

Project Number 926-M&R16-08

Replace Sidewalks, Repair Storm Inlets, and Replace Flooring

at the

Washington Crossing National Cemetery

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

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SECTION 01 00 02
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 GENERAL INTENTION

- A. Contractor shall furnish all tools, labor, materials, equipment, services, and professional design services to perform work described below, in other specification sections, and on the drawings at **Washington Crossing National Cemetery** as required by the work scope and specifications.
- B. Visits to the site by Bidders may be made only by appointment with the Cemetery Director.
- D. All Testing Laboratory services will be retained and paid for by the Contractor. Contractor shall submit testing lab certifications for approval. Agency must be certified in the testing they are to perform. However, the Department of Veterans Affairs may elect to retain its own Testing Laboratory for any purpose. Before placement and installation of work subject to tests by testing laboratory retained by Department of Veterans Affairs, the Contractor shall notify the COR in sufficient time to enable testing laboratory personnel to be present at the site in time for proper taking and testing of specimens and field inspection. Such prior notice shall be not less than three work days unless otherwise designated by the COR.
- E. All employees of general contractor and subcontractors shall comply with security requirements as established by the COR. They shall be restricted from unauthorized access.
- F. Prior to commencing work, general contractor shall provide proof that a OSHA certified "competent person" (CP) (29 CFR 1926.20(b)(2)) will maintain a presence at the work site whenever the general or subcontractors are present.
- G. Training:
 - 1. All employees of general contractor or subcontractors shall, at the minimum, have successfully completed the 10-hour OSHA certified Construction Safety course and/or other relevant competency training, as determined by VA COR.
 - 2. Submit OSHA training records of all employees for approval before the start of work.

1.2 STATEMENT OF BID ITEM(S) AND SCOPE OF WORK

- A. General

1. Contractor is strongly encouraged to survey the project area prior to bidding to adequately understand the full scope of work and all requirements. Contractor is required to submit any questions or clarifications prior to bid. A bid submitted will be taken as agreement that the work shall be performed to meet the requirements herein based on the existing conditions in the field.

2. This contract is design-build, and as such the contractor shall have under contract a professional design firm which specializes civil, structural and sitework. Contractor shall submit this firm for approval complete with qualifications prior to the start of construction.

3. For all items below, contractor shall submit to the COR for approval a stamped/sealed detail prior to fabrication/installation. Prior to submission to the COR, contractor shall have all submittals reviewed and stamped approved by the designer.

4. Typical all drawings: only work shown in red is new work. All other work is existing and is provided for reference only.

B. Specific work items:

1. Concrete circular area of sidewalk at columbarium area: provide 5" thick concrete sidewalk slab. Excavate for and compact 6" of gravel for the base for this slab. Concrete is to be 6-9% air entrained, 4000psi, slump of 3-5", and reinforced with 4"x4" 6 gauge wire mesh. Reinforcing should be a minimum of 1" from any edge of concrete either vertical or horizontal, and a maximum of 2" from any horizontal edge of concrete. Control joints to match existing and be provided with 1/2" expansion joints and polyurethane caulking. Slope slab at 1:12 to provide drainage to match existing directions.

2. Concrete sidewalk at columbarium area: Work is to match above item 1.2-B-1. Assume sidewalk sections are the larger of the two sizes shown on the scaled drawing (approximately 6'x6'). Slope slab at 1:12 to provide drainage to match existing directions.

3. Concrete sidewalk at admin building: Work is to match above item 1.2-B-1. Control joints to match existing and be provided with 1/2" expansion joints and polyurethane caulking. Slope slab to provide drainage to match existing directions.

4. Columbarium and Niche rehabilitation: There are 6 locations where these repairs are required, and these locations are double-sided because there are niches on each side of the columbarium. Each side will require 5 niches' interiors to be routed and sealed where cracking and separation have occurred. Note this crack is the full vertical height of the niche, and both horizontal lengths have cracked the full length. See drawings for dimensions of the niche interiors.

Each side will also require the full height of the columbarium to have a crack routed and sealed. Note that these columbarium sections were not provided with the drawn expansion joint width and sealant between them. Finish for all exposed faces and edges of columbarium units shall be coated with a color coat suitable for cured concrete, such as 'Sonocoat® Super Colorcoat™ VOC' manufactured by Sonneborn® c. (800)433-9517, or approved equivalent. Color and texture to be approved by Owners Designated Representative prior to application of coating. Install a small mock up location and allow to cure to demonstrate color and matching to adjacent units. Manufacturer's literature and color charts shall be submitted as part of the submittal process.

5. Repair drain catch basins: There are 8 locations where these repairs are required. This repair will include removal and patching of concrete and mortar as required to repair to new condition. Each repair shall include a small amount of both earthwork fill and asphalt patching where the earth has caved into the failed catch basin. Concrete repair shall include for installation of (minimum information follows; contractor's design build firm shall provide signed/sealed detail for this work which is typical all work): new #4 rebar dowels epoxied to a 6" depth at no greater than a 12" distance between each rebar dowel. Concrete is to be 6-9% air entrained, 4000psi, slump of 3-5", and reinforced with #4 rebar each way. Reinforcing should be a minimum of 1" from any edge of concrete either vertical or horizontal.

As with the general note above that all specific work items shall have the contractor's design build firm provide a signed/sealed detail based

on the work required, this repair detail for the catch basin shall have a detail created for the repairs.

6. Asphalt repairs: Where shown on drawings. Asphalt is to meet state highway specifications.

7. Frost heave doors: At 4 locations at the maintenance garage and maintenance office building, remove entire door swing exterior slab and excavate for and install a new slab and base. See drawings for specific door locations. As with all work in this project, the contractor's design-build firm shall provide for a stamped/sealed detail which will prevent the exterior slab from rising due to frost heave. Design solution shall include rigid insulation, frost proof fill, and require no power source. Concrete is to be 6-9% air entrained, 4000psi, slump of 3-5", and reinforced with 4"x4" 6 gauge wire mesh. Reinforcing should be a minimum of 1" from any edge of concrete either vertical or horizontal, and a maximum of 2" from any edge of concrete either vertical or horizontal. Design solution structural work such as tying to the existing building's structure, or inclusion of rebar reinforcing should be included in the bid.

8. Underground utility locating: For area shown on plans, locate all underground utilities and mark locations on a scaled drawing for submission. Include depth of utility, type, and whether the utility is abandoned or active. Excavate as necessary for this investigation. The expected deliverable is a signed/sealed as-built of the underground utilities by a professional engineer who accepts liability for any errors or omissions in this utility location drawing. The burial areas shown will be used by the VA in the near term and the safety of those VA persons excavating in the area is paramount to the Government.

9. Demolish flooring, prep slab, and install new vinyl sheet flooring: For areas indicated on drawings, demolish existing flooring which is half carpeting and half VCT by square footage. Prepare the slab for new vinyl sheet flooring. Modify the existing base as necessary. Install new vinyl sheet flooring. This item will specifically not require a design build solution or stamped/sealed detail. It will require a submission per specifications. It will also require phased coordination with the COR to minimize impact of entire building floor work as discussed above. Submit phasing plan for review and approval.

Coordinate with COR for furniture removal and reinstallation which will be by owner.

10. Demolish paint on existing concrete floor, prep slab, and install new resinous flooring in area indicated on drawings. Modify the existing base as necessary. Modify the existing floor slab and door frames/thresholds as necessary to install new work and not adversely affect the thresholds or other existing installations which could be affected by the slight increase in height from the new resinous floor installation. This item will specifically not require a design build solution or stamped/sealed detail. It will require a submission per specifications. It will also require phased coordination with the COR to minimize impact floor work as discussed above. Submit phasing plan for review and approval. Coordinate with COR for furniture removal and reinstallation which will be by owner.

11. Admin Building: Relocate security system zone panels that are currently located within the unconditioned/un-insulated attic space. Panels are collecting condensation, which is running down through conduits and causing damage to electronic boards in the head-end panels. The zone panels can be located in the kiosk closet. Contractor and design build firm shall consult with a security vendor and provide solution detail, and submit and install.

12. Utilize the most up to date NCA Design Guides and AE submission requirements documents. Drawings must be signed and sealed by a professional engineer in the state where the work is to take place.

Contractor shall submit drawings and specifications package as detailed below. Contractor shall perform construction period services as detailed below.

a. Final Construction Documents. Submit package per the table below. Alternatively the electronic set can be delivered via e-mail (less than 8mb only) to rico.silvetti@va.gov. Use standard mail service to deliver the quantities of complete sets of specifications, drawings, and cost estimates to the below address list. Final construction documents are due 10 days after the 100% design review meeting.

Quantity	Address List
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1 Full Size + 1 Half Size + 1 set of specifications + 1 CD electronic set	Rico Silvetti Project Engineer Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration North Atlantic District 5000 Wissahickon Ave Philadelphia, PA 19144
1 Full Size + 1 Half Size + 1 set of specifications + 1 CD electronic set	Greg Whitney Washington Crossing National Cemetery 830 Highland Rd, Newtown, PA 18940

b. Submittal Letter: A/E shall provide a submittal letter stating that the changes and corrections noted on the previous reviews have all been evaluated and incorporated in the documents submitted for the final submission. List these documents

c. Seal of A/E: Each Contract Drawing shall bear the seal and signature of the registered professional architect or engineer responsible for its design. The seal and signature shall be affixed for the final scheduled review stage of each phase of the Construction Documents section. Before the final contract documents are issued for bidding, a principal of the A/E firm under contract to the VA will be required to provide a signed certification that all drawings and calculations have been properly signed and sealed by the appropriate individual for each discipline, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the local State licensing authority. This certification shall be forwarded to the Contracting Officer upon the completion of the Contract Documents.

d. Contract specifications shall be bound and have a clear plastic front and back cover (spiral bound as made by GPC).

e. Drawings shall be in black and white; size and quantity in accordance with table above.

f. Contractor shall submit a cost estimate which matches their bid for this contract. This shall serve as the basis for payment during the project in accordance with the FAR/VAAR clauses for payment which are included as part of this contract.

g. A final set of design calculations (where appropriate).

h. When CD's are required, the A/E shall provide all construction documents as follows. The CD shall include final specifications, drawings, and final construction cost estimate. Formats as follows: Specifications - Word & PDF; Drawings- AutoCAD & PDF; Cost Estimates- Excel & PDF. If all of the information does not fit on one CD, then one CD shall mean the set of CD's necessary to include all of the required submission information.

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

a. Review of Contractor's Cost Proposal: Review and evaluate cost proposals submitted by contractor. A/E will provide written analysis specifically citing areas of excess costs (labor, materials, etc.) or omission of key requirements of the contract. The A/E should reference and compare costs for items as listed in the A/E's final cost estimate.

b. Review of Submittals: A/E shall review all material submittals, shop drawings and test reports (if required) etc. Reviews shall be completed and submittals returned to the COR within 10 calendar days.

c. Review Analysis of Change Orders Request for Information (RFI) and Costs: A/E shall provide prompt response when contacted by the COR to review and provide analysis of change orders, RFI and costs.

d. Site Visits: A/E shall provide Two (2) half days of Four (4) hours each for site visits including the final inspection when requested by the COR. (Please include price for additional site visits should they be desired by the COR). Written meeting minutes and recommendations shall be provided to the VA by the COB (Close of Business) on the following workday. Digital photo

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

of site visits are required. Prepare in Word Document format, file copy by certified mail, MS Exchange and FAX to expedite.

e. "As-Built" Drawing Requirements: A/E shall provide a complete set of AutoCAD Drawings on CD and Mylar's showing actual completed construction and reflecting any changes incorporated in the work. The VA shall provide marked-up prints to the A/E showing actual construction and any changes, which occurred during construction. The CD shall also include final specifications, final estimate and digital photos. Formats as follows: Specifications - Word & PDF; Drawings- AutoCAD & PDF; Cost Estimates- Excel & PDF.

MATERIALS TO BE FURNISHED TO THE A/E BY THE VA:

a. Prints of the station site, utility drawings and building floor plans may or may not be available. The accuracy of these drawings is not guaranteed and shall be used only for general information. Actual conditions must be field verified by the A/E.

b. Download from Technical Information Library (TIL) copies of the Master Construction Specifications list and unedited copies of each specification section applicable to this project as determined by the A/E. Consult the NCA design guides and master specifications found at

http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/design_construction/index.asp

c. A/E submission instructions for NCA projects can be found at

http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/design_construction/index.asp

Where differences between the above specified deliverables and those in the A/E submission instructions in the website above, those specified above in this scope of work shall govern.

d. CADD deliverables conform to the VHA National CAD Standard Application Guide. Available on line TIL (Technical Information Library)

<http://www.cfm.va.gov/til/sDetail.asp>

- Office of Facility Management Web Site
- Architect/Engineer Information
- CADD Deliverables guidelines
- General Guidelines

d. One copy of the legal documents and bidding forms applicable to this project. Contact the contracting officer for this information.

e. Federal Standards 376B preferred metrics units, Metric Guide for Federal Construction First Edition. Available on line TIL (Technical Information Library) <http://www.cfm.va.gov/til/spclRqmts.asp>

- Office of Facility Management Web Site
- TIL (Technical Information Library)
- Metric
- Metric Guide for Federal Construction (4-93) (MS Word)

f. Estimate work sheet (HO-18B) December 1995 available on line TIL (Technical Information Library) <http://www.cfm.va.gov/cost/>

- Office of Facility Management Web Site
- Cost Estimating
- Cost Estimate
- Cost Estimate worksheet form HO-18B

g. Topic 2, Drawings VA Program Guide PG-18-3, available on line TIL (Technical Information Library) <http://www.cfm.va.gov/TIL/cPro.asp>

- Office of Facility Management Web Site
- Architect/Engineer Information
- Design submission requirements

- Procedures (Design & Construction)
- Topic 2 Drawings

h. The A/E shall specify in the construction design specifications the use of the maximum practicable amount of recovered materials consistent with the performance requirements, availability, price reasonableness, and cost-effectiveness. The A/E shall also consider energy conservation, pollution prevention, and waste reduction to the maximum extent practicable in developing the construction design specifications. Energy-consuming products must comply with the following applicable requirements. When acquiring energy-consuming products listed in the ENERGY STAR® Program or Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP):

- (i) Agencies shall purchase ENERGY STAR® or FEMP-designated products; and
- (ii) For products that consume power in a standby mode and are listed on FEMP's Low Standby Power Devices product listing, agencies shall—
 - (A) Purchase items which meet FEMP's standby power wattage recommendation or document the reason for not purchasing such items; or
 - (B) If FEMP has listed a product without a corresponding wattage recommendation, purchase items which use no more than one watt in their standby power consuming mode. When it is impracticable to meet the one watt requirement, agencies shall purchase items with the lowest standby wattage practicable; and
- (iii) Information is available via the Internet about—
 - (A) ENERGY STAR® at <http://www.energystar.gov/products>; and
 - (B) FEMP at http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/procurement/eep_requirements.html.

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS FOR CONTRACTOR

- A. Contractor is responsible to download and produce copies of drawings for their use.

1.4 CONSTRUCTION SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

A. Security Plan:

1. The security plan defines both physical and administrative security procedures that will remain effective for the entire duration of the project.
2. The General Contractor is responsible for assuring that all sub-contractors working on the project and their employees also comply with these regulations.

B. Security Procedures:

1. General Contractor's employees shall not enter the site without following the procedures approved by the COR. They may also be subject to inspection of their personal effects when entering or leaving the project site.
2. For working outside the "regular hours" as defined in the contract, The General Contractor shall give 3 days notice to the COR so that appropriate arrangements can be provided for the Cemetery employees. This notice is separate from any notices required for utility shutdown described later in this section.
3. No photography of VA premises is allowed without written permission of the COR.
4. VA reserves the right to close down or shut down the project site and order General Contractor's employees off the premises in the event of a national emergency. The General Contractor may return to the site only with the written approval of the COR.

C. Guards: NOT USED

D. Key Control: NOT USED

E. Document Control:

1. Before starting any work, the General Contractor/Sub Contractors shall submit an electronic security memorandum describing the approach to following goals and maintaining confidentiality of "sensitive information".
2. The General Contractor is responsible for safekeeping of all drawings, project manual and other project information. This information shall be shared only with those with a specific need to accomplish the project.
3. Certain documents, sketches, videos or photographs and drawings may be marked "Law Enforcement Sensitive" or "Sensitive Unclassified". Secure such information in separate containers and limit the access

to only those who will need it for the project. Return the information to the COR upon request.

4. These security documents shall not be removed or transmitted from the project site without the written approval of COR.
5. All paper waste or electronic media such as CD's and diskettes shall be shredded and destroyed in a manner acceptable to the VA.
6. Notify COR immediately when there is a loss or compromise of "sensitive information".
7. All electronic information shall be stored in a specified location following VA standards and procedures using an Engineering Document Management Software (EDMS).
 - a. Security, access and maintenance of all project drawings, both scanned and electronic shall be performed and tracked through the EDMS system.
 - b. "Sensitive information" including drawings and other documents may be attached to e-mail provided all VA encryption procedures are followed.

F. Motor Vehicle Restrictions

1. Vehicle authorization request shall be required for any vehicle entering the site and such request shall be submitted 24 hours before the date and time of access. Access shall be restricted to picking up and dropping off materials and supplies.

1.5 FIRE SAFETY

A. Applicable Publications: Publications listed below form part of this Article to the extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by basic designations only.

1. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

E84-2009a	Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
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2. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

10-2010	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
30-2008	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
51B-2009	Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work
70-2008	National Electrical Code
241-2009	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations
3. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):

- B. Fire Safety Plan: Establish and maintain a fire protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1926. Prior to start of work, prepare a plan detailing project-specific fire safety measures, including periodic status reports, and submit to COR/Cemetery Director for review for compliance with contract requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA AND SAMPLES. Prior to any worker for the contractor or subcontractor's beginning work, they shall undergo a safety briefing provided by the General Contractor's competent person per OSHA requirements. This briefing shall include information on the construction limits, safety guidelines, means of egress, break areas, work hours, locations of restrooms, use of NCA equipment, etc. Documentation shall be provided to the COR that individuals have undergone the Contractor's safety briefing.
- C. Site and Building Access: Maintain free and unobstructed access to emergency services and for fire, police and other emergency response forces in accordance with NFPA 241.
- D. Separate temporary facilities, such as trailers, storage sheds, and dumpsters, from existing buildings and new construction by distances in accordance with NFPA 241. For small facilities with less than 6 m (20 feet) exposing overall length, separate by 3m (10 feet).
- E. Temporary Construction Partitions: NOT USED
- F. Temporary Heating and Electrical: Install, use and maintain installations in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 70.
- G. Means of Egress: Do not block exiting for occupied buildings, including paths from exits to roads. Minimize disruptions and coordinate with COR/Cemetery Director.
- H. Egress Routes for Construction Workers: Maintain free and unobstructed egress. Inspect daily. Report findings and corrective actions weekly to COR.
- I. Fire Extinguishers: Provide and maintain extinguishers in construction areas and temporary storage areas in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 10.
- J. Flammable and Combustible Liquids: Store, dispense and use liquids in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 30.
- K. Existing Fire Protection: Do not impair automatic sprinklers, smoke and heat detection, and fire alarm systems, except for portions immediately under construction, and temporarily for connections. Request

interruptions in accordance with Article, OPERATIONS AND STORAGE AREAS, and coordinate with COR. All existing or temporary fire protection systems (fire alarms) located in construction areas shall be tested as coordinated with the Cemetery. Parameters for the testing and results of any tests performed shall be recorded by the Cemetery and copies provided to the COR.

- L. Smoke Detectors: Prevent accidental operation. Remove temporary covers at end of work operations each day. Coordinate with COR.
- M. Hot Work: Perform and safeguard hot work operations in accordance with NFPA 241 and NFPA 51B. Coordinate with COR.
- N. Fire Hazard Prevention and Safety Inspections: Inspect entire construction areas weekly. Coordinate with, and report findings and corrective actions weekly to COR.
- O. Smoking: Smoking is prohibited in and adjacent to construction areas inside existing buildings and additions under construction. In separate and detached buildings under construction, smoking is prohibited except in designated smoking rest areas.
- P. Dispose of waste and debris in accordance with NFPA 241. Remove from the site weekly.
- Q. Perform other construction, alteration and demolition operations in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.

1.6 OPERATIONS AND STORAGE AREAS

- A. The Contractor shall confine all operations (including storage of materials) on Government premises to areas authorized or approved by the COR. The Contractor shall hold and save the Government, its officers and agents, free and harmless from liability of any nature occasioned by the Contractor's performance.
- B. Temporary buildings (e.g., storage trailers, office trailers) and utilities may be erected by the Contractor only with the approval of the COR and shall be built with labor and materials furnished by the Contractor without expense to the Government. The temporary buildings and utilities shall remain the property of the Contractor and shall be removed by the Contractor at its expense upon completion of the work.
- C. The Contractor shall, under regulations prescribed by the COR, use only established roadways, or use temporary roadways constructed by the Contractor when and as authorized by the COR. When materials are transported in prosecuting the work, vehicles shall not be loaded beyond the loading capacity recommended by the manufacturer of the

vehicle or prescribed by any Federal, State, or local law or regulation. When it is necessary to cross curbs or sidewalks, the Contractor shall protect them from damage. The Contractor shall repair or pay for the repair of any damaged curbs, sidewalks, or roads.

