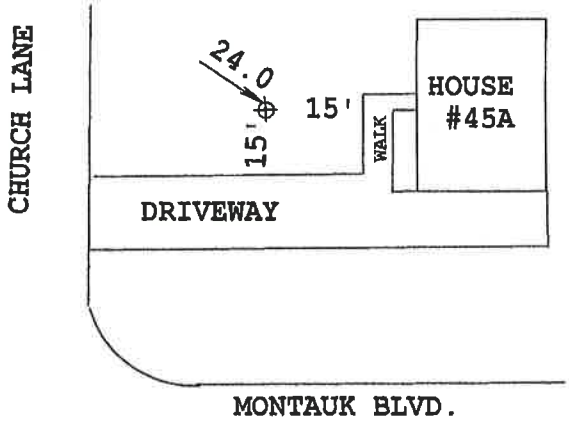

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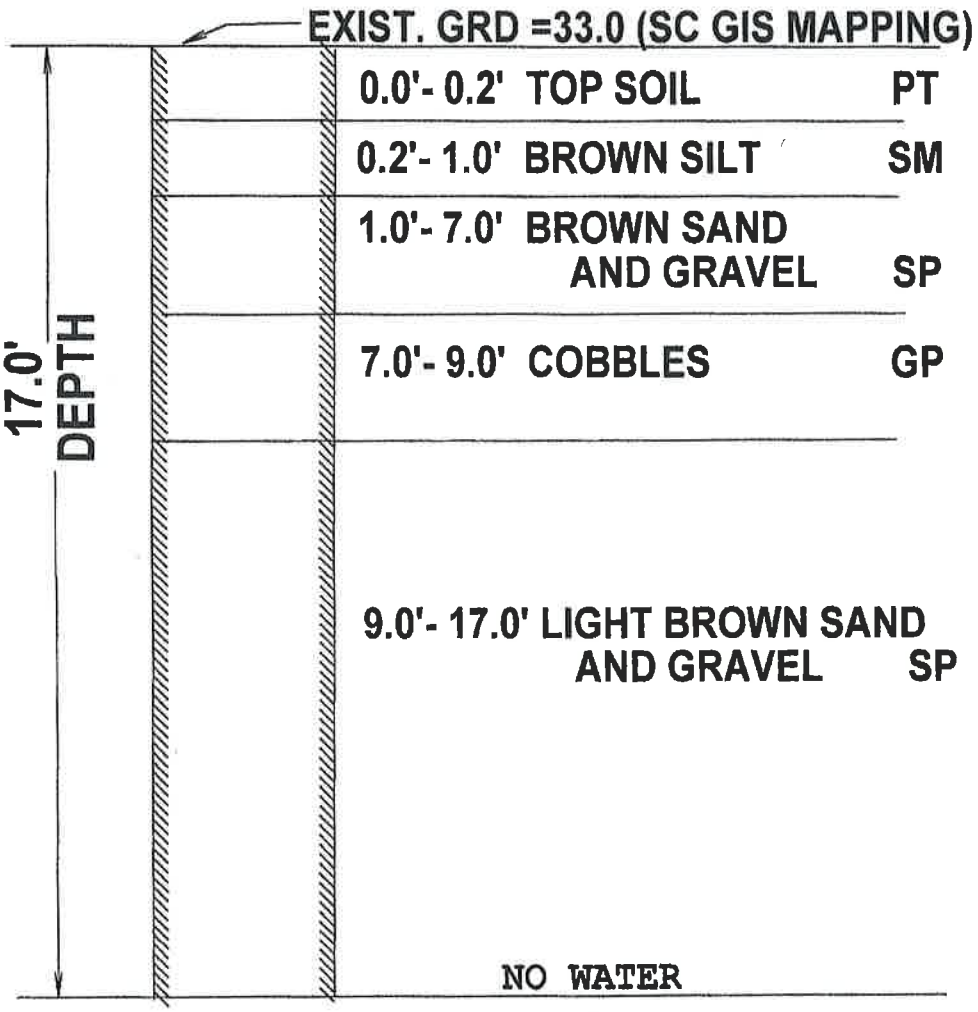
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

76 CHURCH LANE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-098-02-005.000



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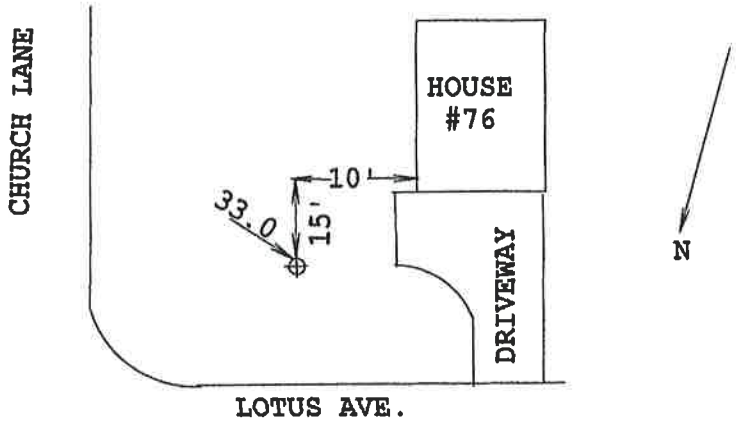

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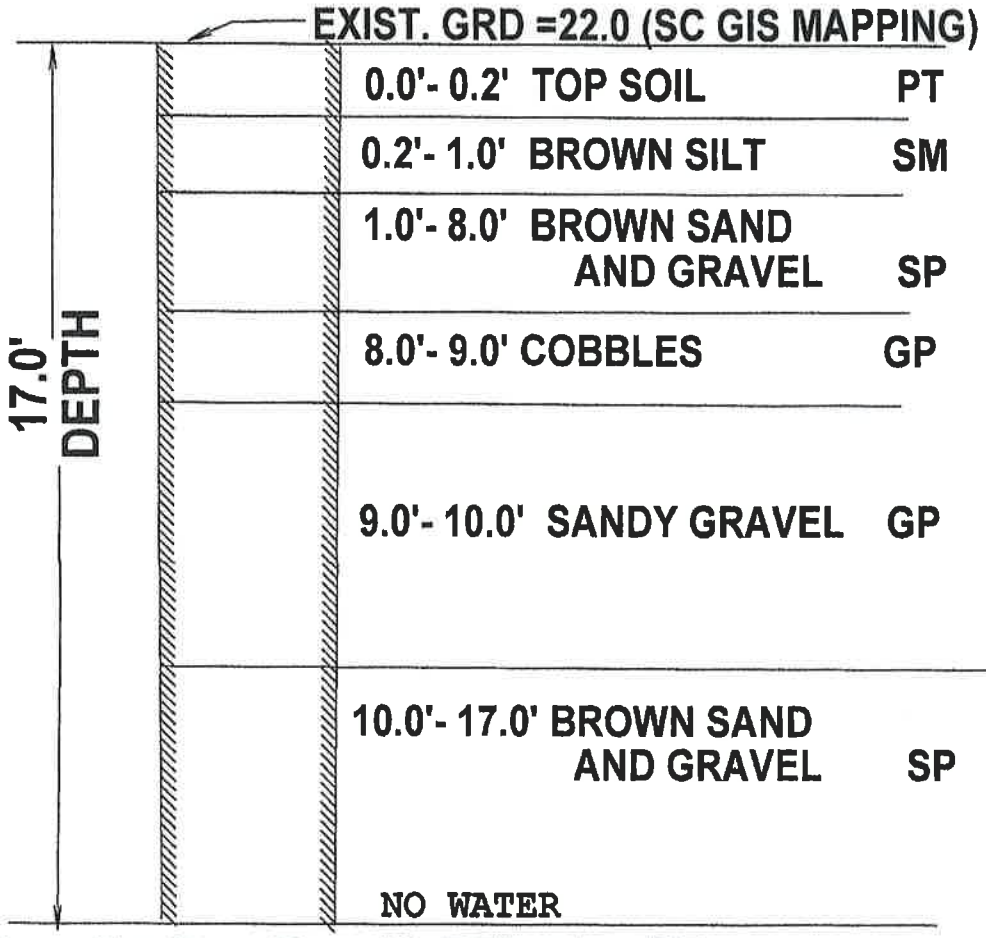
(516) 702-0979

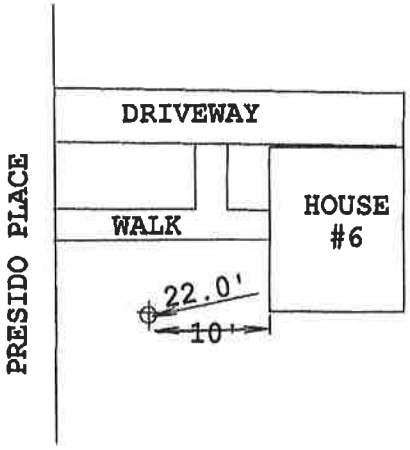
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

6 PRESIDIO PLACE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-06-002.007



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 11:30 am
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Roy K. Reissig, PE

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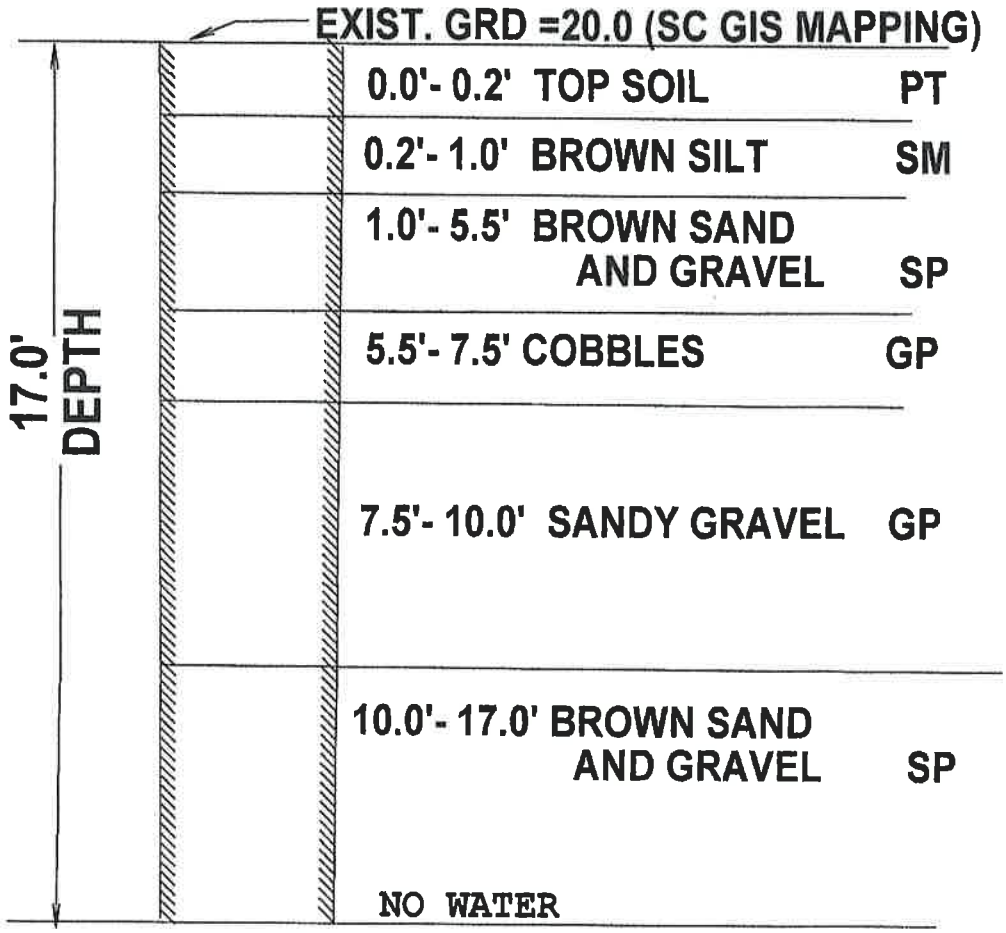
(516) 702-0979

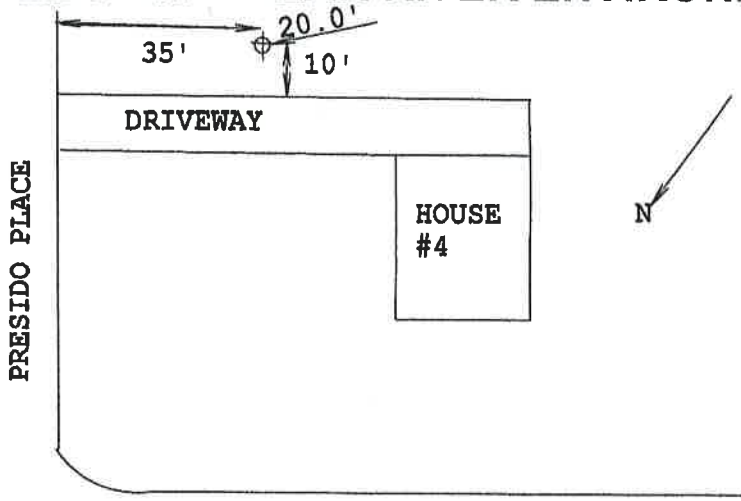
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

4 PRESIDIO PLACE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-06-002.009



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 12:00 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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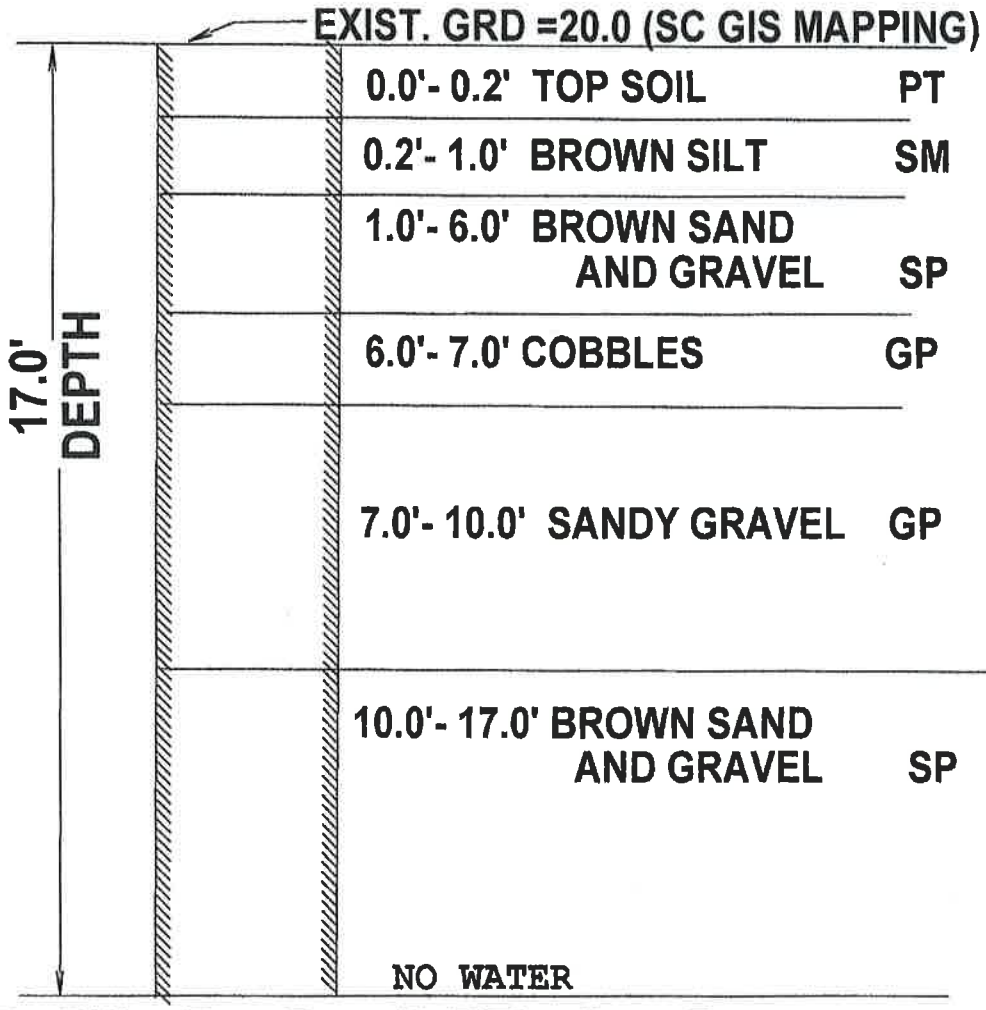
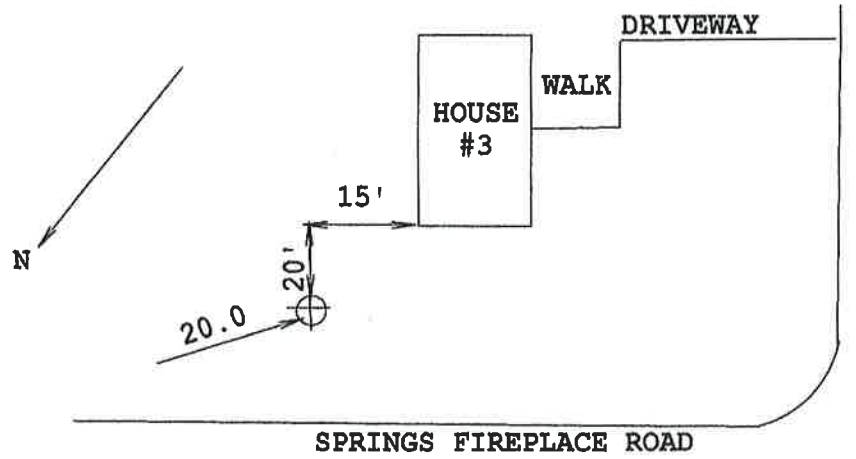
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