- D. Working space and space available for storing materials shall be as determined by the COR with agreement of the Cemetery. Contractor parking will be only in areas and on roadways designated and agreed to by the COR in agreement of the Cemetery.
- E. Workmen are subject to rules of the Cemetery applicable to their conduct.
- F. Execute work so as to interfere as little as possible with normal functioning of Cemetery as a whole, including operations of utility services, fire protection systems and any existing equipment, and with work being done by others.
 - 1. Do not store materials and equipment in other than assigned areas.
 - 2. Schedule delivery of materials and equipment to immediate construction working areas within buildings in use by the Cemetery in quantities sufficient for not more than two work days. Provide unobstructed access to the Cemetery areas required to remain in operation.
 - 3. Where access by Cemetery personnel to vacated portions of buildings is not required, storage of Contractor's materials and equipment will be permitted subject to fire and safety requirements. All such actions shall be coordinated with the Utility Company involved:
 - a. Whenever it is required that a connection fee be paid to a public utility provider for new permanent service to the construction project, for such items as water, sewer, electricity, gas or steam, payment of such fee shall be the responsibility of the Government and not the Contractor.
- G. Phasing: To insure such executions, the Contractor shall furnish the COR with a schedule of approximate phasing dates on which the Contractor intends to accomplish work in each specific area of site, building or portion thereof. In addition, the Contractor shall notify the COR two weeks in advance of the proposed date of starting work in each specific area of site, building or portion thereof. Arrange such phasing dates to insure accomplishment of this work in successive phases mutually agreeable to the Cemetery Director, COR and Contractor.

- H. The Contractor shall take all measures and provide all material necessary for protecting existing equipment and property in affected areas of construction against dust and debris, so that equipment and affected areas to be used in the Cemetery are not affected.
- K. Utilities Services: Maintain existing utility services for the Cemetery at all times.
- L. Abandoned Lines: NOT USED
- M. To minimize interference of construction activities with flow of Cemetery traffic, comply with the following:
 - 1. Keep roads, walks and entrances to grounds, to parking and to occupied areas of buildings clear of construction materials, debris and standing construction equipment and vehicles. Wherever excavation for new utility lines cross existing roads, at least one lane must be open to traffic at all times.
 - 2. Method and scheduling of required cutting, altering and removal of existing roads, walks and entrances must be approved by the COR.
- N. Coordinate the work for this contract with other construction operations as directed by COR. This includes the scheduling of traffic and the use of roadways, as specified in Article, USE OF ROADWAYS.
- O. Coordination of Construction with Cemetery Director: The burial activities at a National Cemetery shall take precedence over construction activities. The Contractor must cooperate and coordinate with the Cemetery Director, through the COR, in arranging construction schedule to cause the least possible interference with Cemetery activities in actual burial areas. Construction noise during the committal services shall not disturb the service. Trucks and workmen shall not pass through the service area during this period.
 - 1. The Contractor is required to discontinue his work sufficiently in advance of Easter Sunday, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Memorial Day, Veteran's Day and/or Federal holidays, to permit him to clean up all areas of operation adjacent to existing burial plots before these dates.
 - 2. Cleaning up shall include the removal of all equipment, tools, materials and debris and leaving the areas in a clean, neat condition.
- P. Dignity Clause:

1. Every action by contractor personnel at a national cemetery must be performed with the special care, reverence, dignity, and respect that acknowledges the cemetery as the final resting place that commemorates the service and sacrifice that service members, Veterans and their families made for our Nation. Critically important is the awareness required of the Contractor employees of the remains buried in the grounds where the work is performed. The utmost care must be given to these remains and the headstones and flat grave markers that mark those gravesites and memorialize the service of individuals.
2. Contractors cannot walk, stand, lean, sit or jump on headstones or markers. Nor can they drive over them. Contractor personnel should use tools approved by the Contracting Officer Representative (COR), such as shovels, pry bars or pinch bars to lift flat markers out of the ground; pick axes are not an acceptable tool.

1.7 ALTERATIONS

- A. Survey: Before any work is started, the Contractor shall make a thorough survey with the COR of buildings, areas in which alterations occur, areas which are anticipated routes of access, and furnish a signed report, to the Contracting Officer. This report shall list:
 3. Shall note any discrepancies between drawings and existing conditions at site.
 4. Shall designate areas for working space, materials storage and routes of access to areas within buildings where alterations occur and which have been agreed upon by Contractor and COR.
- B. Any items required by drawings to be either reused or relocated or both, found during this survey to be nonexistent, or in opinion of COR, to be in such condition that their use is impossible or impractical, shall be furnished and/or replaced by the Contractor with new items in accordance with specifications which will be furnished by the Government. Provided the contract work is changed by reason of this subparagraph B, the contract will be modified accordingly, under provisions of clause entitled "DIFFERING SITE CONDITIONS" (FAR 52.236-2) and "CHANGES" (FAR 52.243-4 and VAAR 852.236-88).
- C. Re-Survey: Thirty days before expected partial or final inspection date, the Contractor and COR together shall make a thorough re-survey of the areas of buildings involved. They shall furnish a report on

conditions present compared with conditions of same as noted in first condition survey report.

1. Re-survey report shall also list any damage caused by the Contractor to such flooring and other surfaces, despite protection measures; and, will form the basis for determining extent of repair work required of the Contractor to restore damage caused by the Contractor's workmen in executing work of this contract.

D. Protection: Provide the following protective measures:

2. Temporary protection against damage for portions of existing structures and grounds where work is to be done, materials handled and equipment moved and/or relocated.

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

NOT USED

1.9 DISPOSAL AND RETENTION

A. Materials and equipment accruing from work removed and from demolition of buildings or structures, or parts thereof, shall be disposed of as follows:

1. Reserved items which are to remain property of the Government are described as such in the scope of work above. Items that remain property of the Government shall be removed or dislodged from present locations in such a manner as to prevent damage which would be detrimental to re-installation and reuse. Store such items where directed by COR.
2. Items not reserved shall become property of the Contractor and be removed by Contractor from the Cemetery.
3. Items of portable equipment and furnishings located in rooms and spaces in which work is to be done under this contract shall remain the property of the Government. When rooms and spaces are vacated by the Department of Veterans Affairs during the alteration period, such items which are NOT required by drawings and specifications to be either relocated or reused will be removed by the Government in advance of work to avoid interfering with Contractor's operation.

1.10 PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION, STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, UTILITIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS

A. The Contractor shall preserve and protect all structures, equipment, and vegetation (such as trees, shrubs, and grass) on or adjacent to the work site, which are not to be removed and which do not unreasonably

interfere with the work required under this contract. The Contractor shall only remove trees when specifically authorized to do so, and shall avoid damaging vegetation that will remain in place. If any limbs or branches of trees are broken during contract performance, or by the careless operation of equipment, or by workmen, the Contractor shall trim those limbs or branches with a clean cut and paint the cut with a tree-pruning compound as directed by the COR.

- B. The Contractor shall protect from damage all existing improvements and utilities at or near the work site and on adjacent property of a third party, the locations of which are made known to or should be known by the Contractor. The Contractor shall repair any damage to those facilities, including those that are the property of a third party, resulting from failure to comply with the requirements of this contract or failure to exercise reasonable care in performing the work. If the Contractor fails or refuses to repair the damage promptly, the COR may have the necessary work performed and charge the cost to the Contractor.

1.11 RESTORATION

- A. Remove, cut, alter, replace, patch and repair existing work as necessary to install new work. Except as otherwise shown or specified, do not cut, alter or remove any structural work, and do not disturb any ducts, plumbing, steam, gas, water/irrigation or electric work without approval of the COR. Existing work to be altered or extended and that is found to be defective in any way, shall be reported to the COR before it is disturbed. Materials and workmanship used in restoring work, shall conform in type and quality to that of original existing construction, except as otherwise shown or specified.
- B. Upon completion of contract, deliver work complete and undamaged. Existing work (walls, ceilings, partitions, floors, mechanical and electrical work, landscape stone, lawns, paving, roads, walks, etc.) disturbed or removed as a result of performing required new work, shall be patched, repaired, reinstalled, or replaced with new work, and refinished and left in as good condition as existed before commencing work.
- C. At the Contractor's own expense, the Contractor shall immediately restore to service and repair any damage caused by the Contractor's workmen to existing installations and improvements.

- D. Expense of repairs to such utilities and systems not shown on drawings or locations of which are unknown will be covered by adjustment to contract time and price in accordance with clause entitled "CHANGES" (FAR 52.243-4 and VAAR 852.236-88) and "DIFFERING SITE CONDITIONS" (FAR 52.236-2).

1.12 PHYSICAL DATA

NOT USED

1.13 PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES

A registered professional land surveyor or registered civil engineer whose services are retained and paid for by the Contractor shall perform services specified herein and in other specification sections. The Contractor shall certify that the land surveyor or civil engineer is not one who is a regular employee of the Contractor, and that the land surveyor or civil engineer has no financial interest in this contract.

1.14 LAYOUT OF WORK

- A. The Contractor shall lay out the work by contracting with a professional surveying company, and shall be responsible for all measurements in connection with the layout. The Contractor shall furnish, at the Contractor's own expense, all stakes, templates, platforms, equipment, tools, materials, and labor required to lay out any part of the work. The Contractor shall be responsible for executing the work to the lines and grades that may be established or indicated by the COR. The Contractor shall also be responsible for maintaining and preserving all stakes and other marks established by the COR until authorized to remove them. If such marks are destroyed by the Contractor or through Contractor's negligence before their removal is authorized, the COR may replace them and deduct the expense of the replacement from any amounts due or to become due to the Contractor.

(FAR 52.236-17)

- B. Establish and plainly mark center lines for each building and/or addition to each existing building, lines for each gravesite control monument, and such other lines and grades that are reasonably necessary to properly assure that location, orientation, and elevations established for each such structure and/or addition, roads, parking lots, gravesite control monuments, are in accordance with lines and

elevations developed by the professional surveying company discussed above.

- C. Following completion of general mass excavation and before any other permanent work is performed, establish and plainly mark (through use of appropriate batter boards or other means) sufficient additional survey control points or system of points as may be necessary to assure proper alignment, orientation, and grade of all major features of work. The Survey shall include, but not be limited to, location of lines and grades of footings, exterior walls, center lines of columns in both directions, major utilities and elevations of floor slabs:
1. Such additional survey control points or system of points thus established shall be checked and certified by a registered land surveyor or registered civil engineer. Furnish such certification to the COR before any work (such as footings, floor slabs, columns, walls, utilities and other major controlling features) is placed.
- D. During progress of work, the Contractor shall have lines, grades, locations and plumbness of all major form work checked and certified by a registered land surveyor or registered civil engineer. Furnish such certification to the COR before any major items or concrete work are placed. In addition, furnish to the COR certificates from a registered land surveyor or registered civil engineer that the following work is complete in every respect as required by contract drawings.
1. Lines of each building and/or addition.
 2. Elevations of bottoms of footings and tops of floors of each building and/or addition.
 3. Lines and elevations of sewers and of all outside distribution systems.
 4. Lines of grave plot documentation.
 5. Lines of elevations of all swales and interment areas.
 6. Lines and elevations of roads, streets and parking lots.
 7. Lines and elevations and location of top of pre-placed crypts within their respective plots.
 8. Lines and elevations of grade over pre-placed crypts.
 9. Northing/Easting coordinate locations, and elevation, depth below finished grade of all water, sanitary, storm, gas and irrigation structures, directional fittings, control wire and lines.
 10. Northing/Easting coordinate locations, and elevation for each gravesite grid monument.

- E. Upon completion of the work, the Contractor shall furnish the COR with reproducible scaled drawings, in AutoCAD format, pdf format and in full size 42x30" hard copy, showing the finished grade on the grid developed for constructing the work. These drawings shall bear the seal of the registered land surveyor or registered civil engineer. These drawings shall show all new work and provide a scaled record of the entire project area including all improvements, monuments, and items contained both on the existing site and included in this scope of work.
- F. The Contractor shall perform the surveying and layout work of this and other articles and specifications in accordance with the provisions of Article "Professional Surveying Services".

1.15 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

- A. The Contractor shall maintain two full size sets of as-built drawings which will be kept current during construction of the project, which will include all contract changes, modifications and clarifications.
- B. All variations shall be shown in the same general detail as used in the contract drawings. To insure compliance, as-built drawings shall be made available for the COR's review, as often as requested.
- C. The Contractor shall deliver two approved completed sets of as-built drawings to the COR within 15 calendar days after acceptance of the project by the COR.
- D. Paragraphs A, B, & C shall also apply to all shop drawings.

1.16 USE OF ROADWAYS

- A. For hauling, use only established public roads and designated permanent roads on Cemetery property and, or where authorized by the COR, such existing or Contractor constructed and/or modified temporary roads which are necessary in the performance of contract work. Temporary roads shall be constructed or modified by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense following approved plans that include: construction, operation, maintenance and restoration. When necessary to cross curbing, sidewalks, or similar construction, they must be protected by well-constructed bridges.
- B. When new permanent roads are to be a part of this contract, the Contractor may construct them immediately to facilitate building operations. These roads may be used by all who have business thereon within zone of building operations.

- C. When certain buildings (or parts of certain buildings) are required to be completed in advance of general date of completion, all roads leading thereto must be completed and available for use at the time set for completion of such buildings or parts thereof.

1.17 COR'S FIELD OFFICE

NOT USED

1.18 TEMPORARY USE OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

NOT USED

1.19 TEMPORARY TOILETS

- A. Provide for use of all Contractor's workers ample temporary sanitary toilet accommodations with suitable sewer and water connections, or when approved by COR provide suitable dry closets where directed. Keep such places clean and free from flies, and all connections and appliances connected therewith are to be removed prior to completion of contract, and premises left perfectly clean.
- B. Contractor may have for use of the Contractor's workmen, such toilet accommodations as may be assigned to the Contractor by the Cemetery. The Contractor shall keep such places clean and be responsible for any damage done thereto by the Contractor's workmen. Failure to maintain satisfactory condition in toilets will deprive the Contractor of the privilege to use such toilets.

1.21 NEW TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

NOT USED

1.23 INSTRUCTIONS

- A. The Contractor shall furnish Maintenance and Operating manuals and verbal instructions when required by the various sections of the specifications and as hereinafter specified.
- B. Manuals: Maintenance and operating manuals (four copies each) for each separate piece of equipment shall be delivered to the COR coincidental with the delivery of the equipment to the job site. Manuals shall be complete, detailed guides for the maintenance and operation of equipment. They shall include complete information necessary for starting, adjusting, maintaining in continuous operation for long periods of time and dismantling and reassembling of the complete units and sub-assembly components. Manuals shall include an index covering all component parts clearly cross-referenced to diagrams and

illustrations. Illustrations shall include "exploded" views showing and identifying each separate item. Emphasis shall be placed on the use of special tools and instruments. The function of each piece of equipment, component, accessory and control shall be clearly and thoroughly explained. All necessary precautions for the operation of the equipment and the reason for each precaution shall be clearly set forth. Manuals must reference the exact model, style and size of the piece of equipment and system being furnished. Manuals referencing equipment similar to but of a different model, style, and size than that furnished will not be accepted.

- C. Instructions: the Contractor shall provide qualified, factory-trained manufacturers' representatives to give detailed instructions to assigned Department of Veterans Affairs personnel in the operation and complete maintenance for each piece of equipment. All such training will be at the job site. These requirements are more specifically detailed in the various technical sections. Instructions for different items of equipment that are component parts of a complete system; shall be given in an integrated, progressive manner. All instructors for every piece of component equipment in a system shall be available until instructions for all items included in the system have been completed. This is to assure proper instruction in the operation of inter-related systems. All instruction periods shall be at such times as scheduled by the COR and shall be considered concluded only when the COR is satisfied in regard to complete and thorough coverage. The Department of Veterans Affairs reserves the right to request the removal of, and substitution for, any instructor who, in the opinion of the COR, does not demonstrate sufficient qualifications in accordance with requirements for instructors above.

1.25 RELOCATED EQUIPMENT AND ITEMS

- A. Contractor shall disconnect, dismantle as necessary, remove and reinstall in new location, all existing equipment and items indicated by symbol "R", stated herein these specifications, or otherwise shown to be relocated by the Contractor.
- B. Perform relocation of such equipment or items at such times and in such a manner as directed by the COR.
- C. Suitably cap existing service lines, such as water, drain, gas, air, and/or electrical, whenever such lines are disconnected from equipment

to be relocated. Remove abandoned lines in finished areas and cap as specified herein before under paragraph "Abandoned Lines".

- D. Provide all mechanical and electrical service connections, fittings, fastenings and any other materials necessary for assembly and installation of relocated equipment; and leave such equipment in proper operating condition.
- E. All service lines such as noted above for relocated equipment shall be in place at point of relocation ready for use before any existing equipment is disconnected. Make relocated existing equipment ready for operation or use immediately after reinstallation.

1.29 FINAL ELEVATION PHOTOGRAPHS

- A. Final photographs shall be taken by a commercial/professional photographer. They shall be taken upon completion, including landscaping. They shall be taken on a clear sunny day at as large a scale as possible to obtain sufficient detail to show depth and to provide clear, sharp pictures. All images shall become property of the Government.
- B. Photographs shall be artistically composed showing full front elevations of new columbarium court(s), memorial wall, ossuary, bridge, site features and surrounding landscapes. A minimum of thirty six (36) images shall be taken as per these specifications.
- C. Minimum digital photo file size for final photos is 20 mb un-interpolated, preferably 52 mb. Submit proofs, via e-mail or web photo gallery, from which the COR and Project Engineer will select the final images for printing.
- D. Pictures selected by the COR and Project Engineer for printing shall be printed on regular weight paper, matte finish archival grade photographic paper and produced by a RA4 process from the digital image with a minimum 300 PPI. Photographs shall have full picture print with no margin.
- E. Submit two (2) 400 mm x 500 mm (16 x 20) framed prints and three (3) 8 x 10 prints of the final selected photos. Deliver to the COR/Project Manager, in boxes suitable for shipping,
- F. Submit a CD-ROM to the COR and Project Engineer containing all (minimum 36) final digital photo files.
 - 1. Images on CD-ROM shall be recorded in JPEG format with a minimum of 24 bit color and no reduction in actual picture size.

Compressed size of the file shall be no less than 80% of the original with no loss of information.

2. File names shall contain the date the image was taken, the Project number and a unique sequential identifier.
 3. The CD-ROM shall also contain an index of all the images contained therein in either a TXT or Microsoft Word format.
- G. Each of the selected 16 x 20 prints shall be placed in a frame with a minimum 2 inches, maximum 3 inches, of appropriate matting as a border. Provide a selection of 3 different mats and 3 different frames from which the COR will select one mat and one frame style to frame both prints. Preferred frame style is wood molding, matte black finish, box frame, 1-1/8" wide x 7/8-inch deep.
- H. Place a typewritten self-adhesive identity label on the back of each final print without damage to photograph. PHOTO NUMBER shall be included in both the digital file name on the CD and on the photo print label.
- I. The following information shall be on the identity-label for photographs:
1. PHOTO NUMBER;
 2. CEMETERY NAME
 3. LOCATION;
 4. PROJECT TITLE;
 5. PROJECT NUMBER;
 6. DATE TAKEN;
 7. CONSTRUCTION COMPANY;
 8. CONTRACT NUMBER.

1.30 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- A. Where the Contractor or any of the Contractor's employees, prior to, or during the construction work, are advised of or discover any possible archeological, historical and/or cultural resources, the Contractor shall immediately notify the COR verbally, and then with a written follow up.

1.31 PROJECT HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

- A. Prior to commencing any construction, the Contractor shall submit a site specific Project Health and Safety Plan (PHSP). At a minimum, the PHSP shall cover the following topics:
1. Organizational structure (including Responsible Persons)

2. Site Characterization and Job Hazard Identification
3. Site Control and Security
4. Training
5. PPE
6. Heat Stress
7. Spill Containment
8. Decontamination
9. Emergency Response
10. Trench Safety

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SECTION 01 33 23
SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES

- 1-1. Refer to Articles titled SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION (FAR 52.236-21) and, SPECIAL NOTES (VAAR 852.236-91), in GENERAL CONDITIONS.
- 1-2. For the purposes of this contract, samples including laboratory samples to be tested, test reports, certificates, and manufacturers' literature and data shall also be subject to the previously referenced requirements. The following text refers to all items collectively as SUBMITTALS.
- 1-3. Submit for approval, all of the items specifically mentioned under the separate sections of the specification, with information sufficient to evidence full compliance with contract requirements. Materials, fabricated articles and the like to be installed in permanent work shall equal those of approved submittals. After an item has been approved, no change in brand or make will be permitted unless:
 - A. Satisfactory written evidence is presented to, and approved by Contracting Officer, that manufacturer cannot make scheduled delivery of approved item or;
 - B. Item delivered has been rejected and substitution of a suitable item is an urgent necessity or;
 - C. Other conditions become apparent which indicates approval of such substitute item to be in best interest of the Government.
- 1-4. Forward submittals in sufficient time to permit proper consideration and approval action by Government. Time submission to assure adequate lead time for procurement of contract - required items. Delays attributable to untimely and rejected submittals including any laboratory samples to be tested will not serve as a basis for extending contract time for completion.
- 1-5. Submittals will be reviewed for compliance with contract requirements by Architect-Engineer (hired by contractor), and action thereon will be taken by COR on behalf of the Contracting Officer.
- 1-6. Upon receipt of submittals, Architect-Engineer will assign a file number thereto. Contractor, in any subsequent correspondence, shall

refer to this file and identification number to expedite replies relative to previously approved or disapproved submittals.