3 PRESIDIO PLACE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-03-014.000



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 12:30 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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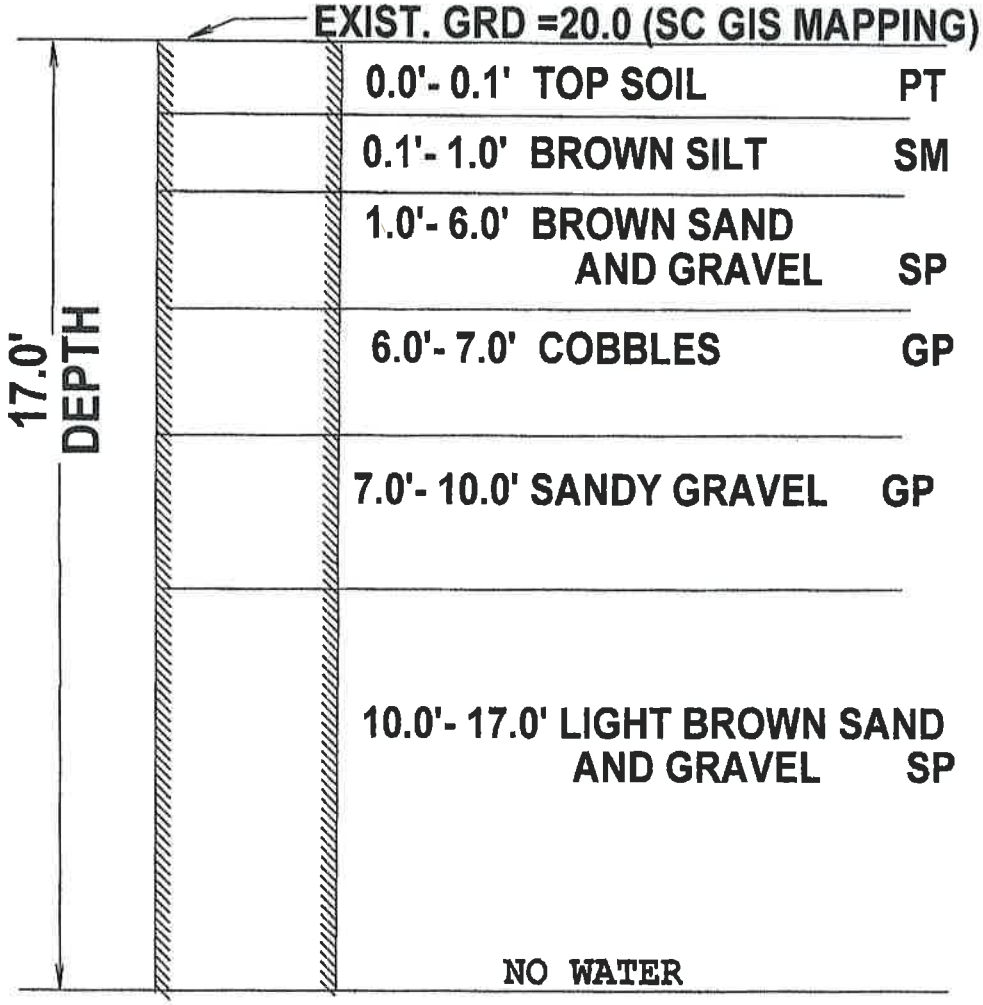
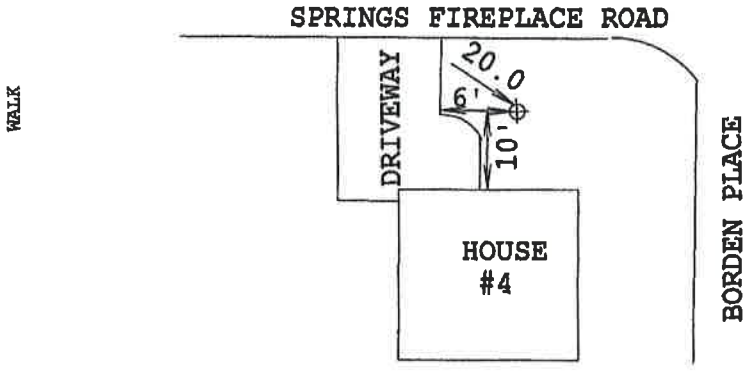
(516) 702-0979

TEST BORING

4 BORDEN PLACE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-032-014.000



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 1:00 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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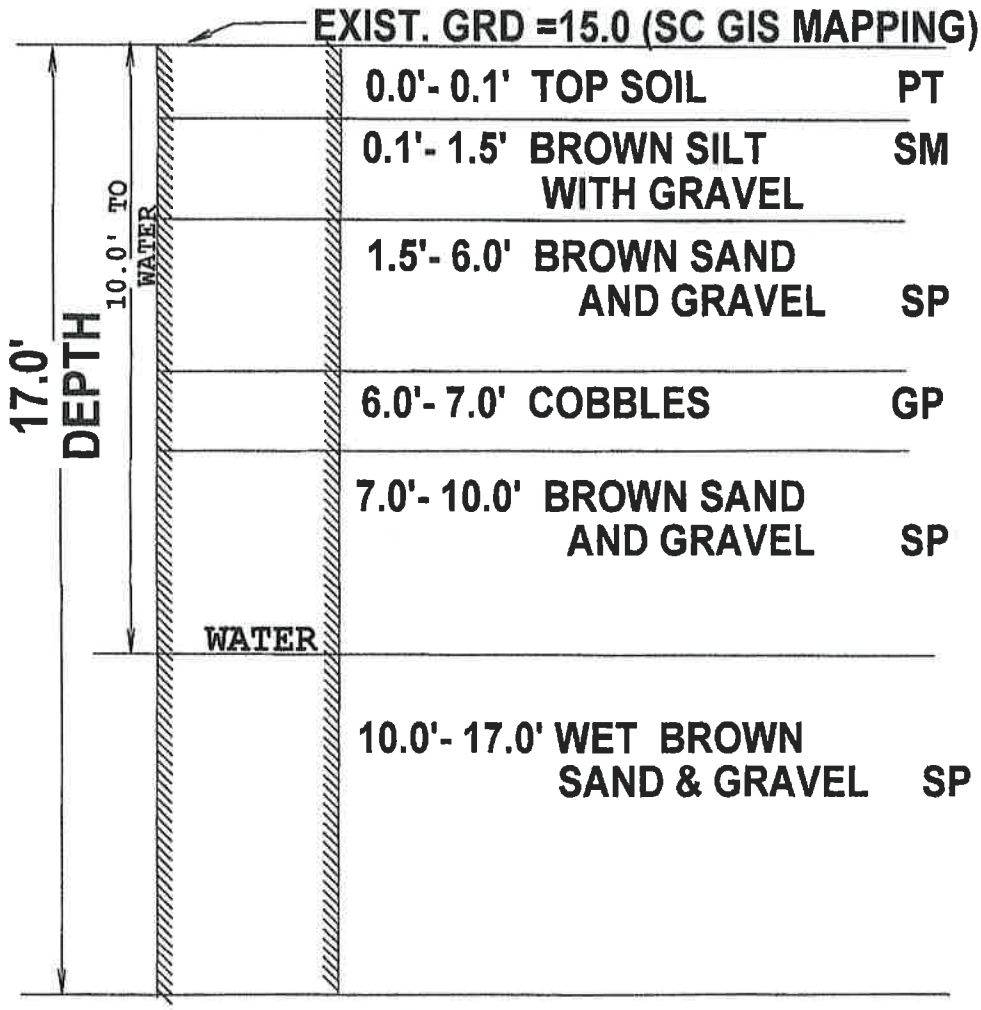
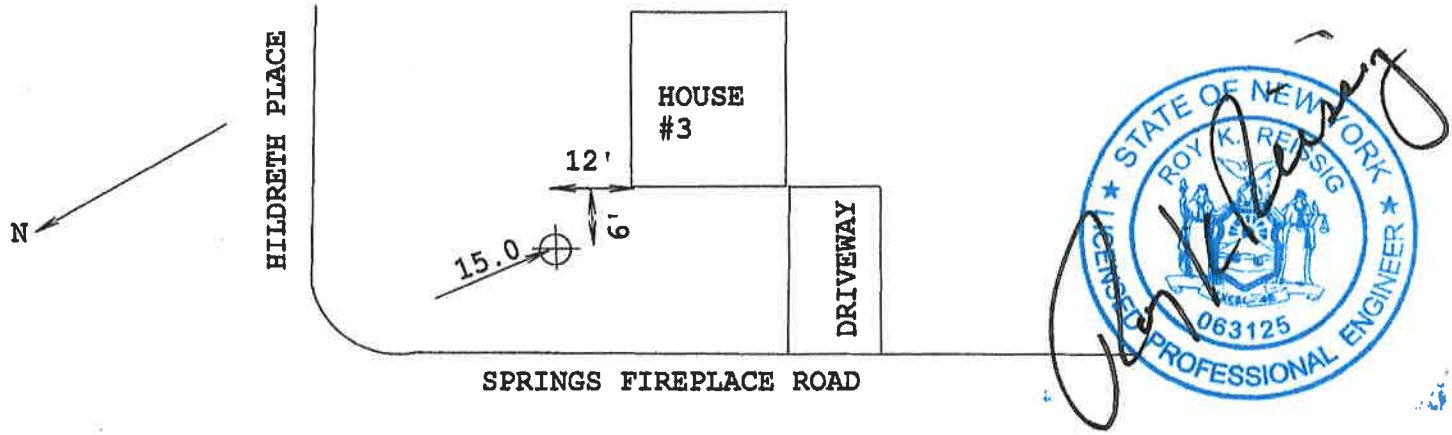
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

3 HILDRETH PLACE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-01-003.002



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 1:30 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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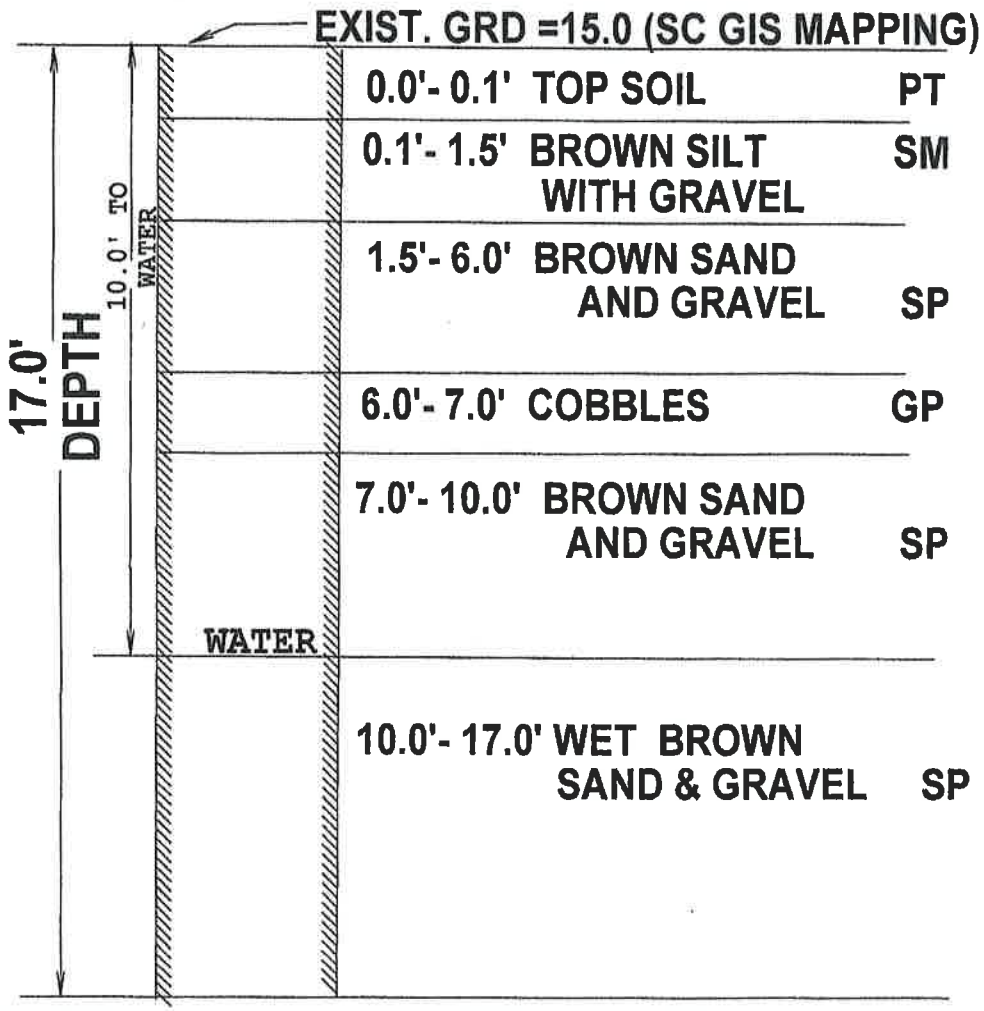
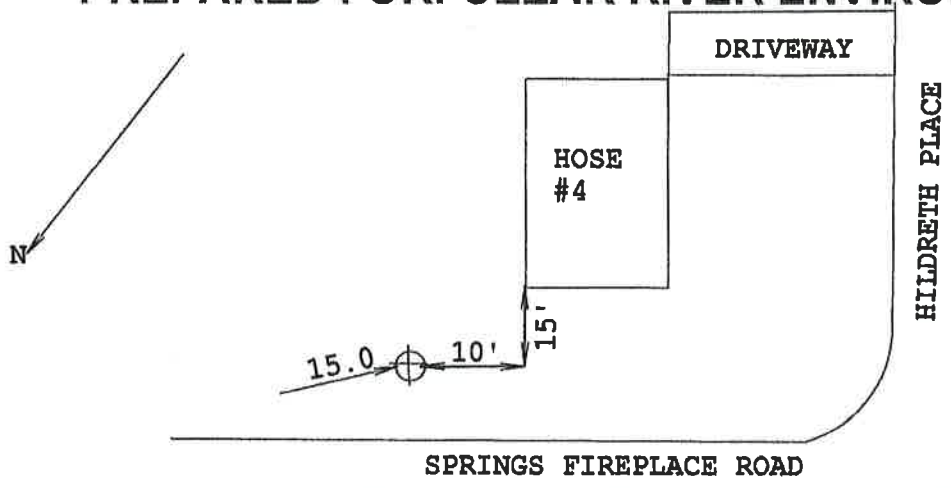
TEST BORING

4 HILDRETH PLACE
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-01-006.016



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 2:00 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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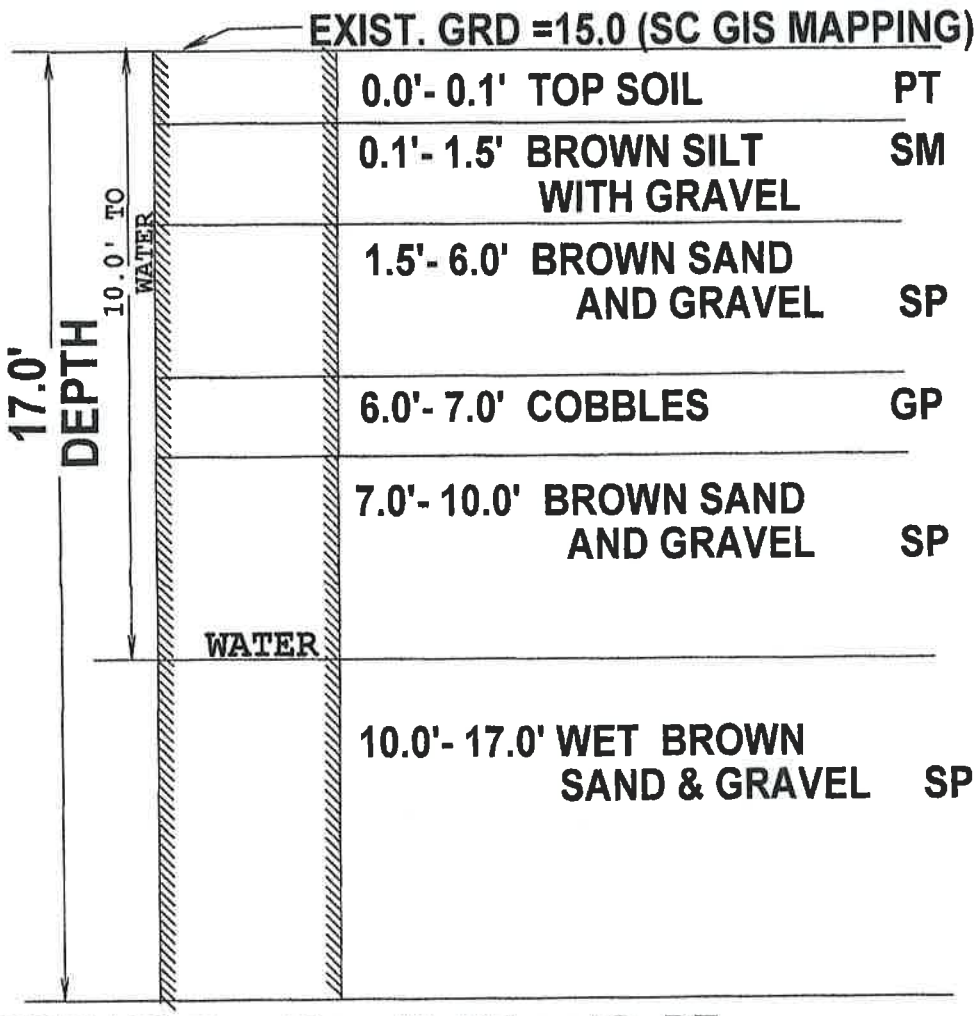
(516) 702-0979

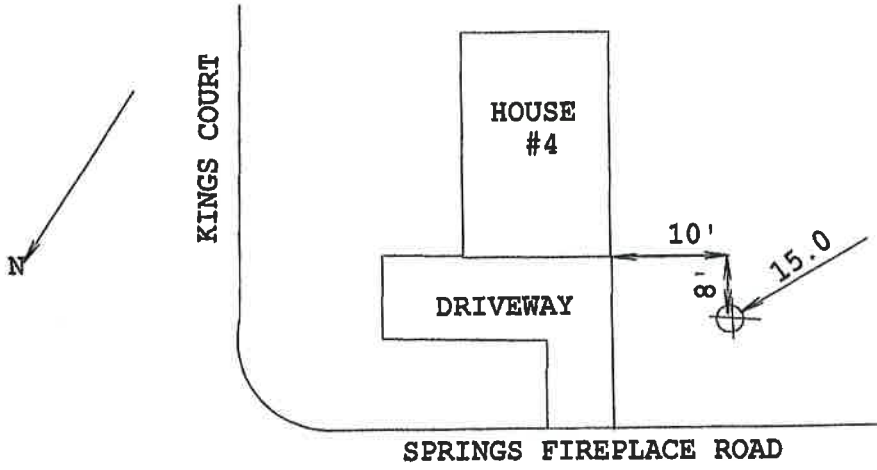
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