- 1-7. The Government reserves the right to require additional submittals, whether or not particularly mentioned in this contract. If additional submittals beyond those required by the contract are furnished pursuant to request therefor by Contracting Officer, adjustment in contract price and time will be made in accordance with Articles titled CHANGES (FAR 52.243-4) and CHANGES - SUPPLEMENT (VAAR 852.236-88) of the GENERAL CONDITIONS.
- 1-8. Schedules called for in specifications and shown on shop drawings shall be submitted for use and information of Department of Veterans Affairs and Architect-Engineer. However, the Contractor shall assume responsibility for coordinating and verifying schedules. The Contracting Officer and Architect- Engineer assumes no responsibility for checking schedules or layout drawings for exact sizes, exact numbers and detailed positioning of items.
- 1-9. Submittals must be submitted by Contractor only and shipped prepaid. Contracting Officer assumes no responsibility for checking quantities or exact numbers included in such submittals.
 - A. Submit samples in single units unless otherwise specified. Submit shop drawings, schedules, manufacturers' literature and data, and certificates in quadruplicate, except where a greater number is specified.
 - B. Submittals will receive consideration only when covered by a transmittal letter signed by Contractor. Letter shall be sent via first class mail and shall contain the list of items, name of Cemetery, name of Contractor, contract number, applicable specification paragraph numbers, applicable drawing numbers (and other information required for exact identification of location for each item), manufacturer and brand, ASTM or Federal Specification Number (if any) and such additional information as may be required by specifications for particular item being furnished. In addition, catalogs shall be marked to indicate specific items submitted for approval.
 1. A copy of letter must be enclosed with items, and any items received without identification letter will be considered "unclaimed goods" and held for a limited time only.

2. Each sample, certificate, manufacturers' literature and data shall be labeled to indicate the name and location of the Cemetery, name of Contractor, manufacturer, brand, contract number and ASTM or Federal Specification Number as applicable and location(s) on project.
3. Required certificates shall be signed by an authorized representative of manufacturer or supplier of material, and by Contractor.

C. In addition to complying with the applicable requirements specified in preceding Article 1.9, samples which are required to have Laboratory Tests (those preceded by symbol "LT" under the separate sections of the specification shall be tested, at the expense of Contractor, in a commercial laboratory approved by Contracting Officer.

1. Laboratory shall furnish Contracting Officer with a certificate stating that it is fully equipped and qualified to perform intended work, is fully acquainted with specification requirements and intended use of materials and is an independent establishment in no way connected with organization of Contractor or with manufacturer or supplier of materials to be tested.
2. Certificates shall also set forth a list of comparable projects upon which laboratory has performed similar functions during past five years.
3. Samples and laboratory tests shall be sent directly to approved commercial testing laboratory.
4. Contractor shall send a copy of transmittal letter to both COR and to Architect-Engineer simultaneously with submission of material to a commercial testing laboratory.
- 4b. Contractor shall forward a copy of transmittal letter to COR simultaneously with submission to a commercial testing laboratory.
5. Laboratory test reports shall be sent directly to COR for appropriate action.
6. Laboratory reports shall list contract specification test requirements and a comparative list of the laboratory test results. When tests show that the material meets specification requirements, the laboratory shall so certify on test report.
7. Laboratory test reports shall also include a recommendation for approval or disapproval of tested item.

- D. If submittal samples have been disapproved, resubmit new samples as soon as possible after notification of disapproval. Such new samples shall be marked "Resubmitted Sample" in addition to containing other previously specified information required on label and in transmittal letter.
- E. Approved samples will be kept on file by the COR at the site until completion of contract, at which time such samples will be delivered to Contractor as Contractor's property. Where noted in technical sections of specifications, approved samples in good condition may be used in their proper locations in contract work. At completion of contract, samples that are not approved will be returned to Contractor only upon request and at Contractor's expense. Such request should be made prior to completion of the contract. Disapproved samples that are not requested for return by Contractor will be discarded after completion of contract.
- F. Submittal drawings (shop, erection or setting drawings) and schedules, required for work of various trades, shall be checked before submission by technically qualified employees of Contractor for accuracy, completeness and compliance with contract requirements. These drawings and schedules shall be stamped and signed by Contractor certifying to such check.
 - 1. For each drawing required, submit one legible photographic paper or vellum reproducible.
 - 2. Reproducible shall be full size.
 - 3. Each drawing shall have marked thereon, proper descriptive title, including Cemetery location, project number, manufacturer's number, reference to contract drawing number, detail Section Number, and Specification Section Number.
 - 4. A space 120 mm by 125 mm (4-3/4 by 5 inches) shall be reserved on each drawing to accommodate approval or disapproval stamp.
 - 5. Submit drawings, ROLLED WITHIN A MAILING TUBE, fully protected for shipment.
 - 6. One reproducible print of approved or disapproved shop drawings will be forwarded to Contractor.
 - 7. When work is directly related and involves more than one trade, shop drawings shall be submitted to Architect-Engineer under one cover.
- 1-10. Samples, shop drawings, test reports, certificates and manufacturers' literature and data, shall be submitted for approval to the

contractor's hired Architect-Engineering firm (also discussed in these specifications as Professional Design firm).

- 1-11. At the time of transmittal to the Architect-Engineer, the Contractor shall also send a copy of the complete submittal directly to the COR.
- 1-12. Samples for approval shall be sent to COR. Coordinate address for shipment with the COR.

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**SECTION 01 42 19
REFERENCE STANDARDS**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the availability and source of references and standards specified in the project manual under paragraphs APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS and/or shown on the drawings. The reference standards herein are included in this contract and work performed shall be in compliance with them. For example, concrete work on this project shall be performed in compliance with ACI standards.

1.2 AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS FPMR PART 101-29 (FAR 52.211-1) (AUG 1998)

- A. The GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29 and copies of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in the solicitation may be obtained for a fee by submitting a request to - GSA Federal Supply Service, Specifications Section, Suite 8100, 470 East L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Washington, DC 20407, Telephone (202) 619-8925, Facsimile (202) 619-8978.
- B. If the General Services Administration, Department of Agriculture, or Department of Veterans Affairs issued this solicitation, a single copy of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained free of charge by submitting a request to the addressee in paragraph (a) of this provision. Additional copies will be issued for a fee.

1.3 AVAILABILITY FOR EXAMINATION OF SPECIFICATIONS NOT LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (FAR 52.211-4) (JUN 1988)

- A. The specifications and standards cited in this solicitation can be examined at the following location:
- United States Department of Veteran Affairs
Technical Information Library
<http://www.cfm.va.gov/til/>

1.4 AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS NOT LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (FAR 52.211-3) (JUN 1988)

- A. The specifications cited in this solicitation may be obtained from the associations or organizations listed below.

AA	Aluminum Association, Inc. http://www.aluminum.org
AABC	Associated Air Balance Council http://www.aabchq.com
AADM	American Association of Automatic Door Manufacturers http://www.aaadm.com
AATC	American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorist http://www.aatcc.org
AAMA	American Architectural Manufacturer's Association http://www.aamanet.org
AAN	American Nursery and Landscape Association http://www.anla.org
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials http://www.transportation.org/Pages/default.aspx
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists http://www.acgi.org
ACI	American Concrete Institute http://www.aci-int.net
ACPA	American Concrete Pipe Association http://www.concrete-pipe.org
ACPPA	American Concrete Pressure Pipe Association http://www.acppa.org
ADA	American with Disabilities Act http://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-ada-standards/background/adaag
ADC	Air Diffusion Council http://flexibleduct.org
AGA	American Gas Association http://www.aga.org
AGC	Associated General Contractors of America http://www.agc.org
AHA	American Hardboard Association http://www.domensino.com/AHA/
AIHA	American National Standards Institute/American Industrial Hygiene Association http://www.aiha.org/Pages/default.aspx

AISC	American Institute of Steel Construction http://www.aisc.org
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute http://www.steel.org
AITC	American Institute of Timber Construction http://www.aitc-glulam.org
ALI	Automotive Lift Institute http://www.autolift.org/
AMCA	Air Movement and Control Association http://www.amca.org/
ANLA	American Nursery & Landscape Association http://www.anla.org
ANSI	American National Standards Institute, Inc. http://www.ansi.org
APA	Architectural Precast Association http://www.archprecast.org/
APA	The Engineered Wood Association http://www.apawood.org
ARI	Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute http://www.lightindustries.com/ARI/
ARMA	Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association http://www.asphaltroofing.org/
ASAE	American Society of Agricultural Engineers http://www.asabe.org
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers http://www.asce.org
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers http://www.ashrae.org
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers http://www.asme.org
ASSE	American Society of Sanitary Engineering http://www.asse-plumbing.org
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials http://www.astm.org
AWI	Architectural Woodwork Institute http://www.awinet.org

AWS	American Welding Society http://www.aws.org
AWPA	American Wood Protection Association http://www.awpa.com
AWWA	American Water Works Association http://www.awwa.org
BHMA	Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association http://www.buildershardware.com
BIA	The Brick Industry Association http://www.bia.org
CAGI	Compressed Air and Gas Institute http://www.cagi.org
CARB	California Environmental Protection Agency Air Resources Board http://arb.ca.gov/hompage.html/
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR
CGA	Compressed Gas Association, Inc. http://www.cganet.com
CID	Commercial Item Description http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/100847
CISCA	Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association http://www.cisca.org
CISPI	Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute http://www.cispi.org
CLFMI	Chain Link Fence Manufacturers Institute http://www.chainlinkinfo.org
CPA	Composite Panel Association http://www.compositepanel.org/
CRA	California Redwood Association http://www.calredwood.org
CRI	Carpet and Rug Institute http://www.carpet-rug.com
CRRC	Cool Roof Rating System http://coolroofs.org/
CRSI	Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute http://www.crsi.org

CSI	Cast Stone Institute http://www.caststone.org
DASMA	Door and Access Systems Manufacturers Association http://www.dasma.com/
DHI	Door and Hardware Institute http://www.dhi.org
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy http://www.energy.gov/
EEI	Edison Electric Institute http://www.eei.org
EGSA	Electrical Generating Systems Association http://www.egsa.org
EIMA	Exterior Insulation Manufacturers Association http://www.eima.com/
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov
ETL	ETL Testing Laboratories, Inc. http://www.envirotestinglabs.com/
FCC	Federal Communications Commission http://www.fcc.gov
FHA	Federal Highway Administration http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/
FM	FM Global http://www.fmglobal.com
FPS	The Forest Products Society http://www.forestprod.org
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council http://www.fscus.org
GA	Gypsum Association http://www.gypsum.org
GANA	Glass Association of North America http://www.glasswebsite.com
GBI	Green Building Initiative http://www.thegbi.org/
GS	Green Seal http://www.greenseal.org
GSA	General Services Administration http://www.gsa.gov

HI	Hydraulic Institute http://www.pumps.org
HPVA	Hardwood Plywood & Veneer Association http://www.hpva.org
ICC	The International Code Council http://www.iccsafe.org/Pages/default.aspx
ICEA	Insulated Cable Engineers Association Inc. http://www.icea.net
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers http://www.ieee.org/
IGMA	Insulating Glass Manufacturers Alliance http://www.igmaonline.org
ITS	Intertek Training Services http://www.intertek.com/
MBMA	Metal Buildings Manufacturers Association http://www.mbma.com
MHI	Material Handling Industry of America http://www.mhi.org/
MIA	Marble Institute of America http://www.marble-institute.com/
MIC	Masonry Industry Council
MPI	Master Painters Institute http://www.mpi.net/
MSJC	Masonry Standards Joint Committee http://www.masonrysociety.org/msjc/
NAAMM	National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers http://www.naamm.org
NAPHCC	Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association http://www.phccweb.org/
NBS	National Bureau of Standards See - NIST
NEC	National Electric Code See - NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association http://www.nema.org
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association http://www.nfpa.org

NFRC National Fenestration Rating Council
<http://www.nfrc.org/>

NHLA National Hardwood Lumber Association
<http://www.natlhardwood.org>

NIH National Institute of Health
<http://www.nih.gov>

NIOSH The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
<http://www.nist.gov>

NLMA Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, Inc.
<http://www.nelma.org>

NPA National Particleboard Association
 18928 Premiere Court
 Gaithersburg, MD 20879
 (301) 670-0604

NPCA National Precast Concrete Association
<http://www.precast.org>

NRCA National Roofing Contractors Association
<http://www.nrca.net>

NSF National Sanitation Foundation
<http://www.nsf.org>

NSF NSF International
<http://www.nsf.org/>

NTMA National Terrazzo and Mosaic Association
<http://ntma.com/>

NWWDA Window and Door Manufacturers Association
<http://www.nwwda.org>

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 Department of Labor
<http://www.osha.gov>

PCA Portland Cement Association
<http://www.cement.org/>

PCI Precast Prestressed Concrete Institute
<http://www.pci.org>

PPI The Plastic Pipe Institute
<http://www.plasticpipe.org>

PEI	Porcelain Enamel Institute, Inc. http://www.porcelainenamel.com
PTI	Post-Tensioning Institute http://www.post-tensioning.org
RCSC	Research Council of Structural Connections http://www.boltcouncil.org/
RFCI	The Resilient Floor Covering Institute http://www.rfci.com
RIS	Redwood Inspection Service See - CRA
RMA	Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc. http://www.rma.org
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District http://www.aqmd.gov
SCMA	Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association http://www.cypressinfo.org
SDI	Steel Deck Institute http://www.sdi.org
SDI	Steel Door Institute http://www.steeldoor.org
SEI	Structural Engineering Institute http://www.asce.org/SEI/
SJI	Steel Joist Institute http://www.steeljoist.org
SMACNA	Sheet Metal and Air-Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. http://www.smacna.org
SPRI	Single Ply Roofing Industry http://www.spri.org
SSPC	The Society for Protective Coatings http://www.sspc.org
STI	Steel Tank Institute http://www.steeltank.com
SWI	Steel Window Institute http://www.steelwindows.com
SWRI	Sealant Waterproofing and Restoration Institute http://www.swrionline.org/

TCNA Tile Council of North America, Inc.
<http://www.tileusa.com>

TPI Truss Plate Institute, Inc.
<http://www.tpinst.org/>

UL Underwriters' Laboratories Incorporated
<http://www.ul.com>

ULC Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada
<http://www.ulc.ca>

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
<http://www.usda.gov>

USGBC U.S. Green Building Council
<http://www.usgbc.org>

WCLIB West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau
<http://www.wclib.org/>

WDMA Window and Door Manufacturers Association
<https://www.wdma.com/>

WH Warnock Hersey
<http://www.intertek.com/marks/wh/>

WRCLA Western Red Cedar Lumber Association
<http://www.wrcla.org/>

WWPA Western Wood Products Association
<http://www2.wwpa.org/>

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SECTION 01 45 29
TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies materials testing activities and inspection services required during project construction to be provided by a Testing Laboratory retained and paid for by Contractor. Refer to Section 01 00 02, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, for additional information.

1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Section 01 00 02, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

1.3 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by the basic designation only. Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following, except as otherwise shown or specified.
- B. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| T27-11 | Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates |
| T96-02(R2006) | Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine |
| T99-10 | The Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 Kg (5.5 lb.) Rammer and a 305 mm (12 in.) Drop |
| T104-99(R2007) | Soundness of Aggregate by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate |
| T180-10 | Moisture-Density Relations of Soils using a 4.54 kg (10 lb.) Rammer and a 457 mm (18 in.) Drop |
| T191-02(R2006) | Density of Soil In-Place by the Sand-Cone Method |
- C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- | | |
|----------|---|
| A325-10 | Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength |
| A370-12a | Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products |
| A490-12 | Heat Treated Steel Structural Bolts, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength |

C31/C31M-12	Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
C33/C33M-13	Concrete Aggregates
C39/C39M-12	Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
C109/C109M-12	Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars
C138/C138M-12a	Unit Weight, Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete
C140-13	Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units
C143/C143M-12	Slump of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
C172/C172M-10	Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
C173/C173M-12	Air Content of freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
C330/C330M-09	Lightweight Aggregates for Structural Concrete
C567/C567M-11	Density Structural Lightweight Concrete
C780-12a	Pre-construction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry
C1019-11	Sampling and Testing Grout
C1064/C1064M-12	Freshly Mixed Hydraulic Cement Concrete
C1077-13	Agencies Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Laboratory Evaluation
C1314-12	Compressive Strength of Masonry Prisms
C1364-10b	Architectural Cast Stone
D698-12	Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort
D1143/D1143M-07	Deep Foundations Under Static Axial Compressive Load
D1188-07	Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Paraffin-Coated Specimens
D1556-07	Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method
D1557-12	Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort

D2166-06	Unconfined Compressive Strength of Cohesive Soil
D2167-08	Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
D2216-10	Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass
D2974-07	Moisture, Ash, and Organic Matter of Peat and Other Organic Soils
D3666-11	Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspection Bituminous Paving Materials
D3740-12a	Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock
E94-04(2010)	Radiographic Examination
E164-08	Contact Ultrasonic Testing of Weldments
E329-11c	Agencies Engaged in Construction Inspection, Testing, or Special Inspection
E543-13	Agencies Performing Nondestructive Testing
E709-08	Guide for Magnetic Particle Testing
E1155-96(2008)	Determining FF Floor Flatness and FL Floor Levelness Numbers

D. American Welding Society (AWS):

D1.1-07	Structural Welding Code-Steel
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1.4 REQUIREMENTS

A. Accreditation Requirements: Testing Laboratory retained and paid for by Contractor must be accredited by one or more of the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) programs acceptable in the geographic region for the project. Submit for approval to the RE/COR a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation and Scope of Accreditation. For testing laboratories that have not yet obtained accreditation by a NVLAP program, submit an acknowledgement letter from one of the laboratory accreditation authorities indicating that the application for accreditation has been received and the accreditation process has started, and submit to the RE/COR for approval, certified statements, signed by an official of the testing laboratory attesting that the proposed laboratory, meets or conforms to the ASTM standards listed below as appropriate to the testing field.

1. Laboratories engaged in testing of construction materials must meet the requirements of ASTM E329.

2. Laboratories engaged in testing of concrete and concrete aggregates must meet the requirements of ASTM C1077.
 3. Laboratories engaged in testing of bituminous paving materials must meet the requirements of ASTM D3666.
 4. Laboratories engaged in testing of soil and rock, as used in engineering design and construction, must meet the requirements of ASTM D3740.
 5. Laboratories engaged in inspection and testing of steel, stainless steel, and related alloys will be evaluated according to ASTM A880.
 6. Laboratories engaged in non-destructive testing (NDT) must meet the requirements of ASTM E543.
 7. Laboratories engaged in Hazardous Materials Testing must meet the requirements of OSHA and EPA.
- B. Inspection and Testing: Testing laboratory to inspect materials and workmanship and perform tests described herein and additional tests requested by RE/COR. When it appears materials furnished, or work performed by Contractor fail to meet construction contract requirements, Testing Laboratory must direct attention of RE/COR to such failure.
- C. Written Reports: Testing laboratory to submit test reports to RE/COR, Contractor within 24 hours after each test is completed unless other arrangements are agreed to in writing by the RE/COR. Submit reports of tests that fail to meet construction contract requirements on colored paper.
- D. Verbal Reports: Give verbal notification to RE/COR immediately of any irregularity.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EARTHWORK

- A. General: The Testing Laboratory is to provide qualified personnel, materials, equipment, and transportation as required to perform the services identified/required herein, within the agreed to schedule and/or time frame. The work to be performed is as identified herein including, but not be limited to, the following:
1. Observe fill and subgrades during proof-rolling to evaluate suitability of surface material to receive fill or base course. Provide recommendations to the RE/COR regarding suitability or unsuitability of areas where proof-rolling was observed. Where

- unsuitable results are observed, witness excavation of unsuitable material and recommend to RE/COR extent of removal and replacement of unsuitable materials and observe proof-rolling of replaced areas until satisfactory results are obtained.
2. Provide full time observation of fill placement and compaction and field density testing in building areas and provide full time observation of fill placement and compaction and field density testing in pavement areas to verify that earthwork compaction obtained is in accordance with contract documents.
 3. Provide supervised geotechnical technician to inspect excavation, subsurface preparation, and backfill for structural fill.
- B. Testing Compaction:
1. Determine maximum density and optimum moisture content for each type of fill, backfill and subgrade material used, in compliance with one of the following standards: // AASHTO // T99/T180 // Method A // // ASTM // D698 // D1557 // Method A // ASTM D698 and/or ASTM D1557.
 2. Make field density tests in accordance with the primary testing method following either ASTM D2922 or AASHTO T238. Field density tests utilizing one of ASTM D1556, AASHTO T191, or ASTM D2167. Should the testing laboratory propose these alternative methods, they must provide satisfactory explanation to the RE/COR before the tests are conducted.
 - a. Building Slab Subgrade: At least one test of subgrade for every 185 m² (2000 square feet) of building slab, but in no case fewer than three tests. In each compacted fill layer, perform one test for every 185 m² (2000 square feet) of overlaying building slab, but in no case fewer than three tests.
 - b. Foundation Wall Backfill: One test per 30 m (100 feet) of each layer of compacted fill but in no case fewer than two tests.
 - c. Pavement Subgrade: One test for each 335 m² (400 square yards), but in no case fewer than two tests.
 - d. Curb, Gutter, and Sidewalk: One test for each 90 m (300 feet), but in no case fewer than two tests.
 - e. Trenches: One test at maximum 30 m (100 foot) intervals per 1200 mm (4 foot) of vertical lift and at changes in required density, but in no case fewer than two tests.
 - f. Footing Subgrade: At least one test for each layer of soil on which footings will be placed. Subsequent verification and

approval of each footing subgrade may be based on a visual comparison of each subgrade with related tested subgrade when acceptable to RE/COR. In each compacted fill layer below wall footings, perform one field density test for every 30 m (100 feet) of wall. Verify subgrade is level, all loose or disturbed soils have been removed, and correlate actual soil conditions observed with those indicated by test borings.

- C. Testing for Footing Bearing Capacity: Evaluate if suitable bearing capacity material is encountered in footing subgrade.
- D. Testing Materials: Test suitability of on-site and off-site borrow as directed by RE/COR.

3.2 FOUNDATION PILES [NOT USED]

3.3 LANDSCAPING

- A. Test topsoil for organic materials, pH, phosphate, potash content, and gradation of particles.
 - 1. Test for organic material by using ASTM D2974.
 - 2. Determine percent of silt, sand, clay, and foreign materials such as rock, roots, and vegetation.
 - 3. Test for moisture absorption capacity.
- B. Submit laboratory test report of topsoil to RE/COR.
- C. Submit recommendations for soil amendments, from a regional soil conservation service or cooperative extension, to bring soil into compliance with minimum parameters in these specifications.

3.4 ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVING

- A. Aggregate Base Course:
 - 1. Determine maximum density and optimum moisture content for aggregate base material in accordance with one of the following: // AASHTO T180, Method D // ASTM D1557, Method D //.
 - 2. Make a minimum of three field density tests on each day's final compaction on each aggregate course in accordance with either AASHTO T191 or ASTM D1556.
 - 3. Sample and test aggregate as necessary to insure compliance with specification requirements for gradation, wear, and soundness as specified in the applicable state highway standards and specifications.
- B. Asphalt Concrete:
 - 1. Aggregate: Sample and test aggregates in stock pile and hot-bins as necessary to insure compliance with specification requirements for

- gradation (AASHTO T27), wear (AASHTO T96), and soundness (AASHTO T104).
2. Temperature: Check temperature of each load of asphalt concrete at mixing plant and at site of paving operation.
 3. Density: Make a minimum of two field density tests in accordance with ASTM D1188 of asphalt base and surface course for each day's paving operation.

3.5 SITE WORK CONCRETE

- A. Test site work concrete including materials for concrete as required in Article CONCRETE of this section.

3.6 CONCRETE

- A. Batch Plant Inspection and Materials Testing:
 1. Perform continuous batch plant inspection until concrete quality is established to satisfaction of RE/COR with concurrence of Contracting Officer and perform periodic inspections thereafter as determined by RE/COR.
 2. Periodically inspect and test batch proportioning equipment for accuracy and report deficiencies to RE/COR.
 3. Sample and test mix ingredients as necessary to insure compliance with specifications.
 4. Sample and test aggregates daily and as necessary for moisture content. Test the dry rodded weight of the coarse aggregate whenever a sieve analysis is made, and when it appears there has been a change in the aggregate.
 5. Certify, in duplicate, ingredients and proportions and amounts of ingredients in concrete conform to approved trial mixes. When concrete is batched or mixed off immediate building site, certify (by signing, initialing or stamping thereon) on delivery slips (duplicate) that ingredients in truck-load mixes conform to proportions of aggregate weight, cement factor, and water-cement ratio of approved trial mixes.
- B. Field Inspection and Materials Testing:
 1. Provide a technician at site of placement at all times to perform concrete sampling and testing.
 2. Review the delivery tickets of the ready-mix concrete trucks arriving on-site. Notify the Contractor if the concrete cannot be placed within the specified time limits or if the type of concrete delivered is incorrect. Reject any loads that do not comply with the

- Specification requirements. Rejected loads are to be removed from the site at the Contractor's expense. Any rejected concrete that is placed will be subject to removal.
3. Take concrete samples at point of placement in accordance with ASTM C172. Mold and cure compression test cylinders in accordance with ASTM C31. Make at least three cylinders for each 40 m³ (50 cubic yards) or less of each concrete type, and at least three cylinders for any one day's pour for each concrete type. Label each cylinder with an identification number. RE/COR may require additional cylinders to be molded and cured under job conditions.
 4. Perform slump tests in accordance with ASTM C143. Test the first truck each day, and every time test cylinders are made. Test pumped concrete at the hopper and at the discharge end of the hose at the beginning of each day's pumping operations to determine change in slump.
 5. Determine the air content of concrete per ASTM C173. For concrete required to be air-entrained, test the first truck and every 20 m³ (25 cubic yards) thereafter each day. For concrete not required to be air-entrained, test every 80 m³ (100 cubic yards) at random. For pumped concrete, initially test concrete at both the hopper and the discharge end of the hose to determine change in air content.
 6. If slump or air content fall outside specified limits, make another test immediately from another portion of same batch.
 7. Perform unit weight tests in compliance with ASTM C138 for normal weight concrete and ASTM C567 for lightweight concrete. Test the first truck and each time cylinders are made.
 8. Notify laboratory technician at batch plant of mix irregularities and request materials and proportioning check.
 9. Verify that specified mixing has been accomplished.
 10. Environmental Conditions: Determine the temperature per ASTM C1064 for each truckload of concrete during hot weather and cold weather concreting operations:
 - a. When ambient air temperature falls below 4.4 degrees C (40 degrees F), record maximum and minimum air temperatures in each 24 hour period; record air temperature inside protective enclosure; record minimum temperature of surface of hardened concrete.

- b. When ambient air temperature rises above 29.4 degrees C (85 degrees F), record maximum and minimum air temperature in each 24 hour period; record minimum relative humidity; record maximum wind velocity; record maximum temperature of surface of hardened concrete.
- 11. Inspect the reinforcing steel placement, including bar size, bar spacing, top and bottom concrete cover, proper tie into the chairs, and grade of steel prior to concrete placement. Submit detailed report of observations.
- 12. Observe conveying, placement, and consolidation of concrete for conformance to specifications.
- 13. Observe condition of formed surfaces upon removal of formwork prior to repair of surface defects and observe repair of surface defects.
- 14. Observe curing procedures for conformance with specifications, record dates of concrete placement, start of preliminary curing, start of final curing, end of curing period.
- 15. Observe preparations for placement of concrete:
 - a. Inspect handling, conveying, and placing equipment, inspect vibrating and compaction equipment.
 - b. Inspect preparation of construction, expansion, and isolation joints.
- 16. Observe preparations for protection from hot weather, cold weather, sun, and rain, and preparations for curing.
- 17. Observe concrete mixing:
 - a. Monitor and record amount of water added at project site.
 - b. Observe minimum and maximum mixing times.
- 18. Measure concrete flatwork for levelness and flatness as follows:
 - a. Perform Floor Tolerance Measurements F_F and F_L in accordance with ASTM E1155. Calculate the actual overall F- numbers using the inferior/superior area method.
 - b. Perform all floor tolerance measurements within 48 hours after slab installation and prior to removal of shoring and formwork.
 - c. Provide the Contractor and the RE/COR with the results of all profile tests, including a running tabulation of the overall F_F and F_L values for all slabs installed to date, within 72 hours after each slab installation.
- 19. Other inspections:
 - a. Grouting under base plates.

- b. Grouting anchor bolts and reinforcing steel in hardened concrete.
- C. Laboratory Tests of Field Samples:

1. Test compression test cylinders for strength in accordance with ASTM C39. For each test series, test one cylinder at 7 days and one cylinder at 28 days. Use remaining cylinder as a spare tested as directed by RE/COR. Compile laboratory test reports as follows: Compressive strength test to be the result of one cylinder, except when one cylinder shows evidence of improper sampling, molding or testing, in which case it must be discarded and strength of spare cylinder to be used.
2. Make weight tests of hardened lightweight structural concrete in accordance with ASTM C567.
3. Furnish certified compression test reports (duplicate) to RE/COR. In test report, indicate the following information:
 - a. Cylinder identification number and date cast.
 - b. Specific location at which test samples were taken.
 - c. Type of concrete, slump, and percent air.
 - d. Compressive strength of concrete in MPa (psi).
 - e. Weight of lightweight structural concrete in kg/m³ (pounds per cubic feet).
 - f. Weather conditions during placing.
 - g. Temperature of concrete in each test cylinder when test cylinder was molded.
 - h. Maximum and minimum ambient temperature during placing.
 - i. Ambient temperature when concrete sample in test cylinder was taken.
 - j. Date delivered to laboratory and date tested.

3.7 REINFORCEMENT

- A. Review mill test reports furnished by Contractor.
- B. Make one tensile and one bend test in accordance with ASTM A370 from each pair of samples obtained.
- C. Written report must include, in addition to test results, heat number, manufacturer, type and grade of steel, and bar size.
- D. Perform tension tests of mechanical and welded splices in accordance with ASTM A370.

3.8 PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

- A. Inspection at Plant: Forms, placement and concrete cover of reinforcing steel and tendons, placement and finishing of concrete, and tensioning of tendons.
- B. Concrete Testing: Test concrete including materials for concrete required in Article, CONCRETE of this section, except make two test cylinders for each day's production of each strength of concrete produced.
- C. Test tendons for conformance with ASTM A416 and furnish report to RE/COR.
- D. Inspect members to insure that specification requirements for curing and finishes have been met.

3.9 ARCHITECTURAL CAST STONE

- A. Perform testing according to ASTM C1364 or verify compliance by reviewing previous test results of same product.
- B. Inspect the plant to verify that specification requirements for curing and finishes have been met.

3.10 MASONRY

- A. Mortar Tests:
 - 1. Laboratory compressive strength test:
 - a. Comply with ASTM C780.
 - b. Obtain samples during or immediately after discharge from batch mixer.
 - c. Furnish molds with 50 mm (2 inch), 3 compartment gang cube.
 - d. Test one sample at 7 days and 2 samples at 28 days.
 - 2. Two tests during first week of operation; one test per week after initial test until masonry completion.
- B. Grout Tests:
 - 1. Laboratory compressive strength test:
 - a. Comply with ASTM C1019.
 - b. Test one sample at 7 days and 2 samples at 28 days.
 - c. Perform test for each 230 m² (2500 square feet) of masonry.
- C. Masonry Unit Tests:
 - 1. Laboratory Compressive Strength Test:
 - a. Comply with ASTM C140.
 - b. Test 3 samples for each 460 m² (5000 square feet) of wall area.
- D. Prism Tests: For each type of wall construction indicated, test masonry prisms per ASTM C1314 for each 460 m² (5000 square feet) of wall area.

Prepare one set of prisms for testing at 7 days and one set for testing at 28 days.

E. Field Inspection and Materials Testing:

1. Verify the following prior to grouting:

- a. Grout space is clean.
- b. Type, spacing, and placement of reinforcement, connectors, and anchors comply with the contract requirements.

3.11 STRUCTURAL STEEL [NOT USED]

3.12 STEEL DECKING [NOT USED]

3.13 SHEAR CONNECTOR STUDS [NOT USED]

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SECTION 01 57 19
TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the control of environmental pollution and damage that the Contractor must consider for air, water, and land resources. It includes management of visual aesthetics, noise, and solid waste, as well as other pollutants and resources encountered or generated by the Contractor. The Contractor is obligated to consider specified control measures with the costs included within the various contract items of work.
- B. Environmental pollution and damage is defined as the presence of chemical, physical, or biological elements or agents which:
 - 1. Adversely effect human health or welfare.
 - 2. Unfavorably alter ecological balances of importance to human life.
 - 3. Affect other species of importance to humankind.
 - 4. Degrade the utility of the environment for aesthetic, cultural, and historical purposes.

1.2 DEFINITIONS OF POLLUTANTS

- A. Chemical Waste: Petroleum products, bituminous materials, salts, acids, alkalis, herbicides, pesticides, organic chemicals, and inorganic wastes.
- B. Debris: Combustible and noncombustible wastes, such as leaves, tree trimmings, ashes, and waste materials resulting from construction or maintenance and repair work.
- C. Sediment: Soil and other debris that has been eroded and transported by runoff water.
- D. Solid Waste: Rubbish, debris, garbage, and other discarded solid materials resulting from project construction activities.
- E. Surface Discharge: The term "Surface Discharge" implies that the water is discharged with possible sheeting action and subsequent soil erosion may occur. Waters that are surface discharged may terminate in drainage ditches, storm sewers, creeks, and/or "waters of the United States" and require a permit to discharge water from the governing agency.
- F. Rubbish: Combustible and noncombustible wastes such as, but not limited to, paper, plastic, metal and plastic containers and cans, boxes, metal and lumber scrap.
- G. Sanitary Wastes: Domestic Sanitary Sewage.

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Establish and maintain quality control for the environmental protection of all items set forth herein.
- B. Record on daily reports any problems in complying with laws, regulations, ordinances and note any corrective action taken.

1.4 REFERENCES

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by the basic designation only. Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following, except as otherwise shown or specified.
- B. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA):
33 CFR 328 Definitions, Waters of the United States.
- C. Federal Environmental Regulatory Requirements: Comply with applicable regulations. The following is for Contractor's information only:
 - 1. Storm water permits; refer to The Office of Wastewater Management, NPDES Storm Water Program: <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 - 2. Dredge and fill (Section 404) permits; refer to U.S. EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds (OWOW): <http://www.epa.gov/owow/>
 - 3. RCRA hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste requirements; refer to EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response:
<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/laws-reg.htm>
 - 4. Oil spill requirements for construction activities; refer to EPA Oil Program web site: <http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/>
 - 5. Hazardous substances (Superfund Liability) requirements for construction activities; refer to EPA's Superfund website:
<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/index.htm>
 - 6. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) waste requirements; refer to EPA's Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Homepage: <http://www.epa.gov/pcb/>
 - 7. Air quality requirements for construction activities; refer to EPA'S Air Program Mobile Sources Page:
<http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/airmobilesources.html>
 - 8. Asbestos requirements for construction activities; refer to EPA's Asbestos Management and Regulatory Requirements Website:
<http://www.epa.gov/fedsite/cd/asbestos.html>
 - 9. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for construction activities
 - 10. Endangered Species Act; refer to The US Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Program: <http://endangered.fws.gov/>

11.National Historic Preservation Act

C. State and Local Environmental Regulatory Requirements: Comply with applicable regulations. The following is for Contractor's information only:

1. State Office/Department of Environmental Quality.
2. Local Office/Department of Environmental Quality.
3. The Construction Industry Compliance Assistance Center:
<http://www.cicacenter.org/index.cfm>
4. The National Environmental Compliance Assistance Clearinghouse:
<http://cfpub.epa.gov/clearinghouse/>

1.5 SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

- A. Materials in this section may contribute towards contract compliance with sustainability requirements.
- B. Biobased Material: For products designated by the USDA's BioPreferred® program, provide products that meet or exceed USDA recommendations for biobased content, subject to the products compliance with performance requirements in this Section. For more information regarding the product categories covered by the BioPreferred® program, visit <http://www.biopreferred.gov>.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. In accordance with Section, 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES, the Contractor shall furnish the following:
 1. Environmental Protection Plan: After the contract is awarded and prior to the commencement of the work, meet with the Resident Engineer/Contracting Officer's Representative (RE/COR) to discuss the proposed Environmental Protection Plan and to develop mutual understanding relative to details of environmental protection. Not more than 20 days after the meeting, prepare and submit to the RE/COR for approval, a written and/or graphic Environmental Protection Plan including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Name(s) and qualifications of person(s) within the Contractor's organization who is (are) responsible for:
 - 1) Ensuring adherence to the Environmental Protection Plan.
 - 2) Manifesting hazardous waste to be removed from the site.
 - 3) Training the Contractor's environmental protection personnel.
 - b. Description of the Contractor's environmental protection personnel training program.

- c. A list of Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and permits concerning environmental protection, pollution control, noise control and abatement that are applicable to the Contractor's proposed operations and the requirements imposed by those laws, regulations, and permits.
 - d. Methods for protection of features to be preserved within authorized work areas including trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, ground cover, landscape features, air and water quality, fish and wildlife, soil, historical, and archeological and cultural resources.
 - e. Procedures to provide environmental protection that complies with the applicable laws and regulations. Describe the procedures to correct pollution of the environment due to accident, natural causes, or failure to follow the procedures as described in the Environmental Protection Plan.
 - f. Permits, licenses, and the location of the solid waste disposal area.
 - g. Drawings showing locations of any proposed temporary excavations or embankments for haul roads, stream crossings, material storage areas, structures, sanitary facilities, and stockpiles of excess or spoil materials. Include as part of an Erosion Control Plan approved by the District Office of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and/or mandated state agency, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.
 - h. Environmental Monitoring Plans for the job site including land, water, air, and noise.
 - i. Work Area Plan showing the proposed activity in each portion of the area and identifying the areas of construction limits or protected areas. Plan should include measures for marking the limits of use areas. This plan may be incorporated within the Erosion Control Plan.
- B. Within 20 days after the date of its submittal, the RE/COR shall approve the Contractor's Comprehensive Environmental Protection Plan, or respond with an explanation for its rejection and resubmittal.
- C. Approval of the Contractor's Environmental Protection Plan will not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for adequate and continued control of pollutants and other environmental protection measures.

1.7 PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

- A. Protect environmental resources within the project boundaries and those affected outside the limits of permanent work during the entire period of this contract and after the project is complete, based upon leaving the site that has yet to mature of hydroseeding. Confine construction activities to areas defined by construction limits, the specifications and drawings.
- B. Protection of Land Resources: Prior to construction, identify all land resources to be preserved within the work area. Do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy land resources including trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, top soil, land forms, wetlands or wetland buffers without prior approval from the RE/COR. Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guys to trees for anchorage unless specifically authorized, or dictated by special emergency use.
 - 1. Work Area Limits: Prior to any construction, mark/fence/protect the areas that require work to be performed under this contract. Prior to construction, mark/fence/protect monuments, works of art, and any other markers to remain. Convey to all personnel the purpose of marking and protecting all marked and protected objects.
 - 2. Protection of Specific Regulated Elements: Wetlands and wetland buffers and other landscape features shown on the drawings to be preserved by marking, fencing, or using any other approved protective techniques.
 - a. Protect trees and shrubs to remain on site to protect from damage per contract details.
 - b. All damage to existing trees and shrubs shall be immediately repaired by trimming, cleaning, and painting with antiseptic tree paint.
 - c. Do not store building materials or perform construction activities closer to existing trees or shrubs than the farthest extension of their limbs.
 - 3. Reduction of Exposure of Unprotected Erodible Soils: Plan and conduct earthwork to minimize the duration of exposure of unprotected soils. Clear areas only as needed to use to work the area to be developed. Form earthwork to final grade as shown as quickly as possible to minimize potential erosion damage. Immediately protect side slopes and back slopes upon completion of

- rough grading or clearing with appropriate material as defined in the Sediment and Erosion Control Plan.
4. Temporary Protection of Disturbed Areas: Construct diversion ditches, benches, check dams and berms to retard and divert runoff from the construction site to protected drainage areas as intended under paragraph 208 of the Clean Water Act.
 - a. Sediment Basins: Trap sediment from construction areas in temporary or permanent sediment basins that accommodate the runoff of a local 10 year storm. After each storm, pump the basins dry and remove the accumulated sediment. Control overflow/drainage with paved weirs or by vertical overflow pipes, that drain from the surface of the basin.
 - b. Reuse or conserve the collected topsoil sediment as directed by the RE/COR. Topsoil use and requirements are specified in Section 31 20 11, EARTH MOVING short form.
 - c. Institute effluent quality monitoring programs as required by Federal, State, and local environmental agencies.
 5. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Devices: Construct or install all temporary and permanent erosion and sedimentation control features to avoid violating water quality in accordance with federal and state regulations. Maintain temporary erosion and sediment control measures such as berms, dikes, drains, sedimentation basins, grassing, and mulching, straw waddles, fiber rolls, until permanent drainage and erosion control facilities are completed and operative.
 6. Manage and control borrow and spoil areas on or off Government property (coordinate with COR) to minimize erosion and to prevent soil and/or sediment from entering nearby water courses or lakes.
 7. Protect adjacent areas from despoilment by temporary excavations and embankments.
 8. Handle and dispose of solid wastes in such a manner that will prevent contamination of the environment. Place solid wastes (excluding clearing debris) in containers that are emptied on a regular schedule. Transport all solid waste off Government property and dispose of waste in compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements.
 9. Store chemical waste away from the work areas in corrosion resistant containers and dispose of waste in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

10. Handle discarded materials other than those included in the solid waste category as directed by the RE/COR.

C. Protection of Water Resources: Keep construction activities under surveillance, management, and control to avoid pollution of surface and ground waters and sewer systems. Implement management techniques to control water pollution by the listed construction activities that are included in this contract.

1. Washing and Curing Water: Do not allow wastewater directly derived from construction activities to enter water areas. Collect and place wastewater in sediment basins prior to entering retention/detention ponds, allowing the suspended material to settle, the pollutants to separate, or the water to evaporate.
2. Control movement of materials and equipment at stream crossings during construction to prevent violation of water pollution control standards of the Federal, State, or local government.
3. Monitor water areas, wetlands and wetland buffers affected by construction.

D. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources: Keep construction activities under surveillance, management, and control to minimize interference with, disturbance of, or damage to fish and wildlife. Prior to beginning construction operations, list protected species that require specific attention along with measures for their protection.

E. Protection of Air Resources: Keep construction activities under surveillance, management, and control to minimize pollution of air resources. Burning is not permitted on the job site. Keep activities, equipment, processes, and work operated or performed, in strict accordance with the State and Federal emission and performance laws and standards. Maintain ambient air quality standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency, for those construction operations and activities specified.