4 KINGS COURT
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-096-012-002.003



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 2:30 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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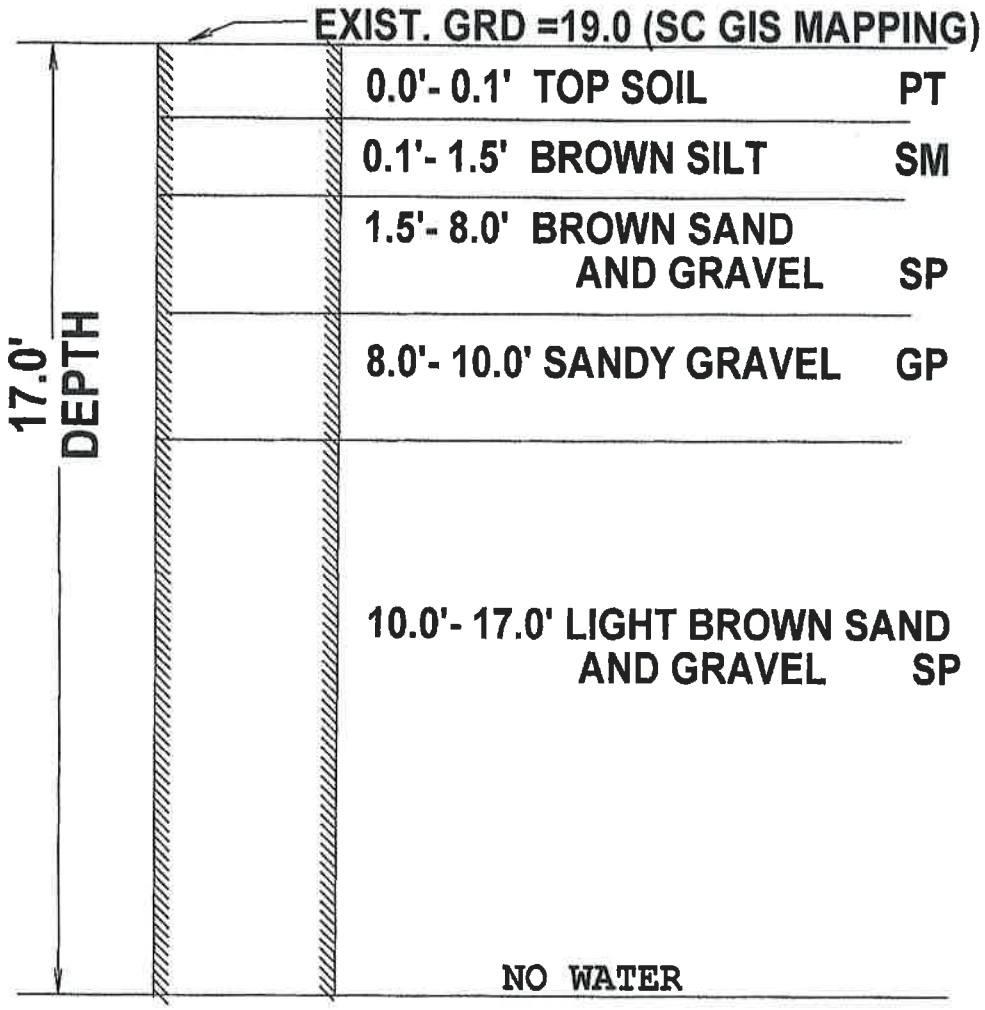
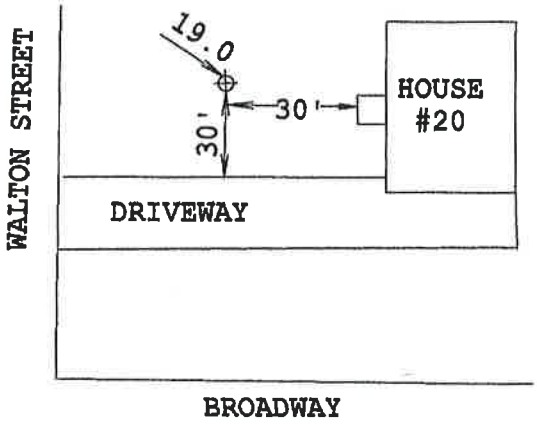
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

20 BROADWAY
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-062-05-011.001



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 3:00 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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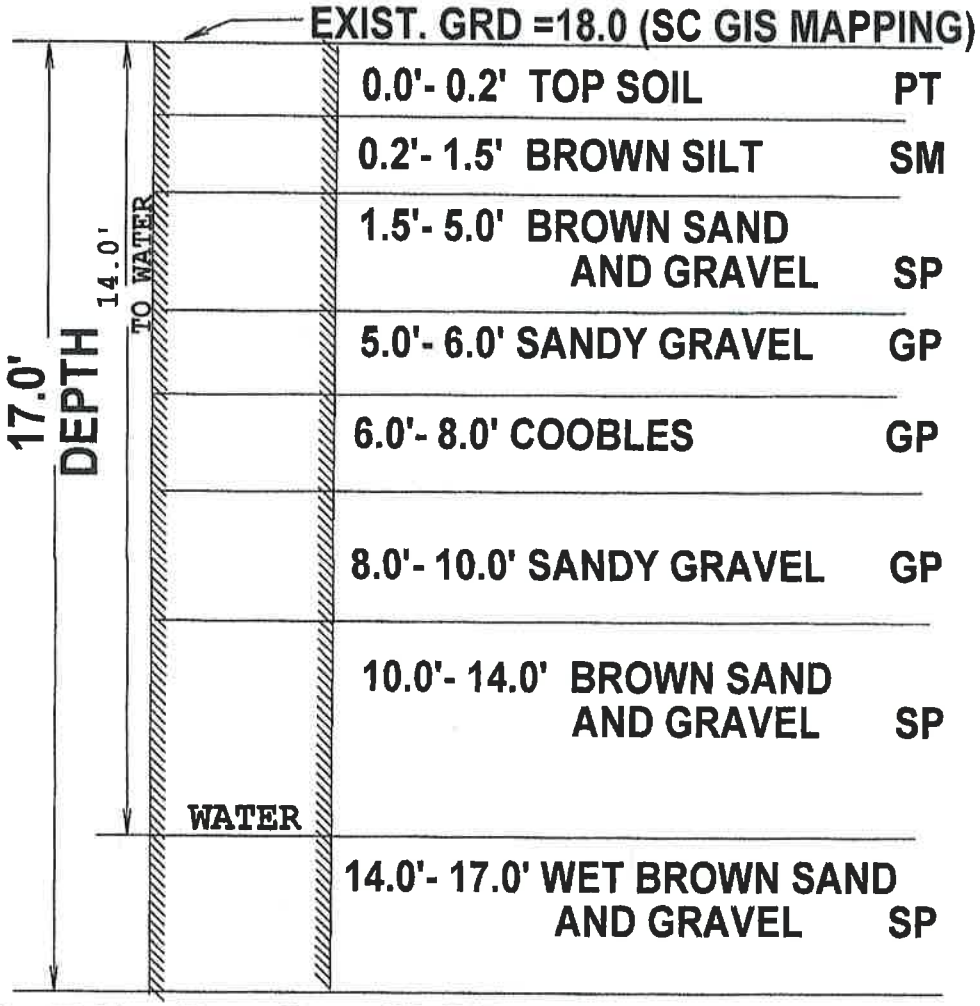
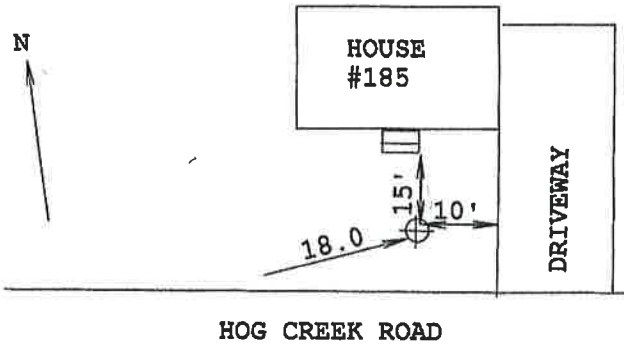
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

185 HOG CREEK ROAD
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-0396-15-046.000



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 3:30 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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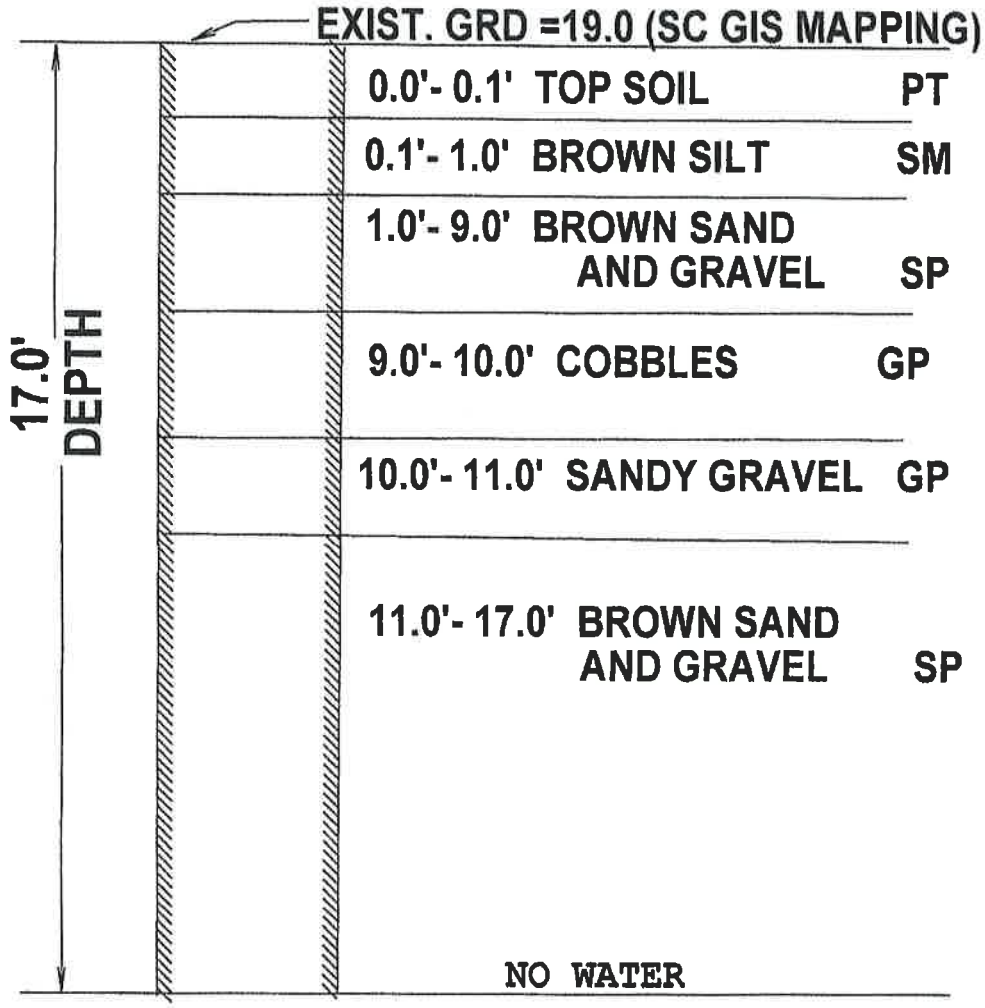
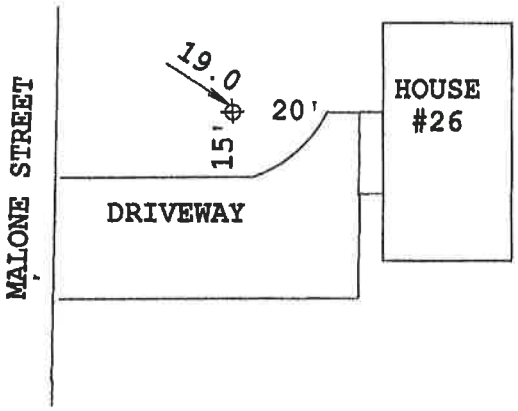
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

26 MALONE STREET
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-062-06-003.004



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 4:00 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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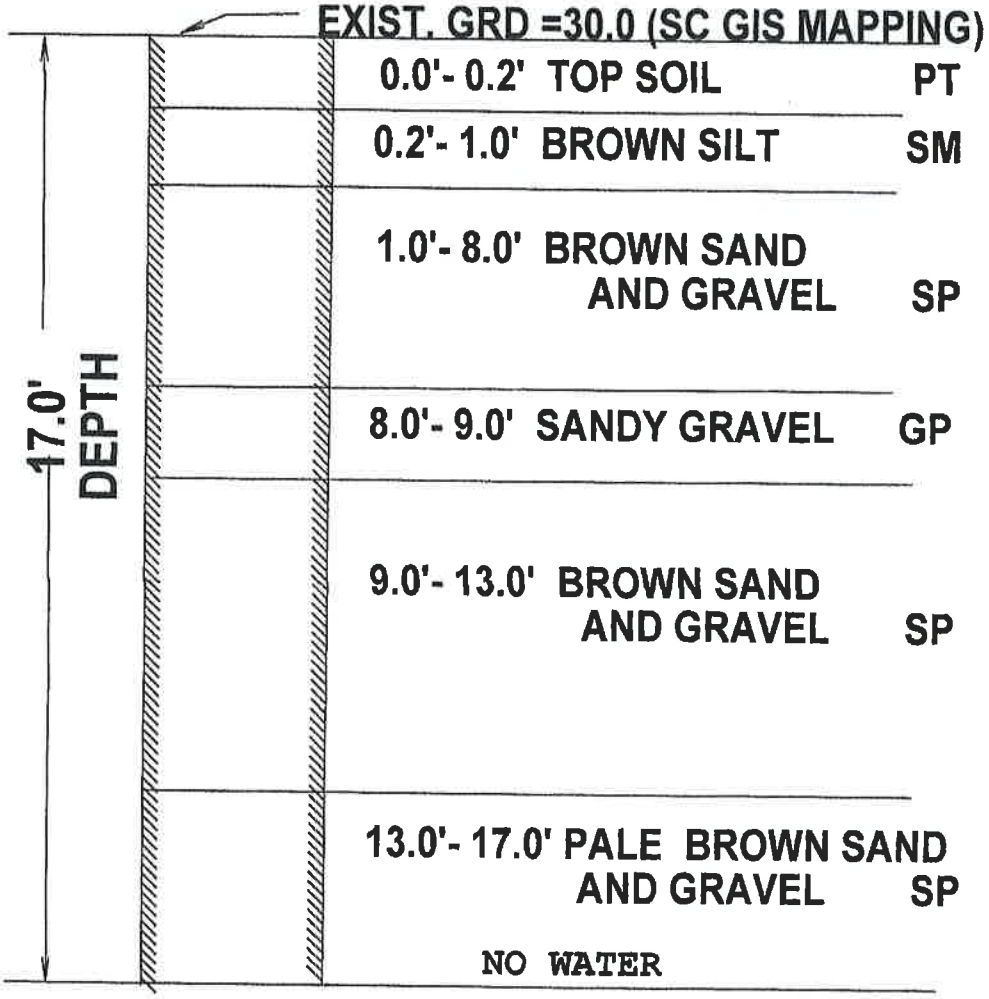
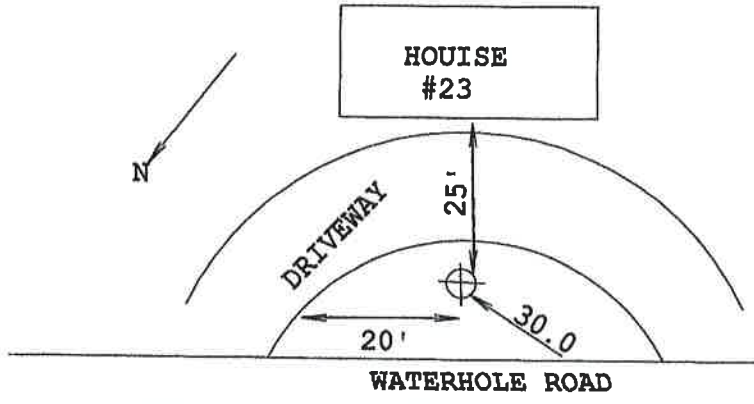
APPENDIX A

TEST BORING

23 WATERHOLE ROAD
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
0300-039-03-004.000



BORING BY : ROY K. REISSIG, PE
TAKEN ON : FEBRUARY 5, 2025 @ 4:30 pm
PREPARED FOR: CLEAR RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



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SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
							SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)		(q)	(r)
		02 41 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Demolition Plan	1.2.2	G														
			Deconstruction Plan		G														
			Existing Conditions	1.10															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Notification	1.7	G														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals																
			Receipts	3.3.4															
		03 42 13.00 10	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Quality Control Procedures	1.3.2.2															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Standard Precast Units	2.1.1															
			Custom-Made Precast Units	2.1.2															
			Special Finishes	3.2.4.3															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Standard Precast Units	2.1.1															
			Proprietary Precast Units	2.1.3															
			Embedded Items	3.1.3															
			Accessories	2.2.6															
			SD-05 Design Data																
			Design Calculations	2.1.2															
			Concrete Mix Proportions	2.1.5.1															
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Test Reports	1.3.2.4															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Quality Control Procedures	1.3.2.2															

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CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		03 42 13.00 10	SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Recycled content for fly ash and	2.2.1														
			pozzolan															
			Recycled content for Ground Iron	2.2.1														
			Blast-Furnace Slag															
			Recycled content for Silica Fume	2.2.1														
			Recycled content for Synthetic	2.2.1														
			Fiber Reinforcement															
			Recycled content for steel	2.2.1														
		05 52 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Fabrication Drawings	1.2.1	G													
			Fabrication Drawings	1.5.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Masonry Anchorage Devices	2.2.1	G													
			Stainless steel Railings and	2.2.2	G													
			Handrails															
			SD-05 Design Data															
			Design Calculations For Steel		G													
			Connections															
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Welding Inspections	1.4.1	G													
			Mill Test Reports		G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Welder Qualification	1.4.2	G													
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions															
			Installation Instructions	3.2														