1. Particulates: Control dust particles, aerosols, and gaseous by-products from all construction activities, processing, and preparation of materials from asphaltic batch plants if onsite, or other onsite material processing operations at all times, including weekends, holidays, and hours when work is not in progress.
2. Particulates Control: Maintain all excavations, stockpiles, haul roads, permanent and temporary access roads, plant sites, spoil areas, borrow areas, and all other work areas within or outside the

- project boundaries free from particulates which would cause a hazard or a nuisance. Sprinklering, chemical treatment of an approved type, light bituminous treatment, or other methods are permitted to control particulates in the work area as approved in the Environmental Protection Plan.
3. Hydrocarbons and Carbon Monoxide: Control monoxide emissions from equipment to Federal and State allowable limits.
 4. Odors: Control odors of construction activities and prevent obnoxious odors from occurring.
- F. Noise Control: Minimize noise using every action possible. Perform noise-producing work in less sensitive hours of the day or week as directed by the Resident Engineer/COR. Maintain noise-produced work at or below the decibel levels and within the time periods specified.
1. Perform construction activities involving repetitive, high-level impact noise only between the hours permitted by the RE/COR. Reference other specification sections for cemetery operations hours. Repetitive impact noise on the property shall not exceed the following Decibel A-scale (dBA) limitations:

Time Duration of Impact Noise	Sound Level in dBA
More than 12 minutes in any hour	70
Less than 30 seconds of any hour	85
Less than three minutes of any hour	80
Less than 12 minutes of any hour	75

2. Provide sound-deadening devices on equipment and take noise abatement measures that are necessary to comply with the requirements of this contract, consisting of, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Maintain maximum permissible construction equipment noise levels as measured with an A-scale decibel measuring device at 15 m (50 feet) (dBA):

CATEGORY OF EQUIPMENT			
EARTHMOVING		MATERIALS HANDLING	
EQUIPMENT STYLE	SOUND LEVEL dBA	EQUIPMENT STYLE	SOUND LEVEL dBA
FRONT LOADERS	75	CONCRETE MIXERS	75
BACKHOES	75	CONCRETE PUMPS	75
DOZERS	75	CRANES	75

TRACTORS	75	DERRICKS IMPACT	75
SCAPERS	80	PILE DRIVERS	95
GRADERS	75	JACK HAMMERS	75
TRUCKS	75	ROCK DRILLS	80
PAVERS, STATIONARY	80	PNEUMATIC TOOLS	80
PUMPS	75	BLASTING	95
GENERATORS	75	SAWS	75
COMPRESSORS	75	VIBRATORS	75

- b. Provide soundproof housings or enclosures for noise-producing machinery.
 - c. Use efficient silencers on equipment air intakes.
 - d. Use efficient intake and exhaust mufflers on internal combustion engines that are maintained so equipment performs below noise levels specified.
 - e. Line hoppers and storage bins with sound deadening material.
 - f. Conduct truck loading, unloading, and hauling operations so that noise is kept to a minimum.
3. Measure sound level for noise exposure due to the construction at least once every five successive working days while work is being performed above 75 dB(A) noise level. Measure noise exposure at the property line or 15 m (50 feet) from the noise source, whichever is greater. Measure the sound levels on the A weighted sound level of a General Purpose sound level meter at slow response. To minimize the effect of reflective sound waves at buildings, take measurements at 900 to 1800 mm (three to six feet) in front of any building face. Submit the recorded information to the Resident Engineer/COR noting any problems and the alternatives for mitigating actions.
- G. Restoration of Damaged Property: If any direct or indirect damage is done to public or private property resulting from any act, omission, neglect, or misconduct, the Contractor shall restore the damaged property to a condition equal to that existing before the damage at no additional cost to the Government. Repair, rebuild, or restore property as directed or make good such damage in an acceptable manner.
- H. Final Clean-up: On completion of project and after removal of all debris, rubbish, and temporary construction, Contractor shall leave the construction area in a clean condition as approved by the RE/COR. The site shall be left meeting the requirements of the local and state

environmental requirements associated with the (SWPPP) Storm Water Pollution Protection Plan as submitted. Cleaning shall include off-cemetery disposal of all items and materials not required to be salvaged, as well as all debris and rubbish resulting from demolition and new work operations, clearing, logging and general construction in accordance with state and local regulations and the contract.

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SECTION 01 74 19
CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies the requirements for the management of non-hazardous building construction and demolition waste.
- B. Waste disposal in landfills shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible. Of the inevitable waste that is generated, as much of the waste material as economically feasible shall be salvaged, recycled or reused.
- C. Contractor shall use all reasonable means to divert construction and demolition waste from landfills and incinerators, and facilitate their salvage and recycle not limited to the following:
 - 1. Waste Management Plan development and implementation.
 - 2. Techniques to minimize waste generation.
 - 3. Sorting and separating of waste materials.
 - 4. Salvage of existing materials and items for reuse or resale.
 - 5. Recycling of materials that cannot be reused or sold.
- D. At a minimum the following waste categories shall be diverted from landfills:
 - 1. Soil.
 - 2. Inerts (eg, concrete, masonry and asphalt).
 - 3. Clean dimensional wood and palette wood.
 - 4. Green waste (biodegradable landscaping materials).
 - 5. Engineered wood products (plywood, particle board and I-joists, etc).
 - 6. Metal products (eg, steel, wire, beverage containers, copper, etc).
 - 7. Cardboard, paper and packaging.
 - 8. Bitumen roofing materials.
 - 9. Plastics (eg, ABS, PVC).
 - 10. Carpet and/or pad.
 - 11. Gypsum board.
 - 12. Insulation.
 - 13. Paint.
 - 14. Fluorescent lamps.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Contractor shall practice efficient waste management when sizing, cutting and installing building products. Processes shall be employed

to ensure the generation of as little waste as possible. Construction /Demolition waste includes products of the following:

1. Excess or unusable construction materials.
 2. Packaging used for construction products.
 3. Poor planning and/or layout.
 4. Construction error.
 5. Over ordering.
 6. Weather damage.
 7. Contamination.
 8. Mishandling.
 9. Breakage.
- B. Establish and maintain the management of non-hazardous building construction and demolition waste set forth herein. Conduct a site assessment to estimate the types of materials that will be generated by demolition and construction.
- C. Contractor shall develop and implement procedures to recycle construction and demolition waste to a minimum of 50 percent.
- D. Contractor shall be responsible for implementation of any special programs involving rebates or similar incentives related to recycling. Any revenues or savings obtained from salvage or recycling shall accrue to the contractor.
- E. Contractor shall provide all demolition, removal and legal disposal of materials. Contractor shall ensure that facilities used for recycling, reuse and disposal shall be permitted for the intended use to the extent required by local, state, federal regulations. The Whole Building Design Guide website <http://www.wbdg.org/tools/cwm.php> provides a Construction Waste Management Database that contains information on companies that haul, collect, and process recyclable debris from construction projects.
- F. Contractor shall assign a specific area to facilitate separation of materials for reuse, salvage, recycling, and return. Such areas are to be kept neat and clean and clearly marked in order to avoid contamination or mixing of materials.
- G. Contractor shall provide on-site instructions and supervision of separation, handling, salvaging, recycling, reuse and return methods to be used by all parties during waste generating stages.
- H. Record on daily reports any problems in complying with laws, regulations and ordinances with corrective action taken.

1.4 TERMINOLOGY

- A. Class III Landfill: A landfill that accepts non-hazardous resources such as household, commercial and industrial waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations.
- B. Clean: Untreated and unpainted; uncontaminated with adhesives, oils, solvents, mastics and like products.
- C. Construction and Demolition Waste: Includes all non-hazardous resources resulting from construction, remodeling, alterations, repair and demolition operations.
- D. Dismantle: The process of parting out a building in such a way as to preserve the usefulness of its materials and components.
- E. Disposal: Acceptance of solid wastes at a legally operating facility for the purpose of land filling (includes Class III landfills and inert fills).
- F. Inert Backfill Site: A location, other than inert fill or other disposal facility, to which inert materials are taken for the purpose of filling an excavation, shoring or other soil engineering operation.
- G. Inert Fill: A facility that can legally accept inert waste, such as asphalt and concrete exclusively for the purpose of disposal.
- H. Inert Solids/Inert Waste: Non-liquid solid resources including, but not limited to, soil and concrete that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid resources.
- I. Mixed Debris: Loads that include commingled recyclable and non-recyclable materials generated at the construction site.
- J. Mixed Debris Recycling Facility: A solid resource processing facility that accepts loads of mixed construction and demolition debris for the purpose of recovering re-usable and recyclable materials and disposing non-recyclable materials.
- K. Permitted Waste Hauler: A company that holds a valid permit to collect and transport solid wastes from individuals or businesses for the purpose of recycling or disposal.
- L. Recycling: The process of sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials for the purpose of using the altered form in the manufacture of a new product. Recycling does not include burning, incinerating or thermally destroying solid waste.

1. On-site Recycling - Materials that are sorted and processed on site for use in an altered state in the work, i.e. concrete crushed for use as a sub-base in paving.
 2. Off-site Recycling - Materials hauled to a location and used in an altered form in the manufacture of new products.
- M. Recycling Facility: An operation that can legally accept materials for the purpose of processing the materials into an altered form for the manufacture of new products. Depending on the types of materials accepted and operating procedures, a recycling facility may or may not be required to have a solid waste facilities permit or be regulated by the local enforcement agency.
- N. Reuse: Materials that are recovered for use in the same form, on-site or off-site.
- O. Return: To give back reusable items or unused products to vendors for credit.
- P. Salvage: To remove waste materials from the site for resale or re-use by a third party.
- Q. Source-Separated Materials: Materials that are sorted by type at the site for the purpose of reuse and recycling.
- R. Solid Waste: Materials that have been designated as non-recyclable and are discarded for the purposes of disposal.
- S. Transfer Station: A facility that can legally accept solid waste for the purpose of temporarily storing the materials for re-loading onto other trucks and transporting them to a landfill for disposal, or recovering some materials for re-use or recycling.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Prior to final invoice, location of facility where concrete materials were taken for recycling; along with weight tickets indicating amount of material recycled.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. List of each material and quantity to be salvaged, recycled, reused.
- B. List of each material and quantity proposed to be taken to a landfill.
- C. Material tracking data: Receiving parties, dates removed, transportation costs, weight tickets, tipping fees, manifests, invoices, net total costs or savings.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 COLLECTION

- A. Provide all necessary containers, bins and storage areas to facilitate effective waste management.
- B. Clearly identify containers, bins and storage areas so that recyclable materials are separated from trash and can be transported to respective recycling facility for processing.
- C. Hazardous wastes shall be separated, stored, disposed of according to local, state, federal regulations.

3.2 DISPOSAL

- A. Contractor shall be responsible for transporting and disposing of materials that cannot be delivered to a source-separated or mixed materials recycling facility to a transfer station or disposal facility that can accept the materials in accordance with state and federal regulations.
- B. Construction or demolition materials with no practical reuse or that cannot be salvaged or recycled shall be disposed of at a landfill or incinerator.

3.3 REPORT

- A. With each application for progress payment, submit a summary of construction and demolition debris diversion and disposal including beginning and ending dates of period covered.
- B. Quantify all materials diverted from landfill disposal through salvage or recycling during the period with the receiving parties, dates removed, transportation costs, weight tickets, manifests, invoices. Include the net total costs or savings for each salvaged or recycled material.
- C. Quantify all materials disposed of during the period with the receiving parties, dates removed, transportation costs, weight tickets, tipping fees, manifests, invoices. Include the net total costs for each disposal.

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SECTION 03 30 00

CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section specifies cast-in place concrete for concrete repairs of thickness exceeding three inches, including formwork, reinforcement, concrete materials, mixture design, placement procedures, and finishes, for the following:
 - 1. Slabs-on-grade including concrete sidewalks.
 - 2. Concrete foundations.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
 - 1. Section 039300 "Concrete Rehabilitation" for general concrete repair products and applications. Section 039300 shall govern for all concrete work on this project which is being installed connected to existing concrete.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of the following: blended hydraulic cement, fly ash and other pozzolans, ground granulated blast-furnace slag, and silica fume; subject to compliance with requirements.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Design Mixtures: For each concrete mixture. Submit alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.

1. Indicate amounts of mixing water to be withheld for later addition at Project site.
- C. Steel Reinforcement Shop Drawings: Placing drawings that detail fabrication, bending, and placement. Include bar sizes, lengths, material, grade, bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bent bar diagrams, bar arrangement, splices and laps, mechanical connections, tie spacing, hoop spacing, and supports for concrete reinforcement.
- D. Formwork Shop Drawings: Prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified professional engineer detailing fabrication, assembly, and support of formwork.
 1. Shoring and Reshoring: Indicate proposed schedule and sequence of stripping formwork, shoring removal, and installing and removing reshoring.
- E. Material Certificates: For each of the following, signed by manufacturers:
 1. Cementitious materials.
 2. Admixtures, including compatibility certification.
 3. Form materials and form-release agents.
 4. Steel reinforcement and accessories.
 5. Fiber reinforcement.
 6. Floor and slab treatments.
 7. Bonding agents.
 8. Semirigid joint filler.
 9. Joint-filler strips.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer who employs on Project personnel qualified as ACI-certified Flatwork Technician and Finisher and a supervisor who is an ACI-certified Concrete Flatwork Technician.
- B. Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C 94/C 94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.
 1. Manufacturer certified according to NRMCA's "Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities."
- C. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 for testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
 1. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade 1, according to ACI CP-01 or an equivalent certification program.

2. Personnel performing laboratory tests shall be ACI-certified Concrete Strength Testing Technician and Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician - Grade I. Testing Agency laboratory supervisor shall be an ACI-certified Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician - Grade II.
- D. Source Limitations: Obtain each type or class of cementitious material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant, obtain aggregate from one source, and obtain admixtures through one source from a single manufacturer.
- E. ACI Publications: Comply with the following unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents:
 1. ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete," Sections 1 through 5.
 2. ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."
- F. Concrete Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixtures.
- G. For the purposes of this Specification, all concrete within the parking areas is considered to be "exposed to public view".
- H. The Contractor shall keep the following references at the project site:
 1. ACI 301 (latest edition) "Specification for Structural Concrete for Buildings".
 2. ACI 305R "Hot Weather Concreting".
 3. ACI 306.1 "Cold Weather Concreting".

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Steel Reinforcement: Deliver, store, and handle steel reinforcement to prevent bending and damage. Avoid damaging coatings on steel reinforcement.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 FORM-FACING MATERIALS

- A. Smooth-Formed Finished Concrete: Form-facing panels that will provide continuous, true, and smooth concrete surfaces. Furnish in largest practicable sizes to minimize number of joints.
 1. Plywood, metal, or other approved panel materials.

- B. Rough-Formed Finished Concrete: Plywood, lumber, metal, or another approved material. Provide lumber dressed on at least two edges and one side for tight fit.
- C. Chamfer Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, 3/4 by 3/4 inch, minimum.
- D. Rustication Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, kerfed for ease of form removal.
- E. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.
 - 1. Formulate form-release agent with rust inhibitor for steel form-facing materials.
- F. Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, removable or snap-off metal or glass-fiber-reinforced plastic form ties designed to resist lateral pressure of fresh concrete on forms and to prevent spalling of concrete on removal.
 - 1. Furnish units that will leave no corrodible metal closer than 1 inch to the plane of exposed concrete surface.
 - 2. Furnish ties that, when removed, will leave holes no larger than 1 inch in diameter in concrete surface.
 - 3. Furnish ties with integral water-barrier plates to walls indicated to receive dampproofing or waterproofing.

2.2 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed.
- B. Low-Alloy-Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 706/A 706M, Grade 60 or 80, deformed.
- C. Galvanized Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed bars, ASTM A 767/A 767M, Class II zinc coated after fabrication and bending.
- D. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed bars, ASTM A 775/A 775M or ASTM A 934/A 934M, epoxy coated, with less than 2 percent damaged coating in each 12-inch bar length.
- E. Deformed-Steel Wire: ASTM A 496.
- F. Epoxy-Coated Wire: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A, Type 1 coated, deformed-steel wire, with less than 2 percent damaged coating in each 12-inch wire length.
- G. Deformed-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 497, flat sheet.

- H. Galvanized-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 185, plain, fabricated from galvanized steel wire into flat sheets.
- I. Epoxy-Coated Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A coated, Type 1, deformed steel.

2.3 REINFORCEMENT ACCESSORIES

- A. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, plain-steel bars, cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- B. Epoxy-Coated Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, plain-steel bars, ASTM A 775/A 775M epoxy coated.
- C. Epoxy Repair Coating: Liquid, two-part, epoxy repair coating; compatible with epoxy coating on reinforcement and complying with ASTM A 775/A 775M.
- D. Zinc Repair Material: ASTM A 780, zinc-based solder, paint containing zinc dust, or sprayed zinc.
- E. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded wire reinforcement in place. Manufacture bar supports from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice," of greater compressive strength than concrete and as follows:
 - 1. For concrete surfaces exposed to view where legs of wire bar supports contact forms, use CRSI Class 1 plastic-protected steel wire or CRSI Class 2 stainless-steel bar supports.
 - 2. For epoxy-coated reinforcement, use epoxy-coated or other dielectric-polymer-coated wire bar supports.
 - 3. For zinc-coated reinforcement, use galvanized wire or dielectric-polymer-coated wire bar supports.

2.4 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cementitious Material: Use the following cementitious materials, of the same type, brand, and source, throughout Project:
 - 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I. Use one brand of cement throughout Project unless otherwise acceptable to Architect. When permitted, supplement with the following:
 - a. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class F.
 - b. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120.
 - 2. See Paragraph 2.10.B. for limitation of use for supplementary cementitious materials.

- B. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33, Class 3S coarse aggregate or better, graded. Provide aggregates from a single source.
 - 1. Maximum Coarse-Aggregate Size: 3/4 inch nominal.
 - 2. Fine Aggregate: Free of materials with deleterious reactivity to alkali in cement.
- C. Water: ASTM C 94/C 94M and potable.

2.5 ADMIXTURES

- A. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
- B. Chemical Admixtures: Provide admixtures certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures and that will not contribute water-soluble chloride ions exceeding those permitted in hardened concrete. Do not use calcium chloride or admixtures containing calcium chloride.
 - 1. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type A.
 - 2. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type B.
 - 3. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type D.
 - 4. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type F.
 - 5. High-Range, Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type G.
 - 6. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 1017/C 1017M, Type II.
- C. Non-Set-Accelerating Calcium Nitrite Corrosion-Inhibiting Admixture: Commercially formulated, non-set-accelerating, anodic inhibitor or mixed cathodic and anodic inhibitor; capable of forming a protective barrier and minimizing chloride reactions with steel reinforcement in concrete.
 - 1. Available Products:
 - a. Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co.; DCI-S.
 - b. OR approved equal.
 - 2. Add three (3) gallons per cu. yd. of concrete in cast-in-place application as required.
- D. Silica Fume:
 - 1. Add 35 lbs./cu. yd. of concrete for cast-in-place application as required. Use of dry silica fume product is not acceptable unless approved in writing by the Architect.
 - 2. Silica Fume shall come from the same source throughout the project.
 - 3. Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following products:

- a. "Force 10,000", W.R. Grace and Co.
- b. "Eucon MSA", Euclid Chemical Co.
- c. "Sikacrete 950DP", Sika Corp.

2.6 FIBER REINFORCEMENT

- A. Synthetic Fiber: Monofilament or fibrillated polypropylene fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete pavement, complying with ASTM C 1116, Type III, 1/2 to 1-1/2 inches long.

1. Available Products:

a. Monofilament Fibers:

- 1) Axim Concrete Technologies; Fibrasol IIP.
- 2) Euclid Chemical Company (The); Fiberstrand 100.
- 3) FORTA Corporation; Forta Mighty Mono.
- 4) Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co.; Grace MicroFiber.
- 5) Metalcrete Industries; Polystrand 1000.
- 6) SI Concrete Systems; Fibermesh 150.

b. Fibrillated Fibers:

- 1) Axim Concrete Technologies; Fibrasol F.
- 2) Euclid Chemical Company (The); Fiberstrand F.
- 3) FORTA Corporation; Forta Econo-Net.
- 4) Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co.; Grace Fibers.
- 5) SI Concrete Systems; Fibermesh.

2.7 VAPOR RETARDERS

- A. Plastic Vapor Retarder: ASTM E 1745, Class C, or polyethylene sheet, ASTM D 4397, not less than 10 mils thick. Include manufacturer's recommended adhesive or pressure-sensitive joint tape.

1. Available Products:

- a. Fortifiber Corporation; Moistop Plus.
- b. Raven Industries Inc.; Dura Skrim 6.
- c. Reef Industries, Inc.; Griffolyn Type-65.
- d. Stego Industries, LLC; Stego Wrap, 10 mils.

- B. Bituminous Vapor Retarder: 110-mil- thick, semiflexible, 7-ply sheet membrane consisting of reinforced core and carrier sheet with fortified asphalt layers, protective weathercoating, and removable plastic release liner. Furnish manufacturer's accessories including bonding asphalt, pointing mastics, and self-adhering joint tape.

1. Product: Meadows, W. R., Inc.; Premoulded Membrane Vapor Seal.

2. Water-Vapor Permeance: 0.00 grains/h x sq. ft. x inches Hg; ASTM E 154.
3. Tensile Strength: 140 lbf/in.; ASTM E 154.
4. Puncture Resistance: 90 lbf; ASTM E 154.

2.8 CURING MATERIALS

- A. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
 1. Available Products:
 - a. Axim Concrete Technologies; Cimfilm.
 - b. Burke by Edoco; BurkeFilm.
 - c. ChemMasters; Spray-Film.
 - d. Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc., a Dayton Superior Company; Aquafilm.
 - e. Dayton Superior Corporation; Sure Film.
 - f. Euclid Chemical Company (The); Eucobar.
 - g. Kaufman Products, Inc.; Vapor Aid.
 - h. Lambert Corporation; Lambco Skin.
 - i. L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.; E-Con.
 - j. MBT Protection and Repair, Div. of ChemRex; Confilm.
 - k. Meadows, W. R., Inc.; Sealtight Evapre.
 - l. Metalcrete Industries; Waterhold.
 - m. Nox-Crete Products Group, Kinsman Corporation; Monofilm.
 - n. Sika Corporation, Inc.; SikaFilm.
 - o. Symons Corporation, a Dayton Superior Company; Finishing Aid.
 - p. Unitex; Pro-Film.
 - q. US Mix Products Company; US Spec Monofilm ER.
 - r. Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.; Certi-Vex EnvioAssist.
- B. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. when dry.
- C. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
- D. Water: Potable.