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TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)		(q)	(r)
		06 10 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Structural Glued Laminated		G														
			Fabricated Structural Members	1.9.1	G														
			Modifications of Structural	1.9.2	G														
			Members																
			Nailing Strips	2.2.1	G														
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Underlayment	2.4															
			Plastic Lumber	2.1.3															
			Fiberboard Wall Sheathing	2.5.2															
			Cellulose Honeycomb Panels																
			Fire-retardant Treatment	1.8															
			Structural-use and OSB Panels	1.4.4															
			Structural-use and OSB Panels	2.3.3.2															
			Oriented Strand Board	2.3															
			Adhesives	2.5.9															
			SD-05 Design Data																
			Modifications of Structural	1.9.2	G														
			Members																
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Preservative-treated	1.4.5															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Preservative Treatment	1.7															
			Indoor Air Quality for		S														
			Particleboard Underlayment																

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TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)		(q)	(r)
		06 10 00	SD-10 Operation and Maintenance																
			Data																
			Take-back Program	3.6															
		06 20 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Detail Drawings Indicating All	1.3	G														
			Wood Assemblies																
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Wood Products	2.1	G														
			Countertops		G														
			Engineered		G														
			Treated Wood Products	1.4	G														
			Soffits		G														
			Fascias and Trim	2.2	G														
			Hardware and Accessories	2.5	G														
			VOC Content for Siding		S														
			Recycled Content for		S														
			MDF/Particleboard																
			SD-04 Samples																
			Samples	1.5	G														
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Certificates of Grade	1.7.1.1	G														
			Certified Sustainably Harvested	2.1.3	S														
			Wood for Trim and Frames																
			Certified Sustainably Harvested	2.1.5	S														
			Softwood Plywood																

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CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAGRAPH #	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)		(q)	(r)
		06 20 00	Certified Sustainably Harvested		S														
			Hardboard																
			Certified Sustainably Harvested	2.1.9	S														
			Siding																
			Indoor Air Quality for Hardwood	2.1.6	S														
			Plywood																
			Indoor Air Quality for MDF and		S														
			Particleboard																
			Indoor Air Quality for Non-aerosol	2.6.1.2	S														
			Adhesives																
			Indoor Air Quality for Aerosol	2.6.1.2	S														
			Adhesives																
		06 61 16	SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Detail Fabrication Drawings	1.4.2	G														
			Installation	3.1	G														
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Solid Polymer	2.1.1	G														
			Indoor air quality for solid surface	2.2.2	S														
			seam and sealant products																
			Quartz Agglomerate Material	2.1.1	G														
			SD-04 Samples																
			Material	2.1	G														
			Counter Tops	2.3.5	G														
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Test Report Results	2.1.1															
			SD-07 Certificates																

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MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		06 61 16	Qualifications	1.4.1															
			Indoor Air Quality for solid	2.1.1	S														
			surface fabrication products																
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance																
			Data																
			Solid Polymer	2.1.1	G														
			Quartz Agglomerate Material	2.1.1	G														
		07 21 16	SD-03 Product Data																
			Blanket Insulation	2.1	G														
			Recycled Content for Insulation	2.1.1	S														
			Materials																
			Energy Star Label for Insulation	2.1.2	S														
			Materials																
			Vapor Retarder	2.3															
			Pressure Sensitive Tape	2.4															
			Accessories	2.5															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Indoor Air Quality for Insulation	2.1.4	S														
			Materials																
			Indoor Air Quality for Adhesives	2.5.1	S														
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions																
			Insulation	3.3.1															
		07 27 10	SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Air Barrier System Shop	2.1	G														
			Drawings																
			SD-03 Product Data																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY				MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		07 27 10	Air Barrier System Product Data	2.1	G													
			SD-04 Samples															
			Mock-Up		G													
			Material Samples For Air Barrier	2.1	G													
			System															
			SD-05 Design Data															
			Design Data And Calculations		G													
			For The Air Barrier System															
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Design Review Report		G													
			Testing and Inspection	3.1.2	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Air Barrier Inspector		G													
		07 27 19.01	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Qualifications of Manufacturer	1.7.1	G													
			Qualifications of Installer	1.7.2	G													
			SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Self-adhering Air Barrier Shop	1.4.1	G													
			Drawings															
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Self-adhering Air Barrier	2.1	G													
			Primers, Adhesives, and Mastics	2.2	G													
			Safety Data Sheets	1.4.2	G													
			SD-04 Samples															
			Self-adhering Air Barrier System	1.4.3	G													
			Mockup															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		07 27 19.01	SD-06 Test Reports																
			Field Peel Adhesion Test	1.7.3	G														
			Flame Propagation of Wall	1.4.4	G														
			Assemblies																
			Site Inspections and Testing	3.4.1	G														
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions																
			Self-adhering Air Barrier	1.4.2	G														
			Manufacturer's Printed Instructions																
			Primers, Adhesives, and Mastics	2.2	G														
		07 31 13	SD-03 Product Data																
			Shingles	2.1.1															
			Energy Star Label for Asphalt	2.1.1	S														
			Shingle																
			Heat Island Reduction		S														
			SD-04 Samples																
			Shingles	2.1.1	G														
			Color Charts	2.1.1	G														
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions																
			Application	3.3															
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals																
			Manufacturer's Warranty	1.5.1															
			Contractor's Warranty	1.5.2															
		07 60 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Exposed Sheet Metal	2.2.1	G														
			Gutters	3.1.14	G														
			Downspouts	3.1.15	G														

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		07 60 00	Expansion Joints	3.1.19	G														
			Base Flashing	3.1.11	G														
			Counterflashing	3.1.12	G														
			Flashing at Roof Penetrations	3.1.20	G														
			and Equipment Supports																
			Copings	3.1.23	G														
			Drip Edges	3.1.13	G														
			Open Valley Flashing	3.1.16	G														
			Eave Flashing	3.1.17	G														
			Recycled Content	2.1	S														
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Cool Roof		G														
			SD-04 Samples																
			Finish Samples	1.4.2	G														
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Warranty on Finishes	2.2.8.1	G														
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions																
			Instructions for Installation	1.4.3	G														
			Quality Control Plan	3.5	G														
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance																
			Data																
			Cleaning and Maintenance	1.4.3	G														
		07 92 00	SD-03 Product Data																
			Sealants	2.1	G														
			Primers	2.2	G														
			Bond Breakers	2.3	G														

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAGRAPH #	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY				MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		07 92 00	Backstops	2.4	G													
			Caulking	2.5	G													
			Cleaning Solvents	2.6	G													
			Field Adhesion	3.1	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Indoor Air Quality For Interior	2.1.1	S													
			Sealants															
			Indoor Air Quality For Interior	2.1.3	S													
			Floor Joint Sealants															
			Indoor Air Quality For Interior	2.1.4	S													
			Acoustical Sealants															
			Indoor Air Quality For Interior	2.5	S													
			Caulking															
		08 14 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Doors	2.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Doors	2.1	G													
			Recycled Content for Door Cores	2.1.1.1	S													
			Accessories															
			Water-resistant Sealer	2.2.7														
			Warranty	1.5														
			Sound Transmission Class		G													
			Rating															
			SD-04 Samples															
			Door Finish Colors		G													
			SD-07 Certificates															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAGRAPH #	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		08 14 00	Certificates of Grade																
			Certified Sustainably Harvested	2.1.1	S														
			Flush Wood Doors																
			Indoor Air Quality for	2.1.1.1	S														
			Particleboard and Agrifiber Door																
			Cores																
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals																
			Warranty	1.5															
		09 29 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Control Joint Shop Drawings	3.2.12.1															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Gypsum Board	2.1.1															
			Glass Mat Moisture-Resistant	2.1.3															
			Gypsum Tile Backing Board																
			Moisture- and Mold-Resistant	2.1.2															
			Gypsum Backing Board																
			Accessories	2.1.8															
			Recycled Content for Gypsum	2.1.1	S														
			Board																
			VOC Content of Joint Compound	2.1.4	S														
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			ASTM E90 Factory Test Report		G														
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Asbestos Free Materials	2.1	G														
			Indoor Air Quality for Gypsum	2.1.1	S														
			Board																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		09 29 00	Indoor Air Quality for Non-aerosol	2.1.6	S													
			Adhesives															
			Indoor Air Quality for Aerosol	2.1.6	S													
			Adhesives															
		09 30 10	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Detail Drawings	3.2	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Porcelain Tile		G													
			Recycled Content for Porcelain		S													
			Tile															
			Gauged Porcelain Tile and		G													
			Porcelain Tile Panels/Slabs															
			Quarry Tile		G													
			Mosaic Tile		G													
			Large Format Glass Tile		G													
			Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile	2.1.1	G													
			Recycled Content for Glazed	2.1.1	S													
			Ceramic Wall Tile															
			Transition Strips	2.1	G													
			Transition Strips	2.6.1	G													
			Metal Strips	2.6.2	G													
			Setting-Bed	2.2	G													
			Mortar, Grout, and Adhesive	2.4	G													
			Reinforcing Wire Fabric															
			Cementitious Backer Units	2.5.1	G													

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		09 30 10	Glass-Mat Gypsum	2.5.2	G													
			Water-Resistant Backing Board															
			Waterproof Membrane	2.7	G													
			Crack Isolation Membrane	2.8	G													
			SD-04 Samples															
			Tile	2.1	G													
			Accessories	2.1	G													
			Transition Strips	2.1	G													
			Transition Strips	2.6.1	G													
			Metal Strips	2.6.2	G													
			Grout	2.4.4	G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Indoor Air Quality for Adhesives	2.4	S													
			Indoor Air Quality for Sealants	2.4.9	S													
			Water Absorption Rates	1.3.2														
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions															
			Manufacturer's Approved	3.8														
			Cleaning Instructions															
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Gauged Porcelain Tile and		G													
			Porcelain Tile Panels/Slabs															
			Porcelain Tile		G													
			Quarry Tile		G													
			Mosaic Tile		G													
			Large Format Glass Tile		G													

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		09 30 10	Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile	2.1.1	G													
			Transition Strips	2.1	G													
			Transition Strips	2.6.1	G													
			Metal Strips	2.6.2	G													
		09 64 29	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Strip Flooring	2.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Strip Flooring	2.1														
			Recycled Content for Wood Strip		S													
			and Plank Flooring															
			Bamboo															
			Indoor Air Quality for Asphalt	2.7	S													
			Primer															
			Indoor Air Quality for Asphalt	2.8	S													
			Mastic															
			Biobased Content for Bamboo		S													
			Flooring															
			Installation	3.2														
			SD-04 Samples															
			Strip And Plank Flooring	2.1.1														
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Certified Sustainably Harvested		S													
			Wood Strip and Plank Flooring															
			Indoor Air Quality for Wood Strip		S													
			and Plank Flooring															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		09 64 29	Indoor Air Quality for Bamboo		S													
			Flooring															
			Indoor Air Quality for Resilient		S													
			Pads															
		09 90 00	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Piping Identification	3.8														
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Coating	2.1	G													
			Product Data Sheets	2.1														
			SD-04 Samples															
			Color	2.2	G													
			Textured Wall Coating System		G													
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Qualification Testing	1.5.5.2	G													
			Indoor Air Quality for Paints and	1.5.4														
			Primers															
			Indoor Air Quality for	1.5.4														
			Consolidated Latex Paints															
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions															
			Application Instructions	3.2.1														
			Mixing	2.1														
			Manufacturer's Safety Data	1.7.1														
			Sheets															
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Coatings	2.1	G													

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		10 28 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Product Schedule	2.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Recycled content for stainless	2.1	S													
			steel toilet accessories															
			Item A5047	2.1.3	G													
			Item A5145	2.1.4	G													
			Item A5170	2.1.5	G													
			Item A5195		G													
			Item A5205	2.1.6	G													
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Item A5047	2.1.3	G													
			Item A5145	2.1.4	G													
			Item A5170	2.1.5	G													
			Item A5205	2.1.6	G													
		11 31 13	SD-03 Product Data															
			Kitchen Equipment	2.1														
			Energy Star Label for Freezer	2.1.3	S													
			Energy Star Label for Refrigerator	2.1.4	S													
			Energy Star Label for Ice Maker		S													
			Energy Star Label for Dishwasher	2.1.8	S													
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions															
			Kitchen Equipment	2.1														
			Exhaust Hood															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		11 31 13	SD-10 Operation and Maintenance															
			Data															
			Kitchen Equipment	2.1	G													
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Manufacturer's Warranty	3.3														
			Contractor's Warranty for	3.4														
			Installation															
		12 35 30.23 20	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Vanities	2.1	G													
		22 00 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Plumbing System	3.6.1														
			SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Backflow Prevention Assemblies	3.6.1.1														
			Recycled Content for Steel Pipe															
			Recycled Content for Cast Iron															
			Pipe															
			Press Fittings	2.2.1														
			Fixtures;	2.5														
			Shower Faucets															
			Flush Tank Water Closets															
			WaterSense Label for Flush Tank	2.5.2														
			Water Closet															
			Countertop Lavatories;															
			Kitchen Sinks;															
			WaterSense Label for	2.5.5														
			Showerhead															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		22 00 00	Heat Pump Water Heaters															
			Welding;	1.6.1														
			Plumbing System;	3.6.1														
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Tests, Flushing and Disinfection;	3.6														
			Test of Backflow Prevention	3.6.1.1														
			Assemblies															
			SD-04 Samples															
			Materials and Equipment	1.4														
			Bolts	2.2.1														
			SD-05 Design Data															
			Plumbing System	3.6.1														
		23 01 30.41	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Record of Existing Conditions	3.1.1.1														
			Coordination Plan	3.1.1.2														
			NADCA Firm	1.4.1														
			NADCA Team Assistants	1.4.1														
			NADCA Air System Cleaning	1.4.1														
			Specialist (ASCS)															
			NADCA Supervisor Qualifications	1.4.1														
			Records of Experience in the	1.4.2														
			Field of HVAC System Cleaning															
			NADCA Work Execution	1.5.1														
			Schedule															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Safety Data Sheets (SDS)	1.4.3														

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY				MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		23 01 30.41	SD-03 Product Data															
			Testing Procedures Summary	3.3.2														
			Post-Project Report	3.3.2														
		23 05 93	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			TAB Schematic Drawings and	1.3.2														
			Report Forms															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Equipment and Performance	1.3														
			Data															
			TAB Related HVAC Submittals															
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Independent TAB Agency and	1.5.1														
			Personnel Qualifications															
			TAB Submittal and Work															
			Schedule															
		23 07 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Pipe Insulation Systems	2.3														
			Pipe Insulation Systems	3.2														
			Duct Insulation Systems	3.3														
			SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Pipe Insulation Systems	2.3														
			Pipe Insulation Systems	3.2														
			Duct Insulation Systems	3.3														
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Pipe Insulation Systems	2.3														
			Pipe Insulation Systems	3.2														

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		23 07 00	Duct Insulation Systems	3.3															
		23 11 20	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Gas Piping System	1.5.2															
			Gas Piping System	2.2															
			Gas Piping System	3.2															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Pipe and Fittings	1.6.1															
			Gas Equipment Connectors	1.5.2															
			LPG Containers																
			Pressure Regulators	2.6															
			Risers																
			Transition Fittings	2.2.9															
			Valves	2.3															
			Warning and Identification Tape	2.2.5															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Testing	3.14															
			Pressure Tests	3.14.1															
			Pressure Tests for Liquified Petroleum Gas	3.14.2															
			Test with Gas	3.14.3															
			SD-04 Samples																
			Welders Procedures and Qualifications	1.5.1															
			Assigned Number, Letter, or Symbol	1.5.1															
			SD-05 Design Data																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		23 11 20	PE Pipe and Fittings																
			Pipe Coating Materials	2.1															
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Gas Facility System and	1.3.1															
			Equipment Operation																
			Gas Facility System Maintenance	1.3.2															
			Gas Facility Equipment	1.3.3															
			Maintenance																
		23 23 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Refrigerant Piping System;	2.2															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Refrigerant Piping System;	2.2															
			Spare Parts;																
			Qualifications;	1.3.1															
			Refrigerant Piping Tests;	3.5															
			Verification of Dimensions;	3.1															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Refrigerant Piping Tests;	3.5															
			SD-04 Samples																
			Service Organization;																
			SD-05 Design Data																
			Maintenance;	1.5															
			Operation and Maintenance	3.4															
			Manuals;																
			Demonstrations;	3.4															
		23 30 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		23 30 00	Detail Drawings;	1.4.4															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Steel Ductwork Materials;																
			Insulated Nonmetallic Flexible																
			Duct Runouts;																
			Manual Balancing Dampers;																
			Registers and Grilles;																
			Ceiling Exhaust Fans;																
			Test Procedures;	1.4.5															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Performance Tests;	3.9															
			Damper Acceptance Test;	3.7															
			SD-04 Samples																
			Ozone Depleting Substances	1.4.3															
			Technician Certification;																
			SD-05 Design Data																
			Manufacturer's Installation	3.2															
			Instructions;																
			Operation and Maintenance	3.11.2															
			Training;																
		23 54 19	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Contractor Qualifications;	1.3.1															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Equipment Layouts;																
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Gas-Fired Condensing Furnaces																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY				MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
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		23 54 19	;															
			Vent Connections;	2.4														
			Condenate Equipmnet;															
			Controls;	2.6														
			Air Filters															
			System Diagrams;															
			SD-04 Samples															
			Field Acceptance Test Plans and	3.7.1														
			Test Reports;															
			Field Acceptance Testing;	3.7.2														
			Test Reports;	3.5														
			SD-05 Design Data															
			Self-Contained Furnaces -															
			Installation Instructions;															
			Vent Connections - Installation	3.2														
			Instructions;															
			Controls - Installation Instructions;	3.2														
			Dampers - Installation															
			Instructions;															
			Air Filters - Installation															
			Instructions;															
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Self-Contained Furnaces															
			Vent Connections	2.4														
			Controls	2.6														
			Dampers,															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		23 54 19	SD-07 Certificates																
			Field Training;	3.8															
			Indoor Air Quality During																
			Construction																
			;																
		23 81 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Spare Parts;	3.7.1															
			Posted Instructions;	3.4															
			System Performance Tests;	3.6															
			Training	3.4															
			;																
			Environmental Data;																
			Supplied Products;	2.1															
			Manufacturer's Standard Catalog																
			Data;																
			SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Refrigerant Tests, Charging, and	3.5															
			Start-Up																
			;																
			System Performance Tests	3.6															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Service Organizations;	3.7.2															
			SD-04 Samples																
			Operation and Maintenance	3.4															
			Manuals																
			;																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		23 81 00	SD-05 Design Data																
			Ozone Depleting Substances																
			;																
		26 20 00	SD-03 Product Data																
			Receptacles	2.9															
			Circuit Breakers	2.10.2															
			Switches	2.8															
			Enclosed Circuit Breakers																
			Residential Load Centers	2.10															
			Metering		G														
			Secondary Bonding Busbar																
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			600-volt Wiring Test	3.4.2															
			Grounding System Test	3.4.5															
			Ground-fault Receptacle Test	3.4.3															
			Arc-fault Receptacle Test	3.4.4															
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance																
			Data																
			Electrical Systems	1.5.1															
			Metering																
		26 51 00	SD-03 Product Data																
			Luminaires	2.2															
			Light Sources	2.3															
			LED Drivers	2.4															
			Luminaire Warranty	1.6.1															
			Switches	2.5.1.1															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		26 51 00	Wall Box Dimmers	2.5.1.2															
			SD-10 Operation and Maintenance																
			Data																
			Lighting System																
		31 00 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals																
			Shoring	3.5															
			Dewatering Work Plan	1.4.2															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Utilization of Excavated Materials	3.9															
			Opening of any Excavation or																
			Borrow Pit																
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Testing	3.17															
			Borrow Site Testing																
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Testing	3.17															
		31 05 19.13	SD-04 Samples																
			Geotextiles	2.2.1															
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Geotextiles	2.2.1															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Geotextiles	2.2.1															
		32 01 19.61	SD-03 Product Data																
			Sealants	2.1															
			Manufacturer's	3.5.2															
			Recommendations																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		32 01 19.61	SD-04 Samples																
			Sealants	2.1															
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Sealants	2.1															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Equipment List	3.1															
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions																
			Sealants	2.1															
		32 11 20	SD-03 Product Data																
			Plant, Equipment, and Tools	2.3															
			Waybills and Delivery Tickets																
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Initial Tests	2.2.1															
			In-Place Tests	3.13.1															
			Test Section Report																
		32 12 16.16	SD-02 Shop Drawings																
			Placement Plan	2.1															
			SD-03 Product Data																
			Diamond Grinding Plan																
			Mix Design	2.5															
			Contractor Quality Control	3.1															
			SD-04 Samples																
			Aggregates	2.2															
			Asphalt Cement Binder	2.3															
			Warm-mix Additive	2.5.1															
			SD-06 Test Reports																