2.9 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Expansion- and Isolation-Joint-Filler Strips: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber or ASTM D 1752, cork or self-expanding cork.
- B. Semirigid Joint Filler: Two-component, semirigid, 100 percent solids, epoxy resin with a Type A shore durometer hardness of 80 or aromatic polyurea with a Type A shore durometer hardness range of 90 to 95 per ASTM D 2240.

- C. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059, Type II, non-redispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
- D. Epoxy Bonding Adhesive: ASTM C 881, two-component epoxy resin, capable of humid curing and bonding to damp surfaces, of class suitable for application temperature and of grade to suit requirements, and as follows:
 - 1. Types I and II, non-load bearing or IV and V, load bearing, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
- E. Reglets: Fabricate reglets of not less than 0.0217-inch- thick, galvanized steel sheet. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of reglet to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.

2.10 CONCRETE MIXTURES, GENERAL

- A. Prepare design mixtures for each type and strength of concrete, proportioned on the basis of laboratory trial mixture or field test data, or both, according to ACI 301.
 - 1. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed mixture designs based on laboratory trial mixtures.
- B. Cementitious Materials: Limit percentage, by weight, of cementitious materials other than portland cement in concrete as follows:
 - 1. Fly Ash: 25 percent.
 - 2. Combined Fly Ash and Pozzolan: 25 percent.
 - 3. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: 50 percent.
 - 4. Combined Fly Ash or Pozzolan and Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: 50 percent portland cement minimum, with fly ash or pozzolan not exceeding 25 percent.
 - 5. Silica Fume: 10 percent.
 - 6. Combined Fly Ash, Pozzolans, and Silica Fume: 35 percent with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent.
 - 7. Combined Fly Ash or Pozzolans, Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag, and Silica Fume: 50 percent with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent.
- C. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 0.06 percent for prestressed or post-tensioned concrete and 0.15 percent for mildly reinforced concrete, by weight of cement.
- D. Admixtures: Use admixtures according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. Use water-reducing, high-range water-reducing, or plasticizing admixture in concrete, as required, for placement and workability.

2. Use water-reducing and retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.
3. Use water-reducing admixture in pumped concrete, concrete for heavy-use industrial slabs and parking structure slabs, concrete required to be watertight, and concrete with a water-cementitious materials ratio below 0.50.
4. Use corrosion-inhibiting admixture in concrete mixtures where indicated.

2.11 CONCRETE MIXTURES FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS

- A. Refer to the specifications and drawings.

2.12 FABRICATING REINFORCEMENT

- A. Fabricate steel reinforcement according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice."

2.13 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, mix, and deliver concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M and ASTM C 1116, and furnish batch ticket information.
 1. When air temperature is between 85 and 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 FORMWORK

- A. Design, erect, shore, brace, and maintain formwork, according to ACI 301, to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads, and construction loads that might be applied, until structure can support such loads.
- B. Construct formwork so concrete members and structures are of size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position indicated, within tolerance limits of ACI 117.
- C. Limit concrete surface irregularities, designated by ACI 347R as abrupt or gradual, as follows:
 1. Class A, 1/8 inch for smooth-formed finished surfaces.
 2. Class C, 1/2 inch for rough-formed finished surfaces.

- D. Construct forms tight enough to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
- E. Fabricate forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces. Provide crush or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast concrete surfaces. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical.
 - 1. Install keyways, reglets, recesses, and the like, for easy removal.
 - 2. Do not use rust-stained steel form-facing material.
- F. Set edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed strips for slabs to achieve required elevations and slopes in finished concrete surfaces. Provide and secure units to support screed strips; use strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.
- G. Provide temporary openings for cleanouts and inspection ports where interior area of formwork is inaccessible. Close openings with panels tightly fitted to forms and securely braced to prevent loss of concrete mortar. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
- H. Chamfer exterior corners and edges of permanently exposed concrete.
- I. Form openings, chases, offsets, sinkages, keyways, reglets, blocking, screeds, and bulkheads required in the Work. Determine sizes and locations from trades providing such items.
- J. Clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, and other debris just before placing concrete.
- K. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.
- L. Coat contact surfaces of forms with form-release agent, according to manufacturer's written instructions, before placing reinforcement.
- M. Do not use earth cuts as concrete formworks. Put simply, no earthen forms permitted.

3.2 EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
 - 1. Install anchor rods, accurately located, to elevations required and complying with tolerances in Section 7.5 of AISC's "Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges."
 - 2. Install reglets to receive waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls,

- where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.
3. Install dovetail anchor slots in concrete structures as indicated.

3.3 REMOVING AND REUSING FORMS

- A. General: Formwork for sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the Work that does not support weight of concrete may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than 50 deg F for 24 hours after placing concrete, if concrete is hard enough to not be damaged by form-removal operations and curing and protection operations are maintained.
 1. Leave formwork for beam soffits, joists, slabs, and other structural elements that supports weight of concrete in place until concrete has achieved at least 70 percent of its 28-day design compressive strength.
 2. Remove forms only if shores have been arranged to permit removal of forms without loosening or disturbing shores.
- B. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the Work. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form-facing material will not be acceptable for exposed surfaces. Apply new form-release agent.
- C. When forms are reused, clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten to close joints. Align and secure joints to avoid offsets. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces unless approved by Architect.

3.4 VAPOR RETARDERS

- A. Plastic Vapor Retarders: Place, protect, and repair vapor retarders according to ASTM E 1643 and manufacturer's written instructions.
 1. Lap joints 6 inches and seal with manufacturer's recommended tape.
- B. Bituminous Vapor Retarders: Place, protect, and repair vapor retarders according to manufacturer's written instructions.

3.5 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for placing reinforcement.
 1. Do not cut or puncture vapor retarder. Repair damage and reseal vapor retarder before placing concrete.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other foreign materials that would reduce bond to concrete.

- C. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement. Locate and support reinforcement with bar supports to maintain minimum concrete cover. Do not tack weld crossing reinforcing bars.
 - 1. Weld reinforcing bars according to AWS D1.4, where indicated.
- D. Set wire ties with ends directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- E. Install welded wire reinforcement in longest practicable lengths on bar supports spaced to minimize sagging. Lap edges and ends of adjoining sheets at least one mesh spacing. Offset laps of adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction. Lace overlaps with wire.
- F. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcement: Repair cut and damaged epoxy coatings with epoxy repair coating according to ASTM D 3963/D 3963M. Use epoxy-coated steel wire ties to fasten epoxy-coated steel reinforcement.
- G. Zinc-Coated Reinforcement: Repair cut and damaged zinc coatings with zinc repair material according to ASTM A 780. Use galvanized steel wire ties to fasten zinc-coated steel reinforcement.

3.6 JOINTS

- A. General: Construct joints true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
- B. Construction Joints: Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated or as approved by Architect.
 - 1. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement. Continue reinforcement across construction joints, unless otherwise indicated. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements of floors and slabs.
 - 2. Form keyed joints as indicated. Embed keys at least 1-1/2 inches into concrete.
 - 3. Locate joints for beams, slabs, joists, and girders in the middle third of spans. Offset joints in girders a minimum distance of twice the beam width from a beam-girder intersection.
 - 4. Locate horizontal joints in walls and columns at underside of floors, slabs, beams, and girders and at the top of footings or floor slabs.
 - 5. Space vertical joints in walls as indicated in the Drawings but not more than 20 ft. o.c. Locate joints beside piers integral with walls, near corners, and in concealed locations where possible.
 - 6. Use a bonding agent at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.

- C. Doweled Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or asphalt coat one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.

3.7 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of formwork, reinforcement, and embedded items is complete and that required inspections have been performed.
- B. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement unless approved by Architect.
- C. Deposit concrete continuously in one layer or in horizontal layers of such thickness that no new concrete will be placed on concrete that has hardened enough to cause seams or planes of weakness. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as indicated. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation.
 - 1. Deposit concrete in horizontal layers of depth to not exceed formwork design pressures and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints.
 - 2. Consolidate placed concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment according to ACI 301.
 - 3. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least 6 inches into preceding layer. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to lose plasticity. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing mixture constituents to segregate.
- D. Deposit and consolidate concrete for floors and slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until placement of a panel or section is complete.
 - 1. Consolidate concrete during placement operations so concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.
 - 2. Maintain reinforcement in position on chairs during concrete placement.
 - 3. Screed slab surfaces with a straightedge and strike off to correct elevations.
 - 4. Slope surfaces uniformly to drains where required.
 - 5. Begin initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form a uniform and open-textured surface plane, before excess bleedwater appears on the surface. Do not further disturb slab surfaces before starting finishing operations.
- E. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 306.1 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.

1. When average high and low temperature is expected to fall below 40 deg F for three successive days, maintain delivered concrete mixture temperature within the temperature range required by ACI 301.
2. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow. Do not place concrete on frozen subgrade or on subgrade containing frozen materials.
3. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless otherwise specified and approved in mixture designs.

F. Hot-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 305 and as follows:

1. Maintain concrete temperature below 90 deg F at time of placement. Chilled mixing water or chopped ice may be used to control temperature, provided water equivalent of ice is calculated to total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
2. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade uniformly moist without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

3.8 FINISHING FORMED SURFACES

- A. Rough-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material with tie holes and defects repaired and patched. Remove fins and other projections that exceed specified limits on formed-surface irregularities.
1. Apply to concrete surfaces not exposed to public view.
- B. Smooth-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material, arranged in an orderly and symmetrical manner with a minimum of seams. Repair and patch tie holes and defects. Remove fins and other projections that exceed specified limits on formed-surface irregularities.
1. Apply to concrete surfaces exposed to public view, to receive a rubbed finish, to be covered with a coating or covering material applied directly to concrete and as indicated.
- C. Rubbed Finish: Apply the following to smooth-formed finished as-cast concrete where indicated:
1. Smooth-Rubbed Finish: Not later than one day after form removal, moisten concrete surfaces and rub with carborundum brick or another abrasive until producing a uniform color and texture. Do not apply cement grout other than that created by the rubbing process.
 2. Grout-Cleaned Finish: Wet concrete surfaces and apply grout of a consistency of thick paint to coat surfaces and fill small holes. Mix one part portland cement to one and one-half parts fine sand

with a 1:1 mixture of bonding admixture and water. Add white portland cement in amounts determined by trial patches so color of dry grout will match adjacent surfaces. Scrub grout into voids and remove excess grout. When grout whitens, rub surface with clean burlap and keep surface damp by fog spray for at least 36 hours.

3. Cork-Floated Finish: Wet concrete surfaces and apply a stiff grout. Mix one part portland cement and one part fine sand with a 1:1 mixture of bonding agent and water. Add white portland cement in amounts determined by trial patches so color of dry grout will match adjacent surfaces. Compress grout into voids by grinding surface. In a swirling motion, finish surface with a cork float.
- D. Related Unformed Surfaces: At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike off smooth and finish with a texture matching adjacent formed surfaces. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces, unless otherwise indicated.

3.9 FINISHING FLOORS AND SLABS

- A. General: Comply with ACI 302.1R recommendations for screeding, restraighening, and finishing operations for concrete surfaces. Do not wet concrete surfaces.
- B. Scratch Finish: While still plastic, texture concrete surface that has been screeded and bull-floated or darbied. Use stiff brushes, brooms, or rakes to produce a profile amplitude of 1/4 inch in 1 direction.
 1. Apply scratch finish to surfaces indicated and to receive concrete floor toppings.
- C. Float Finish: Consolidate surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power driven floats. Restraighten, cut down high spots, and fill low spots. Repeat float passes and restraightening until surface is left with a uniform, smooth, granular texture.
 1. Apply float finish to surfaces indicated to receive trowel finish and to be covered with fluid-applied or sheet waterproofing, built-up or membrane roofing, or sand-bed terrazzo.
- D. Trowel Finish: After applying float finish, apply first troweling and consolidate concrete by hand or power-driven trowel. Continue troweling passes and restraighten until surface is free of trowel marks and uniform in texture and appearance. Grind smooth any surface defects that would telegraph through applied coatings or floor coverings.
 1. Apply a trowel finish to surfaces indicated exposed to view or to be covered with resilient flooring, carpet, ceramic or quarry

tile set over a cleavage membrane, paint, or another thin-film-finish coating system.

2. Finish and measure surface so gap at any point between concrete surface and an unlevelled, freestanding, 10-foot-long straightedge resting on 2 high spots and placed anywhere on the surface does not exceed 1/4 inch
- E. Trowel and Fine-Broom Finish: Apply a first trowel finish to surfaces indicated where ceramic or quarry tile is to be installed by either thickset or thin-set method. While concrete is still plastic, slightly scarify surface with a fine broom.
1. Comply with flatness and levelness tolerances for trowel finished floor surfaces.
- F. Broom Finish for Flatwork in Parking and Drive Areas: Apply a broom finish to all driving and parking areas, ramps, and elsewhere as indicated.
1. Bullfloat immediately after screeding. Complete before any excess moisture or bleed water is present on surface (ACI 302.1R, Article 7.2.3). Use of power-propelled rotary finisher shall be prohibited.
 2. After excess moisture or bleed water has disappeared and concrete has stiffened sufficiently to allow operation, give slab surface a coarse straight broom transverse finish scored 1/4 inch deep texture by drawing steel bristle broom across surface perpendicular to main traffic route. Texture shall be as accepted by Architect from sample panels. Coordinate with Topping Manufacturer and applicator as to acceptability.
 3. Finishing Tolerance: Bullfloated floor finish tolerance per ACI 117 section 4.5.7. If required, more stringent tolerances shall be used to assure that the slabs drain freely to floor drains.
 4. Before installation of flatwork and after submittal, review, and approval of concrete mix design, Contractor shall fabricate one or more acceptable test panels simulating finishing techniques and final appearance to be expected and used on Project. Contractor shall finish panels following requirements of items 1, 2 and 3 above. Architect may reject finished panels, in which case Contractor shall repeat procedure until Architect acceptance is obtained. Accepted test panels shall be cured in accordance with specifications and may be incorporated into Project. Accepted test panels shall serve as basis for acceptance/rejection of final finished surfaces of all flatwork.
 5. Finish all concrete slabs to proper elevations to insure that all surface water will drain freely to floor drains, and that no puddle areas exist. Contractor shall bear cost of any corrections to provide for this positive drainage requirement.
 6. The Contractor shall arrange for and wet all slabs with water for the purpose of detecting any defects in the concrete that would result in leaks and/or inadequate drainage. Slab surfaces shall be wetted until water flows freely to drains. No finished spaces shall be sealed or insulated or ceilings installed until drainage

test has been completed on the slab above and reviewed by the Architect for acceptance.

- a. Repair low spots, puddles, or bird baths with an area not less than four square feet of standing water with a visible sheen, isolated by drying concrete and smaller low spots that do not dry within 12 hours.
- b. Rout and seal leaking joints that are usually located at expansion joints, control joints, or construction joints. These leaking joints are located by water observed on the underside of the slabs and opposite faces of walls. If the expansion joint is not installed at the time of the flood test, this area shall be tested after it is installed.
- c. Rout and seal cracks that are located when water is observed on the underside of the slab. Cracks may also be observed on the top surface of the slab when the concrete slabs are drying and the cracks are highlighted with moisture.

3.10 MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS

- A. Filling In: Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures, unless otherwise indicated, after work of other trades is in place. Mix, place, and cure concrete, as specified, to blend with in-place construction. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling indicated or required to complete the Work.
- B. Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and by steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections, and terminations slightly rounded.

3.11 CONCRETE PROTECTING AND CURING

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection and ACI 301 for hot-weather protection during curing.
- B. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to unformed concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete, but before float finishing.
- C. Formed Surfaces: Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces. If forms remain during curing period, moist cure after loosening forms. If removing forms before end of curing period, continue curing for the remainder of the curing period.

- D. Unformed Surfaces: Begin curing immediately after finishing concrete. Cure unformed surfaces, including floors and slabs, concrete floor toppings, and other surfaces.
- E. Cure concrete according to ACI 308.1, by one or a combination of the methods shown below. Use moisture curing, moisture-retaining cover curing, or a combination thereof under normal weather conditions. Use of curing compounds shall be allowed only in excessive hot or cold weather conditions subject to the approval of the Engineer.
 - 1. Moisture Curing: Keep surfaces continuously moist for not less than seven days with the following materials:
 - a. Water.
 - b. Continuous water-fog spray.
 - c. Absorptive cover, water saturated, and kept continuously wet. Cover concrete surfaces and edges with 12-inch lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
 - 2. Moisture-Retaining Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Cure for not less than seven days. Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period using cover material and waterproof tape.
 - a. Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings.
 - b. Moisture cure or use moisture-retaining covers to cure concrete surfaces to receive penetrating liquid floor treatments.
 - c. Cure concrete surfaces to receive floor coverings with either a moisture-retaining cover or a curing compound that the manufacturer certifies will not interfere with bonding of floor covering used on Project.

3.12 CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS

- A. Defective Concrete: Repair and patch defective areas when approved by Architect. Remove and replace concrete that cannot be repaired and patched to Architect's approval per Section 3 "Concrete Rehabilitation" of the specifications

3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing and Inspecting: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and submit test reports.
- B. Inspections:
 - 1. Steel reinforcement placement.
 - 2. Steel reinforcement welding.

3. Headed bolts and studs.
4. Verification of use of required design mixture.
5. Concrete placement, including conveying and depositing.
6. Curing procedures and maintenance of curing temperature.
7. Verification of concrete strength before removal of shores and forms from beams and slabs.

C. Concrete Tests: Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172 shall be performed according to the following requirements:

1. Testing Frequency: Obtain one composite sample for each day's pour of each concrete mixture exceeding 5 cu. yd., but less than 25 cu. yd., plus one set for each additional 50 cu. yd. or fraction thereof.
 - a. When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
2. Slump: ASTM C 143/C 143M; one test at point of placement for each truck of concrete. Reduce frequency of tests when concrete tests results were consistently within acceptable range upon approval from Engineer.
3. Air Content: ASTM C 231, pressure method, for normal-weight concrete; one test for each truck of concrete. Reduce frequency of tests when concrete tests results were consistently within acceptable range upon approval from Engineer.
4. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064/C 1064M; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F and below and when 80 deg F and above, and one test for each composite sample.
5. Unit Weight: ASTM C 567, fresh unit weight of concrete; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
6. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C 31/C 31M; choose either 6"x12" specimens (two cylinders per set) or 4"x8" specimens (three cylinders per set) for standard cylinder testing., Test minimum 3 sets of standard cylinders for each composite sample. Mold and store cylinders for laboratory-cured test specimens for 28-day strength testing. Field-cured cylinders shall be maintained at the site under conditions identical to concrete represented by them.
 - a. Cast and field-cure 1 set of standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
 - b. Cast and laboratory-cure 2 sets of standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
7. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39/C 39M.
 - a. Test 1 set of field-cured specimens at 7 days, and 1 set of laboratory-cured specimens at 28 days. Retain 1 set of

laboratory-cured specimens in reserve for later testing if required.

- b. A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from a set of specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at age indicated.
8. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, Contractor shall evaluate operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing in-place concrete.
9. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if every average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.
10. Test results shall be reported in writing to Architect, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mixture proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 28-day tests.
11. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Architect but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
12. Additional Tests: Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Architect. Testing and inspecting agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42/C 42M or by other methods as directed by Architect.
13. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
14. Correct deficiencies in the Work that test reports and inspections indicate does not comply with the Contract Documents.

END OF SECTION 03 30 00

SECTION 03 93 00

CONCRETE REHABILITATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following:
 - 1. Concrete repairs.
 - 2. Removal of deteriorated concrete and subsequent patching and rebuilding.
 - 3. Floor joint repair.
 - 4. Wall joint repair.
 - 5. Corrosion inhibiting sealers.
 - 6. Epoxy crack injection.
 - 7. Any other concrete work on this project where the retrofit involves connection to existing concrete.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
 - 1. Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Include material descriptions, chemical composition, physical properties, test data, and mixing and application instructions.
 - 1. Include Material Safety Data Sheets, if applicable.
- B. Samples: Cured samples of overlay and patching materials.
- C. Product Certificates: Signed by manufacturers certifying that products furnished comply with requirements and are recommended by manufacturer for uses indicated. Include compatibility certifications for all materials that come in contact with each other, including but not limited to bonding agents, patching mortars, concrete, corrosion-inhibiting treatments, sealers, overlays, galvanic anodes, etc.
- D. Qualification Data: For installers and manufacturers to demonstrate their capabilities and experience. Include lists of completed projects with project names and addresses, names and addresses of architects and owners, and other information specified.
 - 1. For products required to be installed by workers approved by

product manufacturers, include letters of acceptance by product manufacturers certifying that installers are approved to apply their products.

- E. Material Test Reports: From a qualified testing agency indicating and interpreting test results for compliance of bonding agents, patching mortars, epoxy adhesives, and other products with requirements indicated.
- F. Rehabilitation program for each phase of the rehabilitation process, including protection of surrounding materials and Project site during operations. Describe in detail the materials, methods, equipment, and sequence of operations to be used for each phase of the work.
 - 1. If alternative materials and methods to those indicated are proposed for any phase of rehabilitation work, submit substitution request and provide a written description of proposed materials and methods, including evidence of successful use on other comparable projects, and a testing program to demonstrate their effectiveness for this Project.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Retain installers that employ workers trained and approved by manufacturer to apply concrete patching and rebuilding materials, epoxy crack injection materials, polymer overlays, and other repair products as applicable.
- B. Manufacturer Qualifications: Manufacturers shall have factory-trained representatives who are available for consultation and Project site inspection at no additional cost.
- C. Source Limitations: Obtain each of the following through one source from a single manufacturer:
 - 1. Concrete patching and rebuilding materials.
 - 2. Epoxy crack injection materials.
- D. Mockups: Build mockups for concrete removal and patching, floor joint repair, epoxy crack injection and polymer overlay to demonstrate qualities of materials and execution.
 - 1. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver materials to Project site in manufacturer's original and unopened containers, labeled with type and name of products and manufacturers.
- B. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for minimum and maximum temperature requirements and other conditions for storage.