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		32 12 16.16	Aggregates	2.2															
			QC Monitoring	3.1.3.9															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Asphalt Cement Binder	2.3															
			Laboratory Accreditation and																
			Validation																
			Warm-mix Additive	2.5.1															
		32 13 13.06	SD-03 Product Data																
			Curing Materials	2.1.6															
			Reinforcement	2.1.5.3															
			Epoxy Resin	2.1.9															
			Epoxy Resin	2.1.9															
			Dowel Bars	2.1.5.1															
			Expansion Joint Filler	2.1.10.1															
			SD-04 Samples																
			Test Section	1.5.2															
			SD-05 Design Data																
			Mix Design Report	2.2.2															
			SD-06 Test Reports																
			Concrete Slump Tests	3.7.2															
			Concrete Uniformity	2.3.1															
			Flexural Strength	3.7.3															
			Air Content	3.7.4															
			SD-07 Certificates																
			Batch Tickets	1.3.3															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		32 13 13.06	NRMCA Certificate Of	1.3.1														
			Conformance															
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions															
			Diamond Grinding Plan	3.7.5.4														
		32 16 19	SD-03 Product Data															
			Concrete	2.1														
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Field Quality Control	3.7														
		32 31 13	SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Fence Assembly	2.1														
			Location of Gate, Corner, End,	3.2.1.1														
			and Pull Posts															
			Gate Assembly	2.1														
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	2.3.6														
			Erection/Installation Drawings	Part 3														
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Fence Assembly	2.1														
			Gate Assembly	2.1														
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	2.3.6														
			Zinc Coating	2.4.1														
			PVC Coating															
			Aluminum Alloy Coating															
			Fabric	2.2.1														
			Stretcher Bars	2.2.6														
			Concrete	2.4.2														
			SD-04 Samples															

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

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		32 31 13	Fabric	2.2.1														
			Posts	2.2.2														
			Braces	2.2.3														
			Line Posts	2.2.2.1.1														
			Sleeves	2.2.5														
			Top Rail	2.2.3.1														
			Bottom Rail															
			Tension Wire	2.2.8														
			Stretcher Bars	2.2.6														
			Gate Posts	2.3.1														
			Gate Hardware and Accessories	2.3.6														
			Wire Ties	2.2.4														
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Certificates of Compliance	1.3.1														
			SD-08 Manufacturer’s Instructions															
			Fence Assembly	2.1														
			Gate Assembly	2.1														
			Hardware Assembly	2.1														
			Accessories	2.1														
			SD-11 Closeout Submittals															
			Recycled Material Content	3.3														
		32 92 19	SD-03 Product Data															
			Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch															
			Fertilizer	2.4														
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Topsoil Composition Tests	2.2.3														

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAG # RAPH	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY				MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
							SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
		32 92 19	SD-07 Certificates															
			Seed	2.1														
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions															
			Erosion Control Materials															
		33 11 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Connections	3.1.1	G													
			SD-03 Product Data															
			Pipe, Fittings, Joints and		G													
			Couplings															
			Valves		G													
			Pipe Restraint		G													
			Disinfection Procedures		G													
			SD-06 Test Reports															
			Leakage Test	3.3.1.2														
			Hydrostatic Test	3.3.1.1														
			SD-07 Certificates															
			Pipe, Fittings, Joints and															
			Couplings															
			Lining for Fittings															
			Valves															
			SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions															
			Copper Pipe For Service Lines															
		33 30 00	SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals															
			Contractor's License															
			SD-02 Shop Drawings															
			Installation Drawings	3.1.1														

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

CONTRACT NO.

TITLE AND LOCATION
MAJOR M&R MONTAUK SPRINGS HOUSING

CONTRACTOR

ACTIVITY NO	TRANSMITTAL NO	SPEC SECT	DESCRIPTION ITEM SUBMITTED	PARAGRAPH #	CLASSIFICATION	GOVT OR A/E REVWR	CONTRACTOR: SCHEDULE DATES			CONTRACTOR ACTION			APPROVING AUTHORITY					MAILED TO CONTR/ DATE RCD FRM APPR AUTH	REMARKS
							SUBMIT	APPROVAL NEEDED BY	MATERIAL NEEDED BY	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION	DATE FWD TO APPR AUTH/ DATE RCD FROM CONTR	DATE FWD TO OTHER REVIEWER	DATE RCD FROM OTH REVIEWER	ACTION CODE	DATE OF ACTION		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)		(q)	(r)
		33 30 00	SD-03 Product Data																
			Frames and Covers; G																
			Gravity Pipe; G																

PRELIMINARY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ASSESSMENT REPORT

United States Coast Guard Montauk Housing Station (Renovation)

East Hampton, New York

Contract Number: PSN 21521195

October 2024

Prepared For:
MJ Engineering and Land Surveying, P.C.
1533 Crescent Road
Clifton Park, NY 12065
MJ Project Number 1718.02

Prepared By:
NV5, Inc.
800 Lanidex Plaza, Suite 300
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1.0 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS 1
SECTION 2.0 SURVEY OVERVIEW 2
SECTION 3.0 INSPECTION FINDINGS 3

APPENDIX I ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS INSPECTION DATA
APPENDIX II LEAD BASED PAINT INSPECTION DATA
APPENDIX III CERTIFICATIONS/ACCREDITATIONS
APPENDIX IV PHOTO LOG

NV5

SECTION 1.0 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

No identified materials were found to contain asbestos in concentrations greater than 1% by weight in accordance with Federal and State Standards.

LEAD BASED PAINT

No surfaces were found to be coated in paints or varnishes in concentrations greater than 1.0 mg/cm2 or 0.5% by weight. Although the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration establishes no "safe" exposure levels to lead containing fumes/dust.

Recommended Response Action

Any construction activity involving the intentional or inadvertent disturbance of potential lead containing paint films should comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) "Lead Safe Work Practices" regarding exposure, methods and means, and personal protection. Any contractor performing renovation or demolition work that may impact lead based paint containing components shall be certified under the USEPA "Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule".

SECTION 2.0 SURVEY OVERVIEW

NV5 conducted a visual inspection and analytical sample collection for ACM and Lead Based Paint coated components at the USCG Montauk Housing Station located in East Hampton, New York. In addition. Seventeen (17) properties were surveyed for the purpose of renovations.

Mr. Ryan Broadwater, an accredited Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) Asbestos Building Inspector and USEPA Certified Lead Based Paint Inspector/Risk Assessor, performed the inspection in September of 2024. Mr. Broadwater has extensive experience performing similar site surveys/assessments at United States Army Corps of Engineering and Navy Engineering Command installations. All survey activities were conducted in accordance with USEPA and OSHA protocols and were fully compliant with New York State applicable regulations and laboratory requirements.

Asbestos Containing Materials

NV5 identified potential ACM, catalogued their locations, and collected bulk samples in adequate quantities to perform analysis via Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) to determine the presence or absence of asbestos (greater than 1% by weight). The ACM survey was performed in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 763, AHERA/ASHARA, and NYS ICR 56 requirements and protocols. This includes compliance with the New York State Department of Health Polarized Light Microscopy Methods for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Bulk Samples – ELAP 198.

Samples collected were submitted to EMSL Analytical, Inc. located in Cinnaminson, New Jersey. EMSL is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and participates in the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP).

Lead Based Paint

NV5 conducted testing for Lead Based Paint-coated building components as part of the hazardous materials inspection activities. NV5 collected paint chip samples for analysis via Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) at an accredited Third Party Accredited Laboratory as an additional, diffinitive qualativive measure.

NV5's inspection field data for hazardous materials, field documentation, sampling and analytical data are presented on the Bulk Sample Data Collection Sheets/Chains of Custody. This information, along with analytical certifications/accreditations and photographs are included in **Appendices I through IV**.

SECTION 3.0 INSPECTION FINDINGS

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

The ACM survey and sample collection activities were performed in accordance with Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Parts 763 and 763.87(a) AHERA/ASHARA and included suspect materials located within designated areas. Eighty-Two (82) suspected materials were identified during the course of the assessment. Of the materials sampled, **None (0)** material were confirmed to be ACM (greater than 1% by weight) or assumed based on product type to be ACM. Samples for asbestos analysis were submitted to EMSL Analytical, Inc. (EMSL) located in Cinnaminson, New Jersey. EMSL is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and participates in the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP).

Analyses were performed utilizing PLM, where the microscope's polarizing filters are orientated so that light vibrates in one (1) plane, at right angles. A trained microscopist interprets extinction, relief, sign of elongation, morphology, color, birefringence, etc., of a bulk sample for asbestos.

Prior to analysis, a small portion of the bulk sample material is teased onto a glass microscope slide. A cover slip is placed over the specimen and a small drop of refractive index flowed oil is allowed to flow between the slide and the cover slip to immerse the specimen. The slide is placed on the stage of the PLM microscope and analyzed. Fibers from the specimen are differentiated and percentages by weight of the specimen represent the material concentration.

The ACM survey was performed in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 763, AHERA/ASHARA, and NYS ICR 56 requirements and protocols. This includes compliance with the New York State Department of Health Polarized Light Microscopy Methods for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Bulk Samples – ELAP 198. EMSL conducted analysis of all PLM samples according to method ELAP 198.6, in accordance with requirements adopted as part of NYS ICR 56. This method requires analysis according to non-friable organically bound (NOB) provisions based on material type and morphology. TEM analysis was performed by ELAP 198.4, if required.

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral (existing in two groups – Serpentine and Amphibole) utilized in more than 3,600 products for its fire resistant, tensile strength, inertness, and chemical binding properties. The Serpentine Group is comprised of Chrysotile asbestos, while the Amphibole Group consists of Amosite, Crocidolite, Tremolite, Anthophyllite, and other forms of asbestos.

According to the USEPA and NYS Protocols, materials that are greater than 1% asbestos by weight are classified as ACM. The following is a summary of analytical results for each location:

USCG Housing Station – Montauk East Hampton ACM Survey Results			
Property Location	Material Field Sample Identification	Material	Analytical Results
20 Broadway	01	Joint Compound	None Detected

20 Broadway	02	Linoleum Flooring	None Detected
20 Broadway	03	Tar Paper	None Detected
20 Broadway	04	Roofing Shingle	None Detected
185 HogCreek Rd	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
185 HogCreek Rd	02	Chimney Caulking	None Detected
185 HogCreek Rd	03	Tar Paper	None Detected
185 HogCreek Rd	04	Roofing Shingle	None Detected
42 Harbor Blvd	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
42 Harbor Blvd	02	Leveling Compound	None Detected
42 Harbor Blvd	03	Roofing Shingle	None Detected
42 Harbor Blvd	04	Overhang Tar Paper	None Detected
42 Harbor Blvd	05	Overhang Roof Shingle	None Detected
3 Hildreth	01	Joint Compound	None Detected
3 Hildreth	02	Sink Coating	None Detected
3 Hildreth	03	Window Caulk – Type 1	None Detected
3 Hildreth	04	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
3 Hildreth	05	Tar Paper	None Detected
3 Hildreth	06	Roof Shingle	None Detected
45A Church	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
45A Church	02	Window Caulk	None Detected
45A Church	03	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
45A Church	04	Tar Paper	None Detected
45A Church	05	Roof Shingle	None Detected

4 Borden Place	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
4 Borden Place	02	Window Caulk	None Detected
4 Borden Place	03	Tar Paper	None Detected
4 Borden Place	04	Roof Shingle	None Detected
4 Kings Ct	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
4 Kings Ct	02	Window Caulk	None Detected
4 Kings Ct	03	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
4 Kings Ct	04	Tar Paper	None Detected
4 Kings Ct	05	Roof Shingle	None Detected
4 Hildreth	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
4 Hildreth	02	Sink Coating	None Detected
4 Hildreth	03	Window Caulk	None Detected
4 Hildreth	04	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
4 Hildreth	05	Tar Paper	None Detected
4 Hildreth	06	Roof Shingle	None Detected
6 Presidio	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
6 Presidio	02	Sink Coating	None Detected
6 Presidio	03	Window Caulk	None Detected
6 Presidio	04	Tar Paper	None Detected
6 Presidio	05	Roof Shingle	None Detected
31 Church	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
31 Church	02	Sink Coating	None Detected

31 Church	03	Window Caulk	None Detected
31 Church	04	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
31 Church	05	Tar Paper	None Detected
31 Church	06	Roof Shingle	None Detected
76 Church	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
76 Church	02	Tar Paper	None Detected
76 Church	03	Roof Shingle	None Detected
26 Malone	01	Tar Paper	None Detected
26 Malone	02	Roof Shingle	None Detected
3 Presidio	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
3 Presidio	02	Sink Coating	None Detected
3 Presidio	03	Window Caulk	None Detected
3 Presidio	04	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
3 Presidio	05	Tar Paper	None Detected
3 Presidio	06	Roof Shingle	None Detected
4 Higbee Lane	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
4 Higbee Lane	02	Sink Coating	None Detected
4 Higbee Lane	03	Window Caulk	None Detected
4 Higbee Lane	04	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
4 Higbee Lane	05	Tar Paper	None Detected
4 Higbee Lane	06	Roof Shingle	None Detected
23 Waterhole	01	Tar Paper	None Detected

23 Waterhole	02	Roof Shingle	None Detected
4 Presidio	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
4 Presidio	02	Sink Coating	None Detected
4 Presidio	03	Caulk/Sealant	None Detected
4 Presidio	04	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
4 Presidio	05	Tar Paper	None Detected
4 Presidio	06	Roof Shingle	None Detected
27 Church	01	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	None Detected
27 Church	01	Leveling Compound	None Detected
27 Church	02	Window Caulk	None Detected
27 Church	03	Chimney Caulk	None Detected
27 Church	04	Tar Paper	None Detected
27 Church	05	Roof Shingle	None Detected

LEAD BASED PAINT INSPECTION AND FINDINGS

INSPECTION VIA FLAME AAS

NV5 collected representative samples for lead based paint from areas selected due to their color, location, or implied construction history and submitted them to EMSL for analysis. EMSL is accredited by AIHA and participates in NVLAP.

Samples were analyzed using Flame AAS to determine lead presence and content levels via EPA method SW846-700B. Results are reported as percentage (%) by weight of material. A surface is considered Lead Based Paint if it exhibits lead at a concentration of 0.50 % or greater by weight.

Lead Chip by Flame AAS (SW 846 -7000B)		
Sample ID	Location	Lead Concentration (% by weight)
01 PB091124	20 Broadway	<0.0008%
02 PB091124	185 HogCreek	<0.0008%

03 PB091124	42 Harbor	<0.0008%
04 PB091124	42 Harbor	<0.0008%
05 PB091124	3 Hildreth	<0.0008%
06 PB091124	45 A Church	<0.0008%
07 PB091124	4 Borden	<0.0008%
08 PB091124	4 Kings Ct	<0.0008%
09 PB091124	4 Hildreth	<0.0008%
10 PB091124	6 Presidio	<0.0008%
11 PB091124	31 Church	<0.0008%
12 PB091124	76 Church	<0.0008%
13 PB091124	26 Malone	<0.0008%
14 PB091124	3 Presidio	<0.0008%
15 PB091124	4 Higbee	<0.0008%
16 PB091124	23 Waterhole	<0.0008%
17 PB091124	4 Presidio	<0.0008%
18 PB091124	27 Church	<0.0008%

Paint Films/Coatings were below the level considered positive for paint chip analysis in all locations.

LEAD BASED PAINT CONCLUSION

The United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) establishes no “safe” level of exposure to lead containing materials, therefore OSHA “Lead Safe Work Practices” applies to nearly all major renovation or demolition activities.

Any Construction Activity involving the intentional or inadvertent disturbance of Lead Based Paint should comply with OSHA “Lead Safe Work Practices” regarding exposure, methods and means, and personal protection.

Respectfully Submitted:

Ryan Broadwater
Senior Environmental Specialist

APPENDIX I

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

INSPECTION DATA

OrderID: 042422185

042422185

NV5

Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
01RB091024	20 Broadway	Joint Compound	01	PLM
02RB091024	20 Broadway	Joint Compound	01	PLM
03RB091024	20 Broadway	Linoleum Flooring	02	PLM
04RB091024	20 Broadway	Linoleum Flooring	02	PLM - TEM
05RB091024	20 Broadway	Tar Paper	03	PLM
06RB091024	20 Broadway	Tar Paper	03	PLM - TEM
07RB091024	20 Broadway	Roofing Shingle	04	PLM
08RB091024	20 Broadway	Roofing Shingle	04	PLM - TEM
09RB091024	185 HogCreek	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
10RB091024	185 HogCreek	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
11RB091024	185 HogCreek	Chimney Caulking	02	PLM
12RB091024	185 HogCreek	Chimney Caulking	02	PLM - TEM
13RB091024	185 HogCreek	Tar Paper	03	PLM
14RB091024	185 HogCreek	Tar Paper	03	PLM - TEM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

- ☒ TEM ANALYSIS IF NONE DETECTED BY PLM (72 Hour TAT) Where Indicated
- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD (CCR)

RELINQUISHED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:	DATE	TIME	REASON FOR CCR
	Revised 10/21/24	Drop Box	DM DB	10/26/24	12:15	

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OrderID: 042422185

042422185

NV5

Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
15RB091024	185 HogCreek	Roofing Shingle	04	PLM
16RB091024	185 HogCreek	Roofing Shingle	04	PLM - TEM
17RB091024	42 Harbor	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
18RB091024	42 Harbor	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
19RB091024	42 Harbor	Leveling Compound	02	PLM
20RB091024	42 Harbor	Leveling Compound	02	PLM
21RB091024	42 Harbor	Roofing Shingle	03	PLM
22RB091024	42 Harbor	Roofing Shingle	03	PLM - TEM
23RB091024	42 Harbor	Overhang Tar Paper	04	PLM
24RB091024	42 Harbor	Overhang Tar Paper	04	PLM – TEM
25RB091024	42 Harbor	Overhang Roof Shingle	05	PLM
26RB091024	42 Harbor	Overhang Roof Shingle	05	PLM - TEM
27RB091024	3 Hildreth	Joint Compound	01	PLM
28RB091024	3 Hildreth	Joint Compound	01	PLM

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- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD (CCR)

RELINQUISHED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:	DATE	TIME	REASON FOR CCR
	Revised 10/21/24	Drop Box				10/25/24

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OrderID: 042422185

042422185

NV5

Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
29RB091024	3 Hildreth	Sink Coating	02	PLM
30RB091024	3 Hildreth	Sink Coating	02	PLM
31RB091024	3 Hildreth	Window Caulk – Type 1	03	PLM
32RB091024	3 Hildreth	Window Caulk – Type 1	03	PLM - TEM
33RB091024	3 Hildreth	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM
34RB091024	3 Hildreth	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM - TEM
35RB091024	3 Hildreth	Tar Paper	05	PLM
36RB091024	3 Hildreth	Tar Paper	05	PLM - TEM
37RB091024	3 Hildreth	Roof Shingle	06	PLM
38RB091024	3 Hildreth	Roof Shingle	06	PLM - TEM
39RB091024	45A Church	Gypsum Drywall and Compound	01	PLM
40RB091024	45A Church	Gypsum Drywall and Compound	01	PLM
41RB091024	45A Church	Window Caulk	02	PLM
42RB091024	45A Church	Window Caulk	02	PLM-TEM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

- ☒ TEM ANALYSIS IF NONE DETECTED BY PLM (72 Hour TAT) Where Indicated
- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD (CCR)

RELINQUISHED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:	DATE	TIME	REASON FOR CCR
	Revised 10/21/24	Drop Box		10/26/24		

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042422185

NV5

Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
43RB091024	45A Church	Chimney Caulk	03	PLM
44RB091024	45A Church	Chimney Caulk	03	PLM - TEM
45RB091024	45A Church	Tar Paper	04	PLM
46RB091024	45A Church	Tar Paper	04	PLM - TEM
47RB091024	45A Church	Roof Shingle	05	PLM
48RB091024	45A Church	Roof Shingle	05	PLM - TEM
49RB091024	4 Borden Place	Gypsum Paper Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
50RB091024	4 Borden Place	Gypsum Paper Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
51RB091024	4 Borden Place	Window Caulk	02	PLM
52RB091024	4 Borden Place	Window Caulk	02	PLM - TEM
53RB091024	4 Borden Place	Tar Paper	03	PLM
54RB091024	4 Borden Place	Tar Paper	03	PLM - TEM
55RB091024	4 Borden Place	Roof Shingle	04	PLM
56RB091024	4 Borden Place	Roof Shingle	04	PLM - TEM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

- ☒ TEM ANALYSIS IF NONE DETECTED BY PLM (72 Hour TAT) Where Indicated
- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD (CCR)

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	Revised 10/21/24	Box		10/24/24		

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS: 10/26/24

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NV5

Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
57RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Gypsum Paper Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
58RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Gypsum Paper Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
59RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Window Caulk	02	PLM
60RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Window Caulk	02	PLM - TEM
61RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Chimney Caulk	03	PLM
62RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Chimney Caulk	03	PLM - TEM
63RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Tar Paper	04	PLM
64RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Tar Paper	04	PLM - TEM
65RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Roof Shingle	05	PLM
66RB091024	4 Kings Ct	Roof Shingle	05	PLM - TEM
67RB091024	4 Hildreth	Gypsum Paper Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
68RB091024	4 Hildreth	Gypsum Paper Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
69RB091024	4 Hildreth	Sink Coating	02	PLM
70RB091024	4 Hildreth	Sink Coating	02	PLM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

- ☒ TEM ANALYSIS IF NONE DETECTED BY PLM (72 Hour TAT) Where Indicated
- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
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CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD (CCR)

RELINQUISHED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:	DATE	TIME	REASON FOR CCR
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Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
71RB091024	4 Hildreth	Window Caulk	03	PLM
72RB091024	4 Hildreth	Window Caulk	03	PLM - TEM
73RB091024	4 Hildreth	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM
74RB091024	4 Hildreth	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM - TEM
75RB091024	4 Hildreth	Tar Paper	05	PLM
76RB091024	4 Hildreth	Tar Paper	05	PLM - TEM
77RB091024	4 Hildreth	Roof Shingle	06	PLM
78RB091024	4 Hildreth	Roof Shingle	06	PLM - TEM
79RB091024	6 Presidio	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
80RB091024	6 Presidio	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
81RB091024	6 Presidio	Sink Coating	02	PLM
82RB091024	6 Presidio	Sink Coating	02	PLM
83RB091024	6 Presidio	Window Caulk	03	PLM
84RB091024	6 Presidio	Window Caulk	03	PLM - TEM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

- ☒ TEM ANALYSIS IF NONE DETECTED BY PLM (72 Hour TAT) Where Indicated
- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD (CCR)

RELINQUISHED BY	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY:	DATE	TIME	REASON FOR CCR
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Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
85RB091024	6 Presidio	Tar Paper	04	PLM
86RB091024	6 Presidio	Tar Paper	04	PLM - TEM
87RB091024	6 Presidio	Roof Shingle	05	PLM
88RB091024	6 Presidio	Roof Shingle	05	PLM
89RB091024	31 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
90RB091024	31 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
91RB091024	31 Church	Sink Coating	02	PLM
92RB091024	31 Church	Sink Coating	02	PLM
93RB091024	31 Church	Window Caulk	03	PLM
94RB091024	31 Church	Window Caulk	03	PLM - TEM
95RB091024	31 Church	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM
96RB091024	31 Church	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM - TEM
97RB091024	31 Church	Tar Paper	05	PLM
98RB091024	31 Church	Tar Paper	05	PLM - TEM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

- ☒ TEM ANALYSIS IF NONE DETECTED BY PLM (72 Hour TAT) Where Indicated
- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
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Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
99RB091024	31 Church	Roof Shingle	06	PLM
100RB091024	31 Church	Roof Shingle	06	PLM - TEM
101RB091024	76 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
102RB091024	76 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
103RB091024	76 Church	Tar Paper	02	PLM
104RB091024	76 Church	Tar Paper	02	PLM - TEM
105RB091024	76 Church	Roof Shingle	03	PLM
106RB091024	76 Church	Roof Shingle	03	PLM - TEM
107RB091024	26 Malone	Tar Paper	01	PLM
108RB091024	26 Malone	Tar Paper	01	PLM - TEM
109RB091024	26 Malone	Roof Shingle	04	PLM
110RB091024	26 Malone	Roof Shingle	04	PLM - TEM
111RB091024	3 Presidio	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
112RB091024	3 Presidio	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

- ☒ TEM ANALYSIS IF NONE DETECTED BY PLM (72 Hour TAT) Where Indicated
- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

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Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
113RB091024	3 Presidio	Sink Coating	02	PLM
114RB091024	3 Presidio	Sink Coating	02	PLM
115RB091024	3 Presidio	Window Caulk	03	PLM
116RB091024	3 Presidio	Window Caulk	03	PLM - TEM
117RB091024	3 Presidio	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM
118RB091024	3 Presidio	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM - TEM
119RB091024	3 Presidio	Tar Paper	05	PLM
120RB091024	3 Presidio	Tar Paper	05	PLM - TEM
121RB091024	3 Presidio	Roof Shingle	06	PLM
122RB091024	3 Presidio	Roof Shingle	06	PLM - TEM
123RB091024	4 Higbee	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
124RB091024	4 Higbee	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
125RB091024	4 Higbee	Sink Coating	02	PLM
126RB091024	4 Higbee	Sink Coating	02	PLM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

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- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
- ☒ ANALYZE ALL LAYERS

- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

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Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
127RB091024	4 Higbee	Window Caulk	03	PLM
128RB091024	4 Higbee	Window Caulk	03	PLM - TEM
129RB091024	4 Higbee	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM
130RB091024	4 Higbee	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM - TEM
131RB091024	4 Higbee	Tar Paper	05	PLM
132RB091024	4 Higbee	Tar Paper	05	PLM - TEM
133RB091024	4 Higbee	Roof Shingle	06	PLM
134RB091024	4 Higbee	Roof Shingle	06	PLM - TEM
135RB091024	23 Waterhole	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
136RB091024	23 Waterhole	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
137RB091024	23 Waterhole	Tar Paper	02	PLM
138RB091024	23 Waterhole	Tar Paper	02	PLM - TEM
139RB091024	23 Waterhole	Roof Shingle	03	PLM
140RB091024	23 Waterhole	Roof Shingle	03	PLM - TEM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

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Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
141RB091024	4 Presidio	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
142RB091024	4 Presidio	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
143RB091024	4 Presidio	Sink Coating	02	PLM
144RB091024	4 Presidio	Sink Coating	02	PLM
145RB091024	4 Presidio	Caulk/Sealant	03	PLM
146RB091024	4 Presidio	Caulk/Sealant	03	PLM - TEM
147RB091024	4 Presidio	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM
148RB091024	4 Presidio	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM - TEM
149RB091024	4 Presidio	Tar Paper	05	PLM
150RB091024	4 Presidio	Tar Paper	05	PLM - TEM
151RB091024	4 Presidio	Roof Shingle	06	PLM
152RB091024	4 Presidio	Roof Shingle	06	PLM - TEM
153RB091024	27 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
154RB091024	27 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

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- ☒ STOP AND FIRST POSITIVE BY HOMOGENEOUS ID/CODE
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- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

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Client :M.J. Engineering
Project :ACM Assessment
Location :USCG Montauk – Housing Station
State Samples Collected In: **NY-Federal**

Date :September 12, 2024
Technician :Ryan Broadwater
Project # :728624-0000835.0J

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS OF BULK MATERIALS via EPA600/R-93/116

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	MATERIAL TYPE	ID CODE	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
155RB091024	27 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
156RB091024	27 Church	Gypsum Drywall and Joint Compound	01	PLM
157RB091024	27 Church	Leveling Compound	02	PLM
158RB091024	27 Church	Leveling Compound	02	PLM
159RB091024	27 Church	Window Caulk	03	PLM
160RB091024	27 Church	Window Caulk	03	PLM - TEM
161RB091024	27 Church	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM
162RB091024	27 Church	Chimney Caulk	04	PLM - TEM
163RB091024	27 Church	Tar Paper	05	PLM
164RB091024	27 Church	Tar Paper	05	PLM - TEM
165RB091024	27 Church	Roof Shingle	06	PLM
166RB091024	27 Church	Roof Shingle	06	PLM - TEM

CHECK EACH BOX THAT APPLIES

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- ☐ POINT COUNT IF < 10% BY WEIGHT FOR PLM
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- ☒ 24 HOUR TAT
- ☐ 48 HOUR TAT
- ☐ OTHER _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD (CCR)

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EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Attn: **Ryan Broadwater**
NV5
800 Lanidex Plaza, Suite 300
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Phone:	(973) 946-5600
Fax:	
Received:	10/26/2024 12:15 PM
Analysis Date:	10/29/2024
Collected:	9/12/2024

Project: **728624-0000835.0J / MJ Engineering / ACM Assessment / USCG Montauk / Housing Station**

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test	Analyzed Date	Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non Asbestos Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 01-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0001*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White	10.00% Cellulose 3.00% Glass	87.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 01-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0001A*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 02-RB091024-Drywall *042422185-0002*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose 5.00% Glass	65.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 02-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0002A*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 03-RB091024 *042422185-0003*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Linoleum Flooring **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Tan		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Tan		100% Other	**<1% Chrysotile**

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

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EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 04-RB091024 *042422185-0004*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Linoleum Flooring **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Tan		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Tan		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 05-RB091024 *042422185-0005*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 06-RB091024 *042422185-0006*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 07-RB091024 *042422185-0007*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Roofing Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 08-RB091024 *042422185-0008*		**Description** 20 Broadway - Roofing Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	3.2% Glass	96.8% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 09-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0009*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose 5.00% Glass	80.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non Asbestos Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 09-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0009A*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 10-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0010*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose 5.00% Glass	65.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 10-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0010A*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 11-RB091024 *042422185-0011*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Chimney Caulking **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 12-RB091024 *042422185-0012*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Chimney Caulking **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 13-RB091024 *042422185-0013*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black	1.2% Glass	98.8% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

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EMSL Order:	042422185
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ProjectID:	