- C. Store cementitious materials off the ground, under cover, and in a dry location.
- D. Store aggregates, covered and in a dry location, where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Limitations for Epoxies: Do not apply when air and substrate temperatures are outside limits permitted by manufacturer. During hot weather, cool epoxy components before mixing, store mixed products in shade, and cool unused mixed products to retard setting. Do not apply to wet substrates unless approved by manufacturer.
 - 1. Use only Class A epoxies when substrate temperatures are below or are expected to go below 40 deg F within 8 hours.
 - 2. Use only Class A or B epoxies when substrate temperatures are below or are expected to go below 60 deg F within 8 hours.
 - 3. Use only Class C epoxies when substrate temperatures are above 60 deg F.
- B. Cold-Weather Requirements for Cementitious Materials: Do not apply unless air temperature is between 40 and 90 deg F and will remain so

for at least 48 hours after completion of Work.

- C. Hot-Weather Requirements for Cementitious Materials: Protect repair work when temperature and humidity conditions produce excessive evaporation of water from patching materials. Provide artificial shade and wind breaks, and use cooled materials as required. Do not apply to substrates with temperatures of 90 deg F and above.

1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Special Manufacturer's and Installer's Joint Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which the Manufacturer and the Installer jointly agree to furnish and repair or replace the product(s) that do not comply with performance and other requirements specified in this Section within specified warranty period.
 - 1. Warranty Period for all products and the installation of such products, listed in Part 2 of this Section, unless noted otherwise: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
- B. Special warranties specified in this article exclude deterioration or failure from the following:
 - 1. Movement caused by structural settlement or errors attributable to design or construction resulting in stresses exceeding the manufacturer's written specifications for elongation and compression.
 - 2. Disintegration from natural causes exceeding design specifications.
 - 3. Mechanical damage caused by individuals, tools, or other outside agents.
 - 4. Changes in appearance caused by accumulation of dirt or other atmospheric contaminants.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Epoxy-Modified, Cementitious Bonding and Anticorrosion Agent:
 - a. Euclid Chemical Company; CORR-BOND.
 - b. Kaufman Products, Inc; SurePoxy HM EPL or SurePoxy HM12.
 - c. Sika Corporation; Armatec 110 EpoCem.
 - d. Sto Corp., Concrete Restoration Division; Sto Bonding and Anti-Corrosion Agent.
 - 2. Epoxy Bonding Agent:

- a. Dayton Superior Corporation; Resi-Bond (J-58), Sure-Anchor Epoxy (J-50), or Sure-Inject (J-56).
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company; EUCO #352 EPOXY SYSTEM, EUCO #452 EPOXY SYSTEM, EUCO #620 EPOXY SYSTEM, or EUCOPOXY LPL MV.
 - c. Kaufman Products, Inc.; SurePoxy HM EPL or SurePoxy HM.
 - d. Sika Corporation; Sikadur 31 Hi-Mod Gel, Sikadur 32 Hi-Mod, Sikadur 32 Hi-Mod LPL, Sikadur 35 Hi-Mod LV, or Sikadur 35 Hi-Mod LV LPL.
 - e. Sto Corp., Concrete Restoration Division; Sto Epoxy Adhesive.
 - f. Unitex; Pro-Poxy 204 or Slow Set Bonding Agent.
 - g. BASF Building Systems; Concreseive Liquid LPL
3. Cementitious Patching Mortar:
- a. Kaufman Products, Inc.; HiCap.
 - b. Sika Corporation; SikaRepair 223 or SikaRepair SHB.
 - c. Sto Corp., Concrete Restoration Division; Sto Full-Depth Repair Mortar.
 - d. BASF Building Systems; LA Repair Mortar, LA40 Repair Mortar, LA40 PMAC Repair Mortar, Emaco S66 CI, Emaco S77 CI, or Emaco S88 CI.
4. Cementitious Patching Mortar, Rapid Setting:
- a. Dayton Superior Corporation; Day-Chem Perma-Patch, Re-Crete 5 Minute, or Re-Crete 20 Minute.
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company; EUCO-SPEED.
 - c. Kaufman Products, Inc.; Duracrete II or Duracrete II FR.
 - d. Sika Corporation; SikaQuick 1000.
 - e. Sto Corp., Concrete Restoration Division; Sto Rapid Repair Mortar.
 - f. BASF Building Systems; 10-60 Rapid Mortar, 10-61 Rapid Mortar, Emaco T415, or Emaco T430.
5. Polymer-Modified, Cementitious Patching Mortar:
- a. Dayton Superior Corporation; HD-50 or Thin Resurfacer.
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company; CONCRETE COAT, THINCOAT, or VERTICOAT.
 - c. Kaufman Products, Inc.; Patchwell, Patchwell Kit, Patchwell Deep, or Patchwell VO.
 - d. Sika Corporation; SikaTop 121 Plus, SikaTop 122 Plus, or SikaTop 123 Plus.
 - e. Sto Corp., Concrete Restoration Division; Sto Flowable Mortar, Sto Overhead Mortar, Sto Thin-Coat Mortar, or Sto Trowel-Grade Mortar.
 - f. BASF Building Systems; HBA Repair Mortar, HB2 Repair Mortar, Emaco 300 CI, Emaco 310 CI, or SD2 Repair Mortar.
 - g. Sherwin Williams; SherCrete Thin Coat, Vertical/Overhead Mortar, or Extended Deep-Pour Mortar.
6. Polymer-Modified, Silica-Fume-Enhanced, Cementitious Patching Mortar:

- a. Euclid Chemical Company; Verticoat Supreme.
 - b. Sika Corporation; Sika MonoTop 615.
 - c. Sto Corp., Concrete Restoration Division; Sto High-Strength Overhead Mortar.
 - d. BASF Building Systems; Emaco S88 CI, Gel Patch.
- 7. Epoxy-Modified, Cementitious Patching Mortar:
 - a. Sika Corporation; Sikagard 75 EpoCem.
- 8. Epoxy Joint Filler:
 - a. Euclid Chemical Company; EUCO 700.
 - b. Kaufman Products, Inc.; SurePoxo Flexijoint.
 - c. Metzger/McGuire; MM-80 SPAL-PRO XL.
 - d. Sika Corporation; Sikadur 51 NS or Sikadur 51 SL.
 - e. Unitex; Pro-Flex or Pro-Flex Gel.
 - f. BASF Building Systems; Epolith-G or Epolith-P
- 9. Epoxy Crack Injection Adhesive:
 - a. Dayton Superior Corporation; Sure-Inject (J-56).
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company; EUCO #352 LV, EUCO #452 LV, or EUCOPOXY INJECTION RESIN.
 - c. Kaufman Products, Inc.; SurePoxo HMLV, SurePoxo HMLV-Class B, or SurePoxo HM-SLV.
 - d. Sika Corporation; Sikadur 35 Hi-Mod LV, Sikadur 35 Hi-Mod LV LPL, Sikadur 52, or Sikadur Injection Gel.
 - e. Sto Corp., Concrete Restoration Division; Sto Epoxy Binder.
 - f. Unitex; Pro-Poxy 50 SuperLV or Pro-Poxy 100 LV.
 - g. BASF Building Systems; Concrecive Standard LVI, SCB Concrecive 1380 or EpoXeal GS Structural.
- 10. Corrosion-Inhibiting Treatments (Products with 100% active ingredients):
 - a. Evonik Industries; Protectosil CIT.
 - b. BASF Building Systems; Masterseal CP.
 - c. Sherwin Williams; SherCrete Flexible Waterproofoer.
- 11. Polymer Overlays:
 - a. Kaufman Products, Inc.; SurePoxo VLM or SurePoxo VLM-Class B.
 - b. Unitex; Pro-Poxy Type III D.O.T.
 - c. BASF Building Systems; Trafficguard EP-35

2.2 BONDING AGENTS

- A. Epoxy-Modified, Cementitious Bonding and Anticorrosion Agent: Product that consists of water-insensitive epoxy adhesive, portland cement, and water-based solution of corrosion-inhibiting chemicals that forms a protective film on steel reinforcement.

- B. Epoxy Bonding Agent: ASTM C 881, Type II.
- C. Mortar Scrub-Coat: 1 part portland cement complying with ASTM C 150, Type I, II, or III and 1 part fine aggregate complying with ASTM C 144, except 100 percent passing a No. 16 sieve.

2.3 PATCHING MORTAR

- A. Patching Mortar: Unless otherwise indicated, use one of the following:
 - 1. Job-Mixed Patching Mortar: 1 part portland cement complying with ASTM C 150, Type I, II, or III and 2-1/2 parts fine aggregate complying with ASTM C 144, except 100 percent passing a No. 16 sieve.
 - 2. Cementitious Patching Mortar: Packaged, dry mix complying with ASTM C 928.
 - 3. Polymer-Modified, Cementitious Patching Mortar: Packaged, dry mix complying with ASTM C 928, that contains a non-redispersible latex additive as either a dry powder or a separate liquid that is added during mixing.
 - 4. Polymer-Modified, Silica-Fume-Enhanced, Cementitious Patching Mortar: Packaged, dry mix complying with ASTM C 928, that contains silica fume complying with ASTM C 1240 and a non-redispersible latex additive as either a dry powder or a separate liquid that is added during mixing.
 - 5. Epoxy-Modified, Cementitious Patching Mortar: Mixture of water-insensitive epoxy adhesive, portland cement, and graded aggregates.
- B. Overhead Patching Mortar: For overhead repairs, use patching mortar recommended by manufacturer for overhead use and as specified above.
- C. Coarse Aggregate for Adding to Patching Mortar: Washed aggregate complying with ASTM C 33, Size No. 8, Class 5S. Add only as permitted by patching mortar manufacturer.

2.4 CONCRETE

- A. Concrete Materials and Admixtures: Comply with Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- B. Steel and Fiber Reinforcement and Reinforcement Accessories: Comply with Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- C. Form-Facing Materials: Comply with Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- D. Preplaced Aggregate: Washed aggregate complying with ASTM C 33, Class 5S, with 100 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch sieve, 95 to 100 percent passing a 1-inch sieve, 40 to 80 percent passing a 3/4-inch

sieve, 0 to 15 percent passing a 1/2-inch sieve, and 0 to 2 percent passing a 3/8-inch sieve.

- E. Fine Aggregate for Grout Used with Preplaced Aggregate: Fine aggregate complying with ASTM C 33, but with 100 percent passing a No. 8 sieve, 95 to 100 percent passing a No. 16 sieve, 55 to 80 percent passing a No. 30 sieve, 30 to 55 percent passing a No. 50 sieve, 10 to 30 percent passing a No. 100 sieve, 0 to 10 percent passing a No. 200 sieve, and having a fineness modulus of 1.30 to 2.10.
- F. Grout Fluidifier for Grout Used with Preplaced Aggregate: ASTM C 937.
- G. Portland Cement for Grout Used with Preplaced Aggregate: ASTM C 150.
- H. Pozzolans for Grout Used with Preplaced Aggregate: ASTM C 618.

2.5 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Epoxy Joint Filler: 2-component, semirigid, 100 percent solids, epoxy resin with a Shore A hardness of at least 80 per ASTM D 2240.
- B. Epoxy Crack Injection Adhesive: ASTM C 881, Type I, Grade 1, except for gel time, solvent free.
- C. Epoxy Capping Adhesive: Product manufactured for use with crack injection adhesive by same manufacturer.
- D. Corrosion-Inhibiting Treatment Materials: 100% active ingredient in multiple coat application treatment to reduce galvanic reaction in concrete.
- E. Polymer Overlay: Epoxy adhesive complying with ASTM C 881, Type III.
 - 1. Aggregate: Oven-dried, washed silica sand complying with ACI 503.3.
- F. Polymer Sealer: Use corrosion inhibiting treatments specified above.
- G. Joint Sealants, Traffic Deck Coating Membranes, and Expansion Joints: Comply with Division 7 Section "Garage Waterproofing Systems."

2.6 MIXES

- A. Mix products in clean containers according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. Add clean silica sand and coarse aggregates to products only as recommended by manufacturer.
 - 2. Do not add water, thinners, or additives unless recommended by manufacturer.
 - 3. When practical, use manufacturer's premeasured packages to ensure that materials are mixed in proper proportions. When premeasured packages are not used, measure ingredients using graduated

measuring containers; do not estimate quantities or use shovel or trowel as unit of measure.

4. Do not mix more materials than can be used within recommended open time. Discard materials that have begun to set.
-
- B. Mortar Scrub-Coat: Mix with enough water to provide a consistency of thick cream.
 - C. Dry-Pack Mortar: Mix with just enough liquid to form a damp cohesive mixture that can be squeezed by hand into a ball but is not plastic.
 - D. Concrete: Comply with Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
 - E. Grout for Use with Preplaced Aggregate: Proportion according to ASTM C 938. Add grout fluidifier to mixing water followed by cementitious materials and then fine aggregate.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Notify COR and design build firm seven days in advance of work.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Protect people, motor vehicles, equipment, surrounding construction, Project site, plants, and surrounding buildings from injury resulting from concrete rehabilitation work.
 - 1. Erect temporary protective covers over pedestrian walkways and at points of entrance and exit for people and vehicles that must remain in operation during course of concrete rehabilitation work. Construct covers of tightly fitted, 3/4-inch exterior-grade plywood supported at 16 inches o.c. and covered with asphalt roll roofing.
 - 2. Protect adjacent equipment and surfaces by covering them with heavy polyethylene film and waterproof masking tape or a liquid strippable masking agent. If practical, remove items, store, and reinstall after potentially damaging operations are complete.
 - 3. Neutralize and collect alkaline and acid wastes for disposal off Owner's property.
 - 4. Dispose of runoff from wet operations by legal means and in a manner that prevents soil erosion, undermining of paving and foundations, damage to landscaping, and water penetration into building interiors.
- B. Shoring: Install temporary supports before beginning concrete removal as necessary.
- C. Concrete Removal: Saw-cut perimeter of areas indicated for removal to a depth of at least 1/2 inch. Make cuts perpendicular to concrete surfaces and no deeper than cover on reinforcing. Remove loose and deteriorated concrete by breaking up and dislodging from reinforcing.
 - 1. Remove concrete between cuts to a depth of at least 1/2 inch.
 - 2. Where half or more of the perimeter of reinforcing bar is exposed, bond between reinforcing bar and surrounding concrete is broken, or reinforcing bar is corroded, remove concrete from entire perimeter of bar to provide at least a 3/4-inch clearance.

3. Test areas where concrete has been removed by tapping with hammer, and remove additional concrete until unsound concrete is completely removed.
 4. Provide fractured aggregate surfaces with a profile of at least 1/8 inch that are approximately perpendicular or parallel to original concrete surfaces. At columns and walls, make top and bottom surfaces level.
 5. Thoroughly clean removal areas of loose concrete, dust, and debris.
- D. Reinforcing Bar Preparation: Remove loose and flaking rust from reinforcing bars by high-pressure water cleaning, abrasive blast cleaning, needle scaling, or wire brushing until only tightly bonded light rust remains.
1. Where section loss of reinforcing bar is more than 25 percent, or 20 percent in 2 or more adjacent bars, cut bars and remove and replace as directed by Architect. Remove additional concrete as necessary to provide at least a 3/4-inch clearance at existing and replacement bars. Splice replacement bars to existing bars according to ACI 318, by lapping, welding, or using mechanical couplings.
- E. Preparation of Floor Joints for Repair: Saw-cut joints full width to edges of spalls and to a depth of at least 3/4 inch. Clean out debris and loose concrete; vacuum or blow clear with compressed air.
- F. Surface Preparation for Sealers: Clean concrete by shot blasting, low-pressure water cleaning, or detergent scrubbing to remove dirt, oils, films, and other materials detrimental to sealer application.
1. Remove excess acid solution, reaction products, and debris by squeegeeing or vacuuming.
 2. Scrub surface with an alkaline detergent, rinse, and squeegee or vacuum.
 3. Check acidity of surface with pH test paper and continue rinsing until pH is acceptable.
 4. When pH is acceptable and surface is clean, vacuum dry.

3.3 APPLICATION

- A. Epoxy-Modified, Cementitious Bonding and Anticorrosion Agent: Apply to reinforcing bars and concrete by stiff brush or hopper spray according to manufacturer's written instructions. Apply to reinforcing bars in two coats, allowing first coat to dry two to three hours before applying second coat. Allow to dry before placing patching mortar or concrete.
- B. Epoxy Bonding Agent: Apply to reinforcing bars and concrete by brush, roller, or spray according to manufacturer's written instructions, leaving no pinholes or other uncoated areas. Apply to reinforcing bars in at least two coats, allowing first coat to dry before applying second coat. Apply patching mortar or concrete while epoxy is still tacky. If bonding agent dries, recoat before placing patching mortar or concrete.
- C. Mortar Scrub-Coat: Dampen repair area and surrounding concrete 6 inches beyond repair area. Remove standing water and apply scrub-coat with a brush, scrubbing it into surface and thoroughly coating repair area. If scrub-coat dries, recoat before applying patching mortar or concrete.
- D. Patching Mortar: Unless otherwise recommended by manufacturer, apply as follows:
 - 1. Wet substrate thoroughly and then remove standing water. Scrub a slurry of neat patching mortar into substrate, filling pores and voids.
 - 2. Place patching mortar by troweling toward edges of patch to force intimate contact with edge surfaces. For large patches, fill edges first and then work toward center, always troweling toward edges of patch. At fully exposed reinforcing bars, force patching mortar to fill space behind bars by compacting with trowel from sides of bars.
 - 3. For vertical and overhead patching, place material in lifts of not more than 1 inch nor less than 1/8 inch. Do not feather edge.
 - 4. After each lift is placed, consolidate material and screed surface.
 - 5. Where multiple lifts are used, score surface of lifts to provide a rough surface for application of subsequent lifts. Allow each lift to reach final set before placing subsequent lifts.
 - 6. Allow surfaces of lifts that are to remain exposed to become firm and then finish to a rough surface with a broom or burlap drag.
 - 7. Wet-cure cementitious patching materials, including polymer-modified, cementitious patching materials, for not less than seven days by water-fog spray or water-saturated absorptive cover.
- E. Dry-Pack Mortar: Use for deep cavities and where indicated. Place according to manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
 - 1. Provide forms where necessary to confine patch to required shape.

2. Wet substrate and forms thoroughly and then remove standing water.
3. Place dry-pack mortar into cavity by hand, and compact into place with a hardwood drive stick and mallet or hammer. Do not place more material at a time than can be properly compacted. Continue placing and compacting until patch is approximately level with surrounding surface.
4. After cavity is filled and patch is compacted, trowel surface to match profile and finish of surrounding concrete. A thin coat of patching mortar may be troweled into the surface of patch to help obtain required finish.
5. Wet-cure patch for not less than seven days by water-fog spray or water-saturated absorptive cover.

F. Concrete: Place according to Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" and as follows:

1. Apply epoxy-modified, cementitious bonding and anticorrosion agent or epoxy bonding agent to reinforcing and concrete substrate.
2. Use vibrators to consolidate concrete as it is placed as necessary.
3. At unformed surfaces, screed concrete to produce a surface that when finished with patching mortar will match required profile and surrounding concrete.
4. Where indicated place concrete by form and pump method.
 - a. Design and construct forms to resist pumping pressure in addition to weight of wet concrete. Seal joints and seams in forms and junctions of forms with existing concrete.
 - b. Pump concrete into place, releasing air from forms as concrete is introduced. When formed space is full, close air vents and pressurize to 14 psi.
5. Wet-cure concrete for not less than seven days by leaving forms in place or keeping surfaces continuously wet by water-fog spray or water-saturated absorptive cover.
6. Fill placement cavities with dry-pack mortar and repair voids with patching mortar. Finish to match surrounding concrete.

G. Grouted Preplaced Aggregate Concrete: Use for column and wall repairs and where indicated. Place as follows:

1. Design and construct forms to resist pumping pressure in addition to weight of wet grout. Seal joints and seams in forms and junctions of forms with existing concrete.
2. Apply epoxy-modified, cementitious bonding and anticorrosion agent or epoxy bonding agent to reinforcing and concrete substrate.
3. Place aggregate in forms, consolidating aggregate as it is placed. Pack aggregate into upper areas of forms to achieve intimate contact with concrete surfaces.
4. Fill forms with water to thoroughly dampen aggregate and substrates. Drain water from forms before placing grout.