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 14-RB091024 *042422185-0014*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black	2.4% Glass	97.6% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 15-RB091024 *042422185-0015*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Roofing Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black/Green	5.5% Glass	94.5% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black/Green		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 16-RB091024 *042422185-0016*		**Description** 185 Hog Creek - Roofing Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black/Green	4.9% Glass	95.1% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black/Green		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 17-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0017*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 17-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0017A*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 18-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0018*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 18-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0018A*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 19-RB091024 *042422185-0019*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Leveling Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Gray		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 20-RB091024-Leveling Compound *042422185-0020*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Leveling Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White	2.00% Glass	98.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 20-RB091024-Backing *042422185-0020A*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Backing **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White	100.00% Cellulose	0.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 21-RB091024 *042422185-0021*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Roofing Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 22-RB091024 *042422185-0022*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Roofing Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	3.6% Glass	96.4% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 23-RB091024 *042422185-0023*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Overhang Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**<1% Chrysotile**
Sample ID 24-RB091024 *042422185-0024*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Overhang Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**<1% Chrysotile**
Sample ID 25-RB091024 *042422185-0025*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Overhang Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Tan/Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Tan/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 26-RB091024 *042422185-0026*		**Description** 42 Harbor - Overhang Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Tan/Black	7.5% Glass	92.5% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Tan/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 27-RB091024 *042422185-0027*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	20.00% Cellulose	80.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
Sample is Gypsum Drywall					
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 28-RB091024 *042422185-0028*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 29-RB091024 *042422185-0029*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 30-RB091024 *042422185-0030*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 31-RB091024 *042422185-0031*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Window Caulk - Type 1 **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 32-RB091024 *042422185-0032*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Window Caulk - Type 1 **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 33-RB091024 *042422185-0033*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 34-RB091024 *042422185-0034*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 35-RB091024 *042422185-0035*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 36-RB091024 *042422185-0036*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 37-RB091024 *042422185-0037*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Tan/Black	17% Glass	83% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Tan/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 38-RB091024 *042422185-0038*		**Description** 3 Hildreth - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Tan/Black	8.9% Glass	91.1% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Tan/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 39-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0039*		**Description** 45A Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 39-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0039A*		**Description** 45A Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 40-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0040*		**Description** 45A Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 40-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0040A*		**Description** 45A Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 41-RB091024 *042422185-0041*		**Description** 45A Church - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 42-RB091024 *042422185-0042*		**Description** 45A Church - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 43-RB091024 *042422185-0043*		**Description** 45A Church - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 44-RB091024 *042422185-0044*		**Description** 45A Church - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 45-RB091024 *042422185-0045*		**Description** 45A Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 46-RB091024 *042422185-0046*		**Description** 45A Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 47-RB091024 *042422185-0047*		**Description** 45A Church - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	5.4% Glass	94.6% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 48-RB091024 *042422185-0048*		**Description** 45A Church - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	11% Glass	89% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 49-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0049*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Gypsum Paper Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 49-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0049A*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Tan		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non Asbestos Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 50-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0050*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Gypsum Paper Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 50-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0050A*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 51-RB091024 *042422185-0051*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 52-RB091024 *042422185-0052*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 53-RB091024 *042422185-0053*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 54-RB091024 *042422185-0054*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 55-RB091024 *042422185-0055*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	9.8% Glass	90.2% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 56-RB091024 *042422185-0056*		**Description** 4 Borden Place - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	1.9% Glass	98.1% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 57-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0057*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Gypsum Paper Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	20.00% Cellulose	80.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 57-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0057A*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 58-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0058*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Gypsum Paper Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0					
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Fibrous	Non Asbestos Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 58-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0058A*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0					
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 59-RB091024 *042422185-0059*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 60-RB091024 *042422185-0060*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 61-RB091024 *042422185-0061*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 62-RB091024 *042422185-0062*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 63-RB091024 *042422185-0063*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 64-RB091024 *042422185-0064*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 65-RB091024 *042422185-0065*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	2.5% Glass	97.5% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 66-RB091024 *042422185-0066*		**Description** 4 King Ct - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 67-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0067*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Gypsum Paper Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 67-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0067A*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Tan		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 68-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0068*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Gypsum Paper Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 68-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0068A*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable 0	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 69-RB091024 *042422185-0069*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 70-RB091024 *042422185-0070*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 71-RB091024 *042422185-0071*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 72-RB091024 *042422185-0072*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 73-RB091024 *042422185-0073*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 74-RB091024 *042422185-0074*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 75-RB091024 *042422185-0075*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 76-RB091024 *042422185-0076*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 77-RB091024 *042422185-0077*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	8.7% Glass	91.3% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 78-RB091024 *042422185-0078*		**Description** 4 Hildreth - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	6.7% Glass	93.3% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 79-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0079*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 79-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0079A*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 80-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0080*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 80-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0080A*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 81-RB091024 *042422185-0081*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 82-RB091024 *042422185-0082*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 83-RB091024 *042422185-0083*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 84-RB091024 *042422185-0084*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 85-RB091024 *042422185-0085*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 86-RB091024 *042422185-0086*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 87-RB091024 *042422185-0087*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	4.6% Glass	95.4% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 88-RB091024 *042422185-0088*		**Description** 6 Presidio - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	6.5% Glass	93.5% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 89-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0089*		**Description** 31 Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	20.00% Cellulose	80.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 89-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0089A*		**Description** 31 Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 90-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0090*		**Description** 31 Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
0					
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 90-RB091024A-Joint Compound *042422185-0090A*		**Description** 31 Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 91-RB091024 *042422185-0091*		**Description** 31 Church - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 92-RB091024 *042422185-0092*		**Description** 31 Church - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 93-RB091024 *042422185-0093*		**Description** 31 Church - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 94-RB091024 *042422185-0094*		**Description** 31 Church - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 95-RB091024 *042422185-0095*		**Description** 31 Church - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 96-RB091024 *042422185-0096*		**Description** 31 Church - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 97-RB091024 *042422185-0097*		**Description** 31 Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 98-RB091024 *042422185-0098*		**Description** 31 Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 99-RB091024 *042422185-0099*		**Description** 31 Church - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	3.3% Glass	96.7% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 100-RB091024 *042422185-0100*		**Description** 31 Church - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	7.1% Glass	92.9% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 101-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0101*		**Description** 76 Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	20.00% Cellulose	80.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 101-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0101A*		**Description** 76 Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Tan		99.50% Non-fibrous (other)	**0.50% Chrysotile**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 102-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0102*		**Description** 76 Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 102-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0102A*		**Description** 76 Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Tan		99.25% Non-fibrous (other)	**0.75% Chrysotile**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 103-RB091024 *042422185-0103*		**Description** 76 Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black	4.1% Glass	95.9% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 104-RB091024 *042422185-0104*		**Description** 76 Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 107-RB091024 *042422185-0107*		**Description** 26 Malone - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 108-RB091024 *042422185-0108*		**Description** 26 Malone - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 109-RB091024 *042422185-0109*		**Description** 26 Malone - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Tan/Black	4.7% Glass	95.3% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Tan/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 110-RB091024 *042422185-0110*		**Description** 26 Malone - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Tan/Black	8.3% Glass	91.7% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Tan/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 111-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0111*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 111-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0111A*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 112-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0112*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 112-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0112A*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 113-RB091024 *042422185-0113*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 114-RB091024 *042422185-0114*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 115-RB091024 *042422185-0115*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 116-RB091024 *042422185-0116*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 117-RB091024 *042422185-0117*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 118-RB091024 *042422185-0118*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 119-RB091024 *042422185-0119*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 120-RB091024 *042422185-0120*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 121-RB091024 *042422185-0121*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	3.8% Glass	96.2% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Fibrous	Non Asbestos Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 122-RB091024 *042422185-0122*		**Description** 3 Presidio - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	5.0% Glass	95% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 123-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0123*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	20.00% Cellulose	80.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 123-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0123A*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 124-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0124*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 124-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0124A*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 125-RB091024 *042422185-0125*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test			Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID	126-RB091024 *042422185-0126*		**Description** **Homogeneity**	4 Higbee - Sink Coating Homogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB		10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB		10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID	127-RB091024 *042422185-0127*		**Description** **Homogeneity**	4 Higbee - Window Caulk Homogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB		10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB		10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID	128-RB091024 *042422185-0128*		**Description** **Homogeneity**	4 Higbee - Window Caulk Homogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB		10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB		10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID	129-RB091024 *042422185-0129*		**Description** **Homogeneity**	4 Higbee - Chimney Caulk Homogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB		10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB		10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID	130-RB091024 *042422185-0130*		**Description** **Homogeneity**	4 Higbee - Chimney Caulk Homogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB		10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB		10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID	131-RB091024 *042422185-0131*		**Description** **Homogeneity**	4 Higbee - Tar Paper Homogeneous		
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM						**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB		10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB		10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 132-RB091024 *042422185-0132*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 133-RB091024 *042422185-0133*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	4.6% Glass	95.4% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 134-RB091024 *042422185-0134*		**Description** 4 Higbee - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	6.8% Glass	93.2% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 135-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0135*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose 5.00% Glass	80.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 135-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0135A*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 136-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0136*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose 5.00% Glass	65.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

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Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 136-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0136A*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 137-RB091024 *042422185-0137*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 138-RB091024 *042422185-0138*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 139-RB091024 *042422185-0139*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	5.6% Glass	94.4% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 140-RB091024 *042422185-0140*		**Description** 23 Waterhole - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	7.6% Glass	92.4% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 141-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0141*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/Gray	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 141-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0141A*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 142-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0142*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 142-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0142A*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 143-RB091024 *042422185-0143*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 144-RB091024 *042422185-0144*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Sink Coating **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 145-RB091024 *042422185-0145*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 146-RB091024 *042422185-0146*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Caulk / Sealant **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 147-RB091024 *042422185-0147*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 148-RB091024 *042422185-0148*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 149-RB091024 *042422185-0149*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 150-RB091024 *042422185-0150*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 151-RB091024 *042422185-0151*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	4.5% Glass	95.5% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 152-RB091024 *042422185-0152*		**Description** 4 Presidio - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	7.4% Glass	92.6% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 155-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0155*		**Description** 27 Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	15.00% Cellulose	85.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 155-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0155A*		**Description** 27 Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 156-RB091024-Gypsum Drywall *042422185-0156*		**Description** 27 Church - Gypsum Drywall **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	Brown/White	30.00% Cellulose	70.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 156-RB091024-Joint Compound *042422185-0156A*		**Description** 27 Church - Joint Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable	10/29/2024	White		100.00% Non-fibrous (other)	**None Detected**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB					**Not Analyzed**
Sample ID 157-RB091024 *042422185-0157*		**Description** 27 Church - Leveling Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 158-RB091024 *042422185-0158*		**Description** 27 Church - Leveling Compound **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Beige		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 159-RB091024 *042422185-0159*		**Description** 27 Church - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 160-RB091024 *042422185-0160*		**Description** 27 Church - Window Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Gray/White		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 161-RB091024 *042422185-0161*		**Description** 27 Church - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 162-RB091024 *042422185-0162*		**Description** 27 Church - Chimney Caulk **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray		100% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 163-RB091024 *042422185-0163*		**Description** 27 Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive : <1%Chrysotile**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Black		100% Other	**<1% Chrysotile**

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone/Fax: (800) 220-3675 / (856) 786-5974
http://www.EMSL.com cinnasblab@EMSL.com

EMSL Order:	042422185
CustomerID:	NVNJ29
CustomerPO:	
ProjectID:	

Test Report:Asbestos Analysis of Bulk Material

Test		Color	Non Asbestos Fibrous	Non-Fibrous	Asbestos
Sample ID 164-RB091024 *042422185-0164*		**Description** 27 Church - Tar Paper **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Black		100% Other	**Inconclusive : <1%Chrysotile**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/31/2024	Black		100% Other	**<1% Chrysotile**
Sample ID 165-RB091024 *042422185-0165*		**Description** 27 Church - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	4.6% Glass	95.4% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**
Sample ID 166-RB091024 *042422185-0166*		**Description** 27 Church - Roof Shingle **Homogeneity** Homogeneous			
PLM NYS 198.1 Friable					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 VCM					**Not Analyzed**
PLM NYS 198.6 NOB	10/29/2024	Gray/Black	4.6% Glass	95.4% Other	**Inconclusive: None Detected**
TEM NYS 198.4 NOB	10/30/2024	Gray/Black		100% Other	**None Detected**

Analyst(s)

Andrew Burke *Daniel Blake* *Julianna Hosbach* *Michelle Q*
Amy Schulze *Dave Poitras* *Kiara Stefanik*
Brett Polumbo *Gregory Barry* *Michael Bocchicchio*

Samantha Rundstrom, Laboratory Manager
or other approved signatory

NOB = Non Friable Organically Bound N/A = Not Applicable VCM = Vermiculite Containing Material

-In New York State, TEM is currently the only method that can be used to determine if NOB materials can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing.
All samples examined for the presence of vermiculite when analyzed via NYS 198.1.
-NYS Guidelines for Vermiculite containing samples are available at http://www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elapcert/forms/VermiculiteInterimGuidance_Rev070913.pdf
EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. Samples were received in good condition unless otherwise noted.
This report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government. This report may contain data that is not covered by the NVLAP accreditation.

Samples analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. Cinnaminson, NJ NYS ELAP 10872, PA ID# 68-00367, NVLAP Lab Code 101048-0

Initial Report From 10/31/2024 18:33:47

APPENDIX II

LEAD BASED PAINT

INSPECTION DATA

EC57310 Lead Chain of Custody

EMSL Order Number / Lab Use Only: AC35030

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

PHONE: (800) 220-3675
EMAIL: CinnaminsonLeadLab@emsl.com

EMSL ANALYTICAL
TESTING LABS • PRODUCTS • TRAINING

Customer Information		Billing Information	
Customer ID:	NVNJ29	Billing ID:	NVNJ29
Company Name:	NV5	Company Name:	NV5
Contact Name:	Ryan Broadwater	Billing Contact:	Ryan Broadwater
Street Address:	800 Lanidex Plaza Suite 300	Street Address:	800 Lanidex Plaza Suite 300
City, State, Zip:	Parsippany NJ 07054	City, State, Zip:	Parsippany NJ 07054
Country:		Country:	
Phone:	609-558-4598	Phone:	609-558-4598
Email(s) for Report:	ryan.broadwater@nv5.com	Email(s) for Invoice:	ryan.broadwater@nv5.com

Project Information

Project Name/No:	USCG Montauk Housing Station	Purchase Order:	NA
EMSL LIMS Project ID: (If applicable, EMSL will provide)		US State where samples collected:	Fed
State of Connecticut (CT) must select project location:	☐ Commercial (Taxable) ☐ Residential (Non-Taxable)		
Sampled By Name:	Ryan Broadwater	Sampled By Signature:	
No. of Samples in Shipment			

Turn-Around-Time (TAT)

☐ 3 Hour ☐ 6 Hour ☐ 24 Hour ☐ 32 Hour ☑ 48 Hour ☐ 72 Hour ☐ 96 Hour ☐ 1 Week ☐ 2 Week

Please call ahead for large projects and/or turnaround times 6 Hours or Less. *32 Hour TAT available for select tests only; samples must be submitted by 11:30am.

MATRIX	METHOD	INSTRUMENT	REPORTING LIMIT	SELECTION
CHIPS* ☑ % by wt. ☐ ppm (mg/kg) ☐ mg/cm² *Chips reporting Limit based on a minimum 0.25g sample weight. Not appropriate for Ceramic Tiles - XRF is recommended. *Sample Area Required below for mg/cm²	SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	*Please select reporting limit on left. -0.008% -80 ppm -mg/cm² - RL is Variable	☑
	SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	*Please select reporting limit on left. -0.0004% -40 ppm -mg/cm² - RL is Variable	☐
AIR	NIOSH 7082	Flame Atomic Absorption	4µg/filter	☐
	NIOSH 7303M	ICP-OES	1.0µg/filter	☐
	NIOSH 7303M	ICP-MS	0.05µg/filter	☐
WIPE ☐ ASTM ☐ NON-ASTM *If no box is checked, non-ASTM Wipe is assumed	SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	10µg/wipe	☐
	SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	1.0µg/wipe	☐
TCLP	SW 846-1311 / 7000B / SM 3111B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	SW 846-1311 / SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	0.1 mg/L (ppm)	☐
SPLP	SW 846-1312 / 7000B / SM 3111B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	SW 846-1312 / SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	0.1 mg/L (ppm)	☐
TTLC	22 CCR App. II, 7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	40mg/kg (ppm)	☐
	22 CCR App. II, SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	2mg/kg (ppm)	☐
STLC	22 CCR App. II, 7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	22 CCR App. II, SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	0.1 mg/L (ppm)	☐
Soil	SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	40mg/kg (ppm)	☐
	SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	2mg/kg (ppm)	☐
Wastewater Unpreserved ☐ Preserved with HNO3 ☐ PH<2	SM 3111B / SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	EPA 200.7	ICP-OES	0.020 mg/L (ppm)	☐
Drinking Water Unpreserved ☐ Preserved with HNO3 ☐ PH<2	EPA 200.5	ICP-OES	0.003 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	EPA 200.8	ICP-MS	0.001 mg/L (ppm)	☐
TSP/SPM Filter	40 CFR Part 50	ICP-OES	12 µg/filter	☐
Other:				☐

Sample Number	Sample Location	Volume / Area	Date / Time Sampled
SEE ATTACHED			

RECEIVED EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC. Cinnaminson NJ 2024 OCT 26 AM 10:33

RECEIVED EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC. Cinnaminson NJ OCT 30 2024 AM10:15

PB 10/30/24

Method of Shipment:	Drop Box	Sample Condition Upon Receipt:	18		
Relinquished by:		Date/Time: 10/25	Received by: DB	Date/Time	10/26/24 1020
Relinquished by:		Date/Time:	Received by: RJA	Date/Time	10/28/24 10AM
			Aayusha Pandey Aayusha		10/30/24 10:16 AM

Controlled Document COC-25 Lead R19 08/18/2024

*6010C Available Upon Request

☒ AGREE TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE (By checking, I consent to signing this Chain of Custody document by electronic signature.)

EMSL Analytical, Inc.'s Laboratory Terms and Conditions are incorporated into this Chain of Custody by reference in their entirety. Submission of samples to EMSL Analytical, Inc. constitutes acceptance and acknowledgment of all terms and conditions by Customer.

EMSL EC57310

EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.
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Lead Chain of Custody

EMSL Order Number / Lab Use Only

AC35030

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

PHONE: (800) 220-3675
EMAIL: CinnaminsonLeadLab@emsl.com

Additional Pages of the Chain of Custody are only necessary if needed for additional sample information

Special Instructions and/or Regulatory Requirements (Sample Specifications, Processing Methods, Limits of Detection, etc.)

Sample Number	Sample Location	Volume / Area	Date / Time Sampled
01PB091124	20 Broadway	1" Sq.	091124
02PB091124	185 HogCreek	1" Sq.	091124
03PB091124	42 Harbor	1" Sq.	091124
04PB091124	42 Harbor	1" Sq.	091124
05PB091124	3 Hildreth	1" Sq.	091124
06PB091124	45A Church	1" Sq.	091124
07PB091124	4 Borden Place	1" Sq.	091124
08PB091124	4 Kings Ct	1" Sq.	091124
09PB091124	4 Hildreth	1" Sq.	091124
10PB091124	6 Presidio	1" Sq.	091124
11PB091124	31 Church	1" Sq.	091124
12PB091124	76 Church	1" Sq.	091124
13PB091124	26 Malone	1" Sq.	091124
14PB091124	3 Presidio	1" Sq.	091124
15PB091124	4 Higbee	1" Sq.	091124
16PB091124	23 Waterhole	1" Sq.	091124
17PB091124	4 Presidio	1" Sq.	091124
18PB091124	27 Church	1" Sq.	091124

RECEIVED
EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.
Carle Place, NY
OCT 30 2024 AM10:16

RECEIVED
EMSL
CINNAMINSON, NJ
24 OCT 26 AM 10:33

PB
10/30/24

Method of Shipment: Deep Blu		Sample Condition Upon Receipt:	
Relinquished by:	Date/Time: 10/25	Received by:	Date/Time 10/26/24
Relinquished by:	Date/Time:	Received by: Augusha Pandey	Date/Time 10/30/24 10:16 AM

Controlled Document COC-25 Lead R19 08/19/2024

☑ AGREE TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE (By checking, I consent to signing this Chain of Custody document by electronic signature.)

EMSL Analytical, Inc.'s Laboratory Terms and Conditions are incorporated into this Chain of Custody by reference in their entirety. Submission of samples to EMSL Analytical, Inc. constitutes acceptance and acknowledgment of all terms and conditions by Customer.

EMSL Analytical, Inc.

528 Mineola Avenue, Carle Place, NY, 11514
Telephone: 516.997.7251 Fax:856-786-5974
EMSL-CP-06

EMSL Order ID: 062457310
LIMS Reference ID: EC57310
EMSL Customer ID: NVNJ29

Attention: Ryan Broadwater
NV5 [NVNJ29]
800 Lanidex Plaza, Suite 300
Parsippany, NJ 07054
(973) 946-5600
ryan.broadwater@nv5.com

Project Name: USCG Montauk Housing Station
Customer PO:
EMSL Sales Rep: Christopher Brandt
Received: 10/30/2024 10:16
Reported: 10/31/2024 09:33

Analytical Results

Analyte	Results	RL	Weight(g)	Prep Date & Tech	Prep Method	Analysis Date & Analyst	Analytical Method	Q	DF
Client Sample ID: 01PB091124/20 Broadway								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-01**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2504	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 02PB091124/185 HogCreek								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-02**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2511	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 03PB091124/42 Harbor								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-03**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2737	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 04PB091124/42 Harbor								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-04**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2512	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 05PB091124/3 Hildreth								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-05**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2629	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 06PB091124/45A Church								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-06**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2642	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 07PB091124/4 Borden Place								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-07**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2515	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 08PB091124/4 Kings Ct								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-08**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2523	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 09PB091124/4 Hildreth								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-09**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2801	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									

EMSL Analytical, Inc.

528 Mineola Avenue, Carle Place, NY, 11514
Telephone: 516.997.7251 Fax:856-786-5974
EMSL-CP-06

EMSL Order ID: 062457310
LIMS Reference ID: EC57310
EMSL Customer ID: NVNJ29

Attention: Ryan Broadwater
NV5 [NVNJ29]
800 Lanidex Plaza, Suite 300
Parsippany, NJ 07054
(973) 946-5600
ryan.broadwater@nv5.com

Project Name: USCG Montauk Housing Station
Customer PO:
EMSL Sales Rep: Christopher Brandt
Received: 10/30/2024 10:16
Reported: 10/31/2024 09:33

Analytical Results (Continued)

Analyte	Results	RL	Weight(g)	Prep Date & Tech	Prep Method	Analysis Date & Analyst	Analytical Method	Q	DF
Client Sample ID: 10PB091124/6 Presidio								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-10**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2676	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 11PB091124/31 Church								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-11**	
Lead	0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.267	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 12PB091124/76 Church								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-12**	
Lead	0.015 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2539	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 13PB091124/26 Malone								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-13**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2893	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 14PB091124/3 Presidio								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-14**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.281	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 15PB091124/4 Higbee								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-15**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2776	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 16PB091124/23 Waterhole								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-16**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2796	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 17PB091124/4 Presidio								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-17**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2559	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									
Client Sample ID: 18PB091124/27 Church								**Date Sampled: 09/11/24**	
Matrix: Chips								**LIMS Reference ID: EC57310-18**	
Lead	<0.008 % wt	0.008 % wt	0.2522	10/30/24 KT1	SW846 3051A	10/30/24 SxW	SW 846-7000B		1
Sample Comments:									

EMSL Analytical, Inc.

528 Mineola Avenue, Carle Place, NY, 11514
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EMSL-CP-06

EMSL Order ID: 062457310
LIMS Reference ID: EC57310
EMSL Customer ID: NVNJ29

Attention: Ryan Broadwater
NV5 [NVNJ29]
800 Lanidex Plaza, Suite 300
Parsippany, NJ 07054
(973) 946-5600
ryan.broadwater@nv5.com

Project Name: USCG Montauk Housing Station
Customer PO:
EMSL Sales Rep: Christopher Brandt
Received: 10/30/2024 10:16
Reported: 10/31/2024 09:33

Certified Analyses included in this Report

Analyte	Certifications
SW 846-7000B in Chips	
Lead	06-NYSDOH,06-AIHA LAP

List of Certifications

Code	Description	Number	Expires
06-AIHA LAP	EMSL Analytical, Inc. Carle Place, NY AIHA-LAP, LLC-ELLAP Accredited	102344	08/01/2026
06-NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health	11469	04/01/2025
06-NYSELAP	NY NYS ELAP	11469	04/01/2025
06-California ELAP	California Water Boards	2339	04/01/2025
06-CTDPH	Connecticut Department of Public Health	PH-0249	03/31/2025

Please see the specific Field of Testing (FOT) on www.emsl.com <http://www.emsl.com> for a complete listing of parameters for which EMSL is certified.

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
(Dig)	For metals analysis, sample was digested.
[2C]	Reported from the second channel in dual column analysis.
DF	Dilution Factor
MDL	Method Detection Limit.
ND	Analyte was NOT DETECTED at or above the detection limit.
NR	Spike/Surrogate showed no recovery.
Q	Qualifier
RL	Reporting Limit
	For paint chips, the RL is 0.008% by wt. (equiv. to 80 mg/kg, or ppm) based upon the minimum sample weight required. For soils, the RL is 40 mg/kg (ppm) based upon the minimum sample weight required. For dust wipes, the RL is 10 µg/wipe; reporting units of µg/sq. ft. are not validated by the lab based upon data provided by non-lab personnel.
Wet	Sample is not dry weight corrected.

Measurement of uncertainty and any applicable definitions of method modifications are available upon request. Per EPA NLLAP policy, sample results are not blank corrected.

EMSL Analytical, Inc.

528 Mineola Avenue, Carle Place, NY, 11514
Telephone: 516.997.7251 Fax:856-786-5974
EMSL-CP-06

EMSL Order ID: 062457310
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Attention: Ryan Broadwater
NV5 [NVNJ29]
800 Lanidex Plaza, Suite 300
Parsippany, NJ 07054
(973) 946-5600
ryan.broadwater@nv5.com

Project Name: USCG Montauk Housing Station

Customer PO:
EMSL Sales Rep: Christopher Brandt
Received: 10/30/2024 10:16
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James Han Laboratory Manager or other approved signatory

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. QC sample results are within quality control criteria and met method specifications unless otherwise noted. All results for soil samples are reported on a dry weight basis, unless otherwise noted.

Analysis following EMSL SOP for the Determination of Environmental Lead by FLAA. The laboratory has a reporting limit of 0.008% by wt., based upon a minimum sample weight of 0.25g submitted to the lab, and is not responsible for any result or reporting limit provided in mg/cm2 since it is dependent upon an area value provided by non-lab personnel. A "<" (less than) result signifies that the analyte was not detected at or above the reporting limit. Measurement of uncertainty and definitions of modifications are available upon request. Results in this report are not blank corrected unless specified.

EC57310 Lead Chain of Custody

EMSL Order Number / Lab Use Only: AC35030

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

PHONE: (800) 220-3675
EMAIL: CinnaminsonLeadLab@emsl.com

EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.
TESTING LABS • PRODUCTS • TRAINING

Customer Information		Billing Information	
Customer ID:	NVNJ29	Billing ID:	NVNJ29
Company Name:	NV5	Company Name:	NV5
Contact Name:	Ryan Broadwater	Billing Contact:	Ryan Broadwater
Street Address:	800 Lanidex Plaza Suite 300	Street Address:	800 Lanidex Plaza Suite 300
City, State, Zip:	Parsippany NJ 07054	City, State, Zip:	Parsippany NJ 07054
Country:		Country:	
Phone:	609-558-4598	Phone:	609-558-4598
Email(s) for Report:	ryan.broadwater@nv5.com	Email(s) for Invoice:	ryan.broadwater@nv5.com

Project Information

Project Name/No: USCG Montauk Housing Station
Purchase Order: NA
EMSL LIMS Project ID: (If applicable, EMSL will provide)
US State where samples collected: Fed
State of Connecticut (CT) must select project location: ☐ Commercial (Taxable) ☐ Residential (Non-Taxable)
Sampled By Name: Ryan Broadwater
Sampled By Signature:
No. of Samples in Shipment

Turn-Around-Time (TAT)

☐ 3 Hour ☐ 6 Hour ☐ 24 Hour ☐ 32 Hour ☑ 48 Hour ☐ 72 Hour ☐ 96 Hour ☐ 1 Week ☐ 2 Week

Please call ahead for large projects and/or turnaround times 6 Hours or Less. *32 Hour TAT available for select tests only; samples must be submitted by 11:30am.

MATRIX	METHOD	INSTRUMENT	REPORTING LIMIT	SELECTION
CHIPS* ☑ % by wt. ☐ ppm (mg/kg) ☐ mg/cm² *Sample Area Required below for mg/cm² *Chips reporting Limit based on a minimum 0.25g sample weight. Not appropriate for Ceramic Tiles - XRF is recommended.	SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	*Please select reporting limit on left. -0.008% -80 ppm -mg/cm² - RL is Variable	☑
	SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	*Please select reporting limit on left. -0.0004% -40 ppm -mg/cm² - RL is Variable	☐
AIR	NIOSH 7082	Flame Atomic Absorption	4µg/filter	☐
	NIOSH 7303M	ICP-OES	1.0µg/filter	☐
	NIOSH 7303M	ICP-MS	0.05µg/filter	☐
WIPE ☐ ASTM ☐ NON-ASTM *If no box is checked, non-ASTM Wipe is assumed	SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	10µg/wipe	☐
	SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	1.0µg/wipe	☐
TCLP	SW 846-1311 / 7000B / SM 3111B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	SW 846-1311 / SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	0.1 mg/L (ppm)	☐
SPLP	SW 846-1312 / 7000B / SM 3111B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	SW 846-1312 / SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	0.1 mg/L (ppm)	☐
TTLC	22 CCR App. II, 7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	40mg/kg (ppm)	☐
	22 CCR App. II, SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	2mg/kg (ppm)	☐
STLC	22 CCR App. II, 7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	22 CCR App. II, SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	0.1 mg/L (ppm)	☐
Soil	SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	40mg/kg (ppm)	☐
	SW 846-6010D*	ICP-OES	2mg/kg (ppm)	☐
Wastewater Unpreserved ☐ Preserved with HNO3 ☐ PH<2	SM 3111B / SW 846-7000B	Flame Atomic Absorption	0.4 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	EPA 200.7	ICP-OES	0.020 mg/L (ppm)	☐
Drinking Water Unpreserved ☐ Preserved with HNO3 ☐ PH<2	EPA 200.5	ICP-OES	0.003 mg/L (ppm)	☐
	EPA 200.8	ICP-MS	0.001 mg/L (ppm)	☐
TSP/SPM Filter	40 CFR Part 50	ICP-OES	12 µg/filter	☐
Other:				☐

RECEIVED EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC. CINNAMINSON, NJ 2024 OCT 26 AM 10:33

Sample Number	Sample Location	Volume / Area	Date / Time Sampled
SEE ATTACHED			

RECEIVED EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC. CINNAMINSON, NJ OCT 30 2024 AM10:15

PB 10/30/24

Method of Shipment: Drop Box
Sample Condition Upon Receipt: 18

Relinquished by:	Date/Time:	Received by:	Date/Time
	10/25	DB	10/26/24 10:30
		RPA	10/28/24 10AM
		Aayusha Pandey Aayusha	10/30/24 10:16 AM

Controlled Document COC-25 Lead R19 08/18/2024

*6010C Available Upon Request

☒ AGREE TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE (By checking, I consent to signing this Chain of Custody document by electronic signature.)

EMSL Analytical, Inc.'s Laboratory Terms and Conditions are incorporated into this Chain of Custody by reference in their entirety. Submission of samples to EMSL Analytical, Inc. constitutes acceptance and acknowledgment of all terms and conditions by Customer.

EMSL

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EC57310

Lead Chain of Custody

EMSL Order Number / Lab Use Only

AC35030

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Route 130 North
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

PHONE: (800) 220-3675
EMAIL: CinnaminsonLeadLab@emsl.com

Additional Pages of the Chain of Custody are only necessary if needed for additional sample information

Special Instructions and/or Regulatory Requirements (Sample Specifications, Processing Methods, Limits of Detection, etc.)

Sample Number	Sample Location	Volume / Area	Date / Time Sampled
01PB091124	20 Broadway	1" Sq.	091124
02PB091124	185 HogCreek	1" Sq.	091124
03PB091124	42 Harbor	1" Sq.	091124
04PB091124	42 Harbor	1" Sq.	091124
05PB091124	3 Hildreth	1" Sq.	091124
06PB091124	45A Church	1" Sq.	091124
07PB091124	4 Borden Place	1" Sq.	091124
08PB091124	4 Kings Ct	1" Sq.	091124
09PB091124	4 Hildreth	1" Sq.	091124
10PB091124	6 Presidio	1" Sq.	091124
11PB091124	31 Church	1" Sq.	091124
12PB091124	76 Church	1" Sq.	091124
13PB091124	26 Malone	1" Sq.	091124
14PB091124	3 Presidio	1" Sq.	091124
15PB091124	4 Higbee	1" Sq.	091124
16PB091124	23 Waterhole	1" Sq.	091124
17PB091124	4 Presidio	1" Sq.	091124
18PB091124	27 Church	1" Sq.	091124

RECEIVED
EMSL ANALYTICAL, INC.
Carle Place, NY
OCT 30 2024 AM10:16

RECEIVED
EMSL
CINNAMINSON, NJ
24 OCT 26 AM 10:33

PB 10/30/24

Method of Shipment: Drop Box		Sample Condition Upon Receipt:	
Relinquished by:	Date/Time: 10/25	Received by:	Date/Time 10/26/24
Relinquished by:	Date/Time:	Received by: Aayushna Pandey	Date/Time 10/30/24 10:16 AM

Controlled Document COC-25 Lead R19 08/19/2024

☑ AGREE TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE (By checking, I consent to signing this Chain of Custody document by electronic signature.)

EMSL Analytical, Inc.'s Laboratory Terms and Conditions are incorporated into this Chain of Custody by reference in their entirety. Submission of samples to EMSL Analytical, Inc. constitutes acceptance and acknowledgment of all terms and conditions by Customer.

APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATIONS/ACCREDITATIONS

Big Apple Occupational Safety Inc

505 Eighth Avenue, #2305, New York, NY 10018
(212) 564-7656

This Is to Certify That

Ryan Broadwater

SS#: XXX-XX-XXXX
has successfully completed the New York State Department of Health approved course entitled
This course meets requirements of TSCA Title II

Asbestos Inspector Refresher

(The official record of successful completion is the DOH 2832 Certificate of completion
New York State Department of Health Certificate of Asbestos Safety Training)

Course Date: 09/06/2024

Expiration Date: 09/06/2025

Certificate Number: 893841

Examination Date:
09/06/2024

Examination Grade:
96%

Radha Reddy
Training Director

Big Apple Occupational Safety Inc

505 Eighth Avenue, #2305, New York, NY 10018
(212) 564-7656

This Is to Certify That

Ryan Broadwater

SS#: XXX-XX-XXXX

has successfully completed the New York State Department of Health approved course entitled
This course meets requirements of TSCA Title II

Asbestos Management Planner

(The official record of successful completion is the DOH 2832 Certificate of completion
New York State Department of Health Certificate of Asbestos Safety Training)

Course Date: 09/06/2024

Expiration Date: 09/06/2025

Certificate Number: 893842

Examination Date:

09/06/2024

Examination Grade:

100%

Radha Reddy
Training Director

United States Environmental Protection Agency

This is to certify that

Ryan R Broadwater

has fulfilled the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 402, and has received certification to conduct lead-based paint activities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745.226 as:

Inspector

In the Jurisdiction of:

All EPA Administered Lead-based Paint Activities Program States, Tribes and Territories

This certification is valid from the date of issuance and expires April 15, 2027

LBP-I-I151678-1

Certification #

April 16, 2024

Issued On

John Gorman, Chief

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch

United States Environmental Protection Agency

This is to certify that

Ryan R Broadwater

has fulfilled the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 402, and has received certification to conduct lead-based paint activities pursuant to 40 CFR Part 745.226 as:

Risk Assessor

In the Jurisdiction of:

All EPA Administered Lead-based Paint Activities Program States, Tribes and Territories

This certification is valid from the date of issuance and expires April 15, 2027

LBP-R-I151678-1

Certification #

April 16, 2024

Issued On

John Gorman, Chief

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch

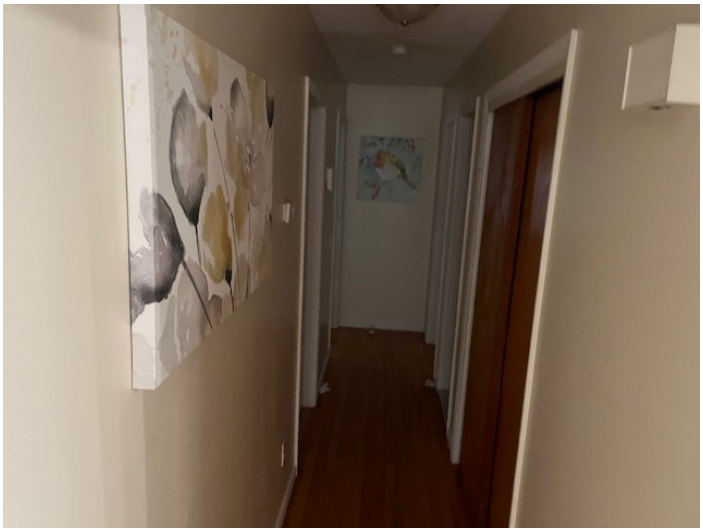
APPENDIX IV

PHOTO LOG

PHOTO LOG:

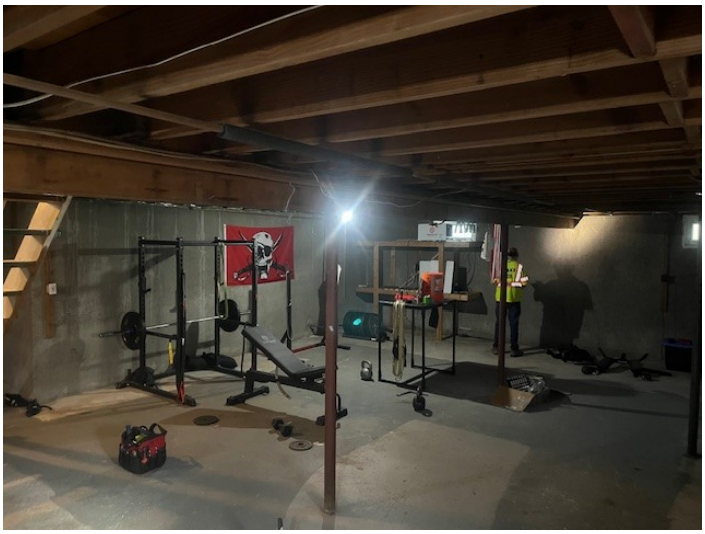
Typical Layout Housing Unit

Standard Kitchen



First Floor Bedrooms/Hallway

Standard Unfinished
Basement/Mechanical Systems



Rafter Assembly and subfloor with utility lines

Standard Unit – Front Bay Window with Non-ACM Caulking

Standard Unit – Chimney with Non-ACM Caulking

Standard Unit – Non-ACM Roofing materials at chimney junction

Alternate House Design #1

Alternate House Design #2

Alternate House Design #3

Alternate House Design #4