5. Pump grout into place at bottom of preplaced aggregate, forcing grout upward. Release air from forms at top as grout is introduced. When formed space is full and grout flows from air vents, close vents and pressurize to 14 psi.
 6. Wet-cure concrete for not less than seven days by leaving forms in place or keeping surfaces continuously wet by water-fog spray or water-saturated absorptive cover.
 7. Repair voids with patching mortar and finish to match surrounding concrete.
- H. Epoxy Joint Filler: Install in nonmoving floor joints where indicated.
1. Install filler to a depth of at least 3/4 inch. Use fine silica sand no more than 1/4 inch deep to close base of joint. Do not use sealant backer rods or compressible fillers below joint filler.
 2. Install filler so that when cured, it is flush at top surface of adjacent concrete. If necessary, overfill joint and remove excess when filler has cured.
- I. Epoxy Crack Injection: Comply with manufacturer's written instructions and the following:
1. Clean areas to receive capping adhesive of oil, dirt, and other substances that would interfere with bond, and clean cracks with oil-free compressed air or low-pressure water to remove loose particles.
 2. Place injection ports as recommended by epoxy manufacturer, spacing no farther apart than thickness of member being injected. Seal injection ports in place with capping adhesive.
 3. Seal cracks at exposed surfaces with a ribbon of capping adhesive at least 1/4 inch thick by 1 inch wider than crack.
 4. Inject cracks wider than 0.003 inch to a depth of 8 inches or to a width of less than 0.003 inch, whichever is less.
 5. Inject epoxy adhesive, beginning at widest part of crack and working toward narrower parts. Inject adhesive into ports to refusal, capping adjacent ports when they extrude epoxy. Cap injected ports and inject through adjacent ports until crack is filled.
 6. After epoxy adhesive has set, remove injection ports and grind surfaces smooth.
- J. Corrosion-Inhibiting Treatment: Apply by brush, roller, or airless spray in two coats at manufacturer's recommended application rate. Remove film of excess treatment by high-pressure washing before patching treated concrete or applying a sealer or overlay.
1. Apply to all repaired concrete surfaces and polymer overlays not otherwise receiving traffic deck coating membrane application.
- K. Polymer Overlay: Apply according to ACI 503.3.

1. Apply to traffic-bearing surfaces, including parking areas and walks.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to sample materials and perform tests specified in Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" and as follows:

1. Patching Mortar, Packaged Mixes: Two randomly selected samples tested according to ASTM C 928.
2. Patching Mortar, Field Mixed: Two randomly selected samples tested for compressive strength according to ASTM C 109/C 109M.
3. Grouted Preplaced Aggregate: Tested for compressive strength of grout according to ASTM C 942.
 - a. Testing Frequency: 1 sample for each 25 cu. yd. of grout or fraction thereof, but not less than 1 sample for each day's work.
4. Epoxy Joint Filler: Core drilled samples to verify proper installation.
 - a. Testing Frequency: One sample for each 100 feet of joint filled.
 - b. Core size: $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter by 12 inches long.
 - c. Where samples are taken, fill holes with epoxy joint filler.
5. Epoxy Crack Injection: Core drilled samples to verify proper installation.
 - a. Testing Frequency: 3 samples from mockup and 1 sample for each 100 feet of crack injected.
 - b. Core size: $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter by 12 inches long.
 - c. Where samples are taken, fill holes with epoxy mortar.

END OF SECTION 03 93 00

**SECTION 04 05 13
MASONRY MORTARING**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION:

Section specifies mortar materials and mixes.

1.2 RELATED WORK:

A. Mortar Color: Submit to COR for approval.

1.3 TESTING LABORATORY-CONTRACTOR RETAINED

- A. Engage a commercial testing laboratory approved by Resident Engineer to perform tests specified below.
- B. Submit information regarding testing laboratory's facilities and qualifications of technical personnel to Resident Engineer.

1.4 TESTS

- A. Test materials proposed for use for compliance with specifications in accordance with test methods contained in referenced specifications and as follows:
- B. Mortar:
 - 1. Test for compressive strength and water retention; ASTM C270.
 - 2. Mortar compressive strengths 28 days as follows:
 - Type M: Minimum 17230 kPa (2500 psi) at 28 days.
 - Type S: Minimum 12400 kPa (1800 psi) at 28 days.
 - Type N: Minimum 5170 kPa (750 psi) at 28 days.
- C. Cement:
 - 1. Test for water soluble alkali (nonstaining) when nonstaining cement is specified.
 - 2. Nonstaining cement shall contain not more than 0.03 percent water soluble alkali.
- D. Sand: Test for deleterious substances, organic impurities, soundness and grading.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Certificates:
 - 1. Testing laboratory's facilities and qualifications of its technical personnel.
 - 2. Indicating that following items meet specifications:

- a. Portland cement.
 - b. Masonry cement.
 - c. Mortar cement.
 - d. Hydrated lime.
 - e. Fine aggregate (sand).
 - f. Color admixture.
- C. Laboratory Test Reports:
- 1. Mortar, each type.
 - 2. Admixtures.
- D. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:
- 1. Cement, each kind.
 - 2. Hydrated lime.
 - 3. Admixtures.
 - 4. Liquid acrylic resin.

E. Design-build solution detail for the field dimensions as measured and field-verified. Note the maximum vertical height of mortar as shown on the drawings to be 6". Contractor shall assume for purposes of bidding a 12" height of the existing precast concrete to be repaired with Concrete which is to be 6-9% air entrained, 4000psi, slump of 3-5".

1.6 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver masonry materials in original sealed containers marked with name of manufacturer and identification of contents.
- B. Store masonry materials under waterproof covers on planking clear of ground, and protect damage from handling, dirt, stain, water and wind.

1.7 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by basic designation only.
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
 - C40-11.....Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregates for
Concrete
 - C91-12.....Masonry Cement
 - C109-11.....Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement
Mortars (Using 2-in. or 50-MM Cube Specimens)
 - C144-04.....Aggregate for Masonry Mortar
 - C150-12.....Portland Cement

2.9 POINTING MORTAR

- A. For Cast Stone or Precast Concrete: Proportion by volume; One part white Portland cement, two parts white sand, and 1/5 part hydrated lime.
- B. Pointing Mortar for Glazed Structural Facing Tile:
 - 1. Proportion by volume: One part white Portland cement, two parts of graded white sand passing Number 50 sieve, and 1/8 part hydrated lime.
 - 2. Pointing mortar in shower: Add aluminum tri-stearate, calcium stearate, or ammonium stearate in amount of two percent of weight of cement used.

2.10 MASONRY MORTAR

- A. Conform to ASTM C270.
- B. Admixtures:
 - 1. Do not use mortar admixtures, except color admixtures if approved by Resident Engineer.
 - 2. Submit laboratory test report showing effect of proposed admixture on strength, water retention, and water repellency of mortar.
 - 3. Do not use antifreeze compounds.
- C. Colored Mortar:
 - 1. Maintain uniform mortar color for exposed work throughout.
 - 2. Match mortar color in approved sample or mock-up.
 - 3. Color of mortar for exposed work in alteration work to match color of existing mortar unless specified otherwise. Submit to COR for approval.
- D. Color Admixtures:
 - 1. Proportion as specified by manufacturer.
 - 2. For color, reference submitted/approved products.

2.11 COLOR ADMIXTURE

- A. Pigments: ASTM C979.
- B. Use mineral pigments only. Organic pigments are not acceptable.
- C. Pigments inert, stable to atmospheric conditions, nonfading, alkali resistant and water insoluble.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 MIXING**

- A. Mix in a mechanically operated mortar mixer.
 - 1. Mix mortar for at least three minutes but not more than five minutes.

- B. Measure ingredients by volume. Measure by the use of a container of known capacity.
- C. Mix water with dry ingredients in sufficient amount to provide a workable mixture which will adhere to vertical surfaces of masonry units.
- D. Mortar that has stiffened because of loss of water through evaporations:
 - 1. Re-tempered by adding water to restore to proper consistency and workability.
 - 2. Discard mortar that has reached its initial set or has not been used within two hours.
- E. Pointing Mortar:
 - 1. Mix dry ingredients with enough water to produce a damp mixture of workable consistency which will retain its shape when formed into a ball.
 - 2. Allow mortar to stand in dampened condition for one to 1-1/2 hours.
 - 3. Add water to bring mortar to a workable consistency prior to application.

3.2 MORTAR USE LOCATION

- A. Use Type M mortar for precast concrete panels, and waterproof parging below grade. Use Type M mortar for all repair of storm sewer inlets included in this project.
- B. Use Type S mortar for masonry containing vertical reinforcing bars (non-engineered), masonry below grade, masonry solar screens, and setting cast stone and engineered reinforced unit masonry work.
- C. For brick veneer over frame back up walls, use Type N portland cement-lime mortar or Type S masonry cement or mortar cement mortar.
- D. Use Type N mortar for other masonry work, except as otherwise specified.
- E. Use Type N mortar for tuck pointing work.
- F. Use pointing mortar for items specified.

- - - E N D - - -

**SECTION 09 65 16
RESILIENT SHEET FLOORING**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This Section includes resilient sheet flooring.
- B. Installation of vinyl sheet flooring including following:
 - 1. Heat welded seams.
 - 2. Integral Cove Base: Installed at intersection of floor and vertical surfaces.
- C. Installation of rubber sheet flooring with heat welded seams.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Concrete Floors: Section 03 30 00, CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

1.3. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. VOC Emissions:
 - 1. Provide low VOC products with Green Seal Certification to GS-36 and description of the basis for certification
 - 2. Submit manufacturer's certification that products comply with SCAQMD Rule 1168.
- B. Finish Flooring: Provide FloorScore certification.

1.4 QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALIFICATIONS

- A. The Contracting Officer will approve products or service of proposed manufacturer, suppliers, and installers
- B. Submit certification that:
 - 1. Heat welded seaming is manufacturers prescribed method of installation.
 - 2. Installer is approved by manufacturer of materials and has technical qualifications, experience, trained personnel, and facilities to install specified items.
 - 3. Manufacturer's product submitted has been in satisfactory operation, on three installations similar and equivalent in size to this project for three years. Submit list of installations.
- B. The sheet floor coverings must meet fire performance characteristics as determined by testing products, per ASTM test method, indicated below by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) or another recognized testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 1. Critical Radiant Flux: 0.45 watts per sq. cm or more, Class I, per ASTM E648.
 - 2. Smoke Density: Less than 450 per ASTM E662.

- C. The floor covering manufacturer must certify that products supplied for installation comply with local regulations controlling use of volatile organic compounds (VOC's).

1.5 SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

- A. Materials in this section may contribute towards contract compliance with sustainability requirements.
- B. Biobased Material: For products designated by the USDA's BioPreferred® program, provide products that meet or exceed USDA recommendations for biobased content, subject to the products compliance with performance requirements in this Section. For more information regarding the product categories covered by the BioPreferred® program, visit <http://www.biopreferred.gov>.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Provide documentation of conformance with performance requirements of this section.
- C. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:
 - 1. Description of resilient material and accessories to be provided.
 - 2. Resilient material manufacturer's recommendations for adhesives, weld rods, sealants, and underlayment.
 - 3. Application and installation instructions.
- D. Samples:
 - 1. Sheet material, 38 mm by 300 mm (1-1/2 inch by 12 inch), of each color and pattern with a welded seam using proposed welding rod 300 mm (12 inches) square for each type, pattern and color.
 - 2. Cap strip and fillet strip, 300 mm (12 inches) for integral base.
 - 3. Shop Drawings and Certificates: Layout of joints showing patterns where joints are expressed, and type and location of obscure type joints. Indicate orientation of directional patterns.
 - 4. Certificates: Quality Control Certificate Submittals and lists specified in paragraph, QUALIFICATIONS.
 - 5. Edge strips: 150 mm (6 inches) long each type.
 - 6. Adhesive, underlayment and primer: Pint container, each type.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Maintain temperature of floor materials and room, where work occurs, above 18° C (65° F) and below 38°C (100° F) for 48 hours before, during

and for 48 hours after installation. Maintain room temperature above 13°C (55° F), after previous period.

- B. Construction in or near areas to receive flooring work must be complete, dry and cured. Do not install resilient flooring over slabs until they have been cured and are sufficiently dry to achieve a bond with adhesive. Follow flooring manufacturer's recommendations for bond and moisture testing.
- C. Building must be permanently enclosed. Schedule construction so that floor receives no construction traffic after completed.

1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Follow manufacturer's instructions for storage and protection from damage by handling and construction operations
- B. Move sheet floor coverings and installation accessories into spaces where they will be installed at least 48 hours in advance of installation.

1.9 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by the basic designation only. Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following, except as otherwise shown or specified.
- B. American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM):

E648-10e1	Critical Radiant Flux of Floor-Covering Systems Using a Radiant Energy Source
E662-13b	Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials
F710-11	Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors and Other Monolithic Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring
F1303-04(2009)	Sheet Vinyl Floor Covering with Backing
F1859-12	Rubber Sheet Floor Covering without Backing
F1869-11	Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride
F2034-08	Sheet Linoleum Floor Covering
F2170-11	Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs using In-situ Probes
- C. South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
- D. Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI):

Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings

1.10 SCHEDULING

- A. Interior finish work such as plastering, drywall finishing, concrete, terrazzo, ceiling work, and painting work must be complete and dry before installation. Complete mechanical, electrical, and other work above ceiling line prior to work of this section. Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems must be installed and operating in order to maintain temperature and humidity requirements.

1.11 WARRANTY

- A. Submit written warranty, in accordance with FAR clause 52.246-21, Warranty of Construction requirements except that warranty period to be extended to include two (2) years.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS**2.1 SHEET VINYL FLOORING**

- A. ASTM F1303, Type II, Grade 1, non-asbestos formulated without backing; foam backed sheet flooring is not acceptable.
- B. Minimum nominal thickness 2 mm (0.08 inch); 1800 mm (6 ft) minimum width.
- C. Color and pattern of sheet flooring of the same production run.

2.4 WELDING ROD

- A. Product of floor covering manufacturer in color matching field color of sheet covering.

2.5 APPLICATION MATERIALS AND ACCESSORIES

- A. Floor and Base Adhesive: Type recommended by sheet flooring material manufacturer for conditions of use.
- B. Mastic Underlayment (for concrete floors): Provide products with latex or polyvinyl acetate resins in mix, with condition to be corrected determining type of underlayment selected for use.
- C. Base Accessories:
 - 1. Fillet Strip: 19 mm (3/4 inch) radius fillet strip compatible with resilient sheet material.
 - 2. Cap Strip: Extruded flanged zero edge vinyl reducer strip approximately 25 mm (one inch) exposed height with 13 mm (1/2 inch) flange.
- D. Chemical Bonding Compound: Manufacturer's product for chemically bonding seams.

2.6 ADHESIVES

- A. Water resistant type recommended by the sheet flooring manufacturer for the conditions of use.

2.7 BASE CAP STRIP AND COVE STRIP

- A. Extruded vinyl compatible with the sheet flooring.
- B. Cap strip "J" shape with feathered edge flange approximately 25 mm (one inch) wide; top designed to receive sheet flooring with 13 mm (1/2 inch) flange lapping top of flooring
- C. Cove strip 70 mm (2-3/4 inch) radius.

2.8 LEVELING COMPOUND (FOR CONCRETE FLOORS)

- A. Provide cementitious products with latex or polyvinyl acetate resins in the mix.

2.9 PRIMER (FOR CONCRETE SUBFLOORS)

- A. As recommended by the adhesive or sheet flooring manufacturer.

2.10 EDGE STRIPS

- A. Extruded aluminum, mill finish, mechanically cleaned.
- B. 28 mm (1-1/8 inch) wide, 6 mm (1/4 inch) thick, bevel one edge to 3 mm (1/8 inch) thick.
- C. Drill and counter sink edge strips for flat head screws. Space holes near ends and approximately 225 mm (9 inches) on center in between.

2.11 SEALANT

- A. As specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS (If included in the project. Otherwise submit per B. below.)
- B. Compatible with sheet flooring.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. Maintain temperature of sheet flooring above 36 °C (65 °F), for 48 hours before installation.
- B. Maintain temperature of rooms where sheet flooring work occurs above 36°C (65°F), for 48 hours, before installation and during installation.
- C. After installation, maintain temperature at or above 36°C (65°F.)
- D. Building must be permanently enclosed.
- E. Wet construction in or near areas to receive sheet flooring must be complete, dry and cured.

3.2 SUBFLOOR PREPARATION

- A. Concrete Subfloors: Verify that concrete slabs comply with ASTM F710.
 - 1. Examine surfaces to receive resilient sheet flooring with installer and identify areas which are unacceptable for installation of flooring material. Installer to advise Contractor which methods are to be used to correct conditions that will impair proper

- installation. Installation cannot proceed until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
2. Slab substrates dry, free of curing compounds, sealers, hardeners, and other materials which would interfere with bonding of adhesive. Determine adhesion and dryness characteristics by performing bond and moisture tests recommended by Resilient Floor Covering Institute recommendations in manual RFCI-MRP.
- B. Broom or vacuum clean substrates to be covered by sheet floor coverings immediately before installation. Following cleaning, examine substrates to determine if there is visually any evidence of moisture, alkaline salts, carbonation, or dust.
- C. Primer: If recommended by flooring manufacturer, prior to application of adhesive, apply concrete slab primer in accordance with manufacturer's directions.
- D. Correct conditions which will impair proper installation, including trowel marks, pits, dents, protrusions, cracks or joints.
- E. Fill cracks, joints, depressions, and other irregularities in concrete with leveling compound.
1. Do not use adhesive for filling or leveling purposes.
 2. Do not use leveling compound to correct imperfections which can be corrected by spot grinding.
 3. Trowel to smooth surface free of trowel marks, pits, dents, protrusions, cracks or joint lines.
- F. Clean floor of oil, paint, dust and deleterious substances. Leave floor dry and cured free of residue from existing curing or cleaning agents.
- G. Moisture Testing: Perform moisture and pH test as recommended by the flooring and adhesive manufacturers. Perform test locations starting on the deepest part of the concrete structure. Proceed with installation only after concrete substrates meet or exceed the manufacturer's requirements. In the absence of specific guidance from the flooring or adhesive manufacturer the following requirements are to be met:
1. Perform moisture vapor emission tests in accordance with ASTM F1869. Proceed with installation only after substrates have a maximum moisture-vapor-emission rate of 1.36 kg of water/92.9 sq. m (3lb of water/1000 sq. ft.) in 24 hours.
 2. Perform concrete internal relative humidity testing using situ probes in accordance with ASTM F2170. Proceed with installation only

- after concrete reaches maximum 75 percent relative humidity level measurement.
- H. Preparation includes the removal of existing floor and existing adhesive. Do not use solvents to remove adhesives. Coordinate with Asbestos Abatement Section if asbestos abatement procedures will be involved.
 - I. Remove existing vinyl flooring and adhesive completely in accordance with Resilient Floor Covering Institute recommendations in manual RFCI-WP. Do not use solvents.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF FLOORING

- A. Install work in strict compliance with manufacturer's instructions and approved layout drawings.
- B. Maintain uniformity of sheet floor covering direction and avoid cross seams.
- C. Arrange for a minimum number of seams and place them in inconspicuous and low traffic areas, but in no case less than 150 mm (6 inches) away from parallel joints in flooring substrates.
- D. Match edges of resilient floor coverings for color shading and pattern at seams.
- E. Finish resilient sheet flooring level with other abutting flooring material floors.
- F. Extend sheet floor coverings into toe spaces, door reveals, closets, and similar openings.
- G. Inform the RE/COR of conflicts between this section and the manufacturer's instructions or recommendations for auxiliary materials, or installation methods, before proceeding.
- H. Install sheet in full coverage adhesives.
 - 1. Air pockets or loose edges will not be accepted.
 - 2. Trim sheet materials to touch in the length of intersection at pipes and vertical projections; seal joints at pipe with waterproof cement or sealant.
- I. Keep joints to a minimum; avoid small filler pieces or strips.
- J. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for seams at butt joints. Do not leave any open joints that would be readily visible from a standing position.
- K. Follow manufacturer's recommendations regarding pattern match, if applicable.
- L. Installation of Edge Strips:

1. Locate edge strips under center lines of doors unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Set aluminum strips in adhesive, anchor with lead anchors and stainless steel Phillips screws.
- M. Chemically Bonded Seams: Bond seams with chemical-bonding compound to permanently fuse sections into a seamless flooring. Prepare seams and apply compound to produce tightly fitted seams without gaps, overlays, or excess bonding compound on flooring surfaces.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF INTEGRAL COVED BASE

- A. Set preformed cove to receive base.
- B. Install base material with adhesive and terminate exposed edge with cap strip.
- C. Integral base to be 100 mm (4 inches) high.
- D. Form internal and external corners to the geometric shape generated by the cove at straight or radius corners.
- E. Weld joints as specified for the flooring.
- F. Seal cap strip to wall with an adhesive type sealant.
- G. Unless otherwise specified or shown where sheet flooring is scheduled, provide integral base at intersection of floor and vertical surfaces.
- H. Provide sheet flooring and base scheduled for room on floors and walls under and behind areas where casework, and other equipment occurs, except where mounted in wall recesses.

3.5 WELDING

- A. Heat weld all joints of flooring and base using equipment and procedures recommended by flooring manufacturer.
- B. Welding includes routing joint, inserting a welding rod into routed space, and terminally fusing into a homogeneous joint.
- C. Provide finished flush surface across joint, free from voids, recessed or raised areas, on completion of welding.
- D. Fusion of Material: Joint fused a minimum of 65 percent through thickness of material and meeting specified characteristics for flooring.

3.6 CLEANING

- A. Clean small adhesive marks during application of sheet flooring and base before adhesive sets, excessive adhesive smearing will not be accepted.
- B. Remove visible adhesive and other surface blemishes using methods and cleaner recommended by floor covering manufacturers.

- C. Clean and seal materials per flooring manufacturer's written recommendations.
- D. Vacuum floor thoroughly.
- E. Do not wash floor until after period recommended by floor covering manufacturer and then prepare in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- F. Upon completion, RE/COR will inspect floor and base to ascertain that work was done in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.
- G. Perform initial maintenance according to flooring manufacturer's written recommendations.

3.7 PROTECTION

- A. Protect installed flooring as recommended by flooring manufacturer against damage from rolling loads, other trades, or placement of fixtures and furnishings.
- B. Keep traffic off sheet flooring for 24 hours after installation.
- C. Where construction traffic is anticipated, cover sheet flooring with reinforced kraft paper properly secured and maintained until removal is authorized by the RE/COR.
- D. Where protective materials are removed and immediately prior to acceptance, repair any damage, re-clean sheet flooring, lightly re-apply polish and buff floor.

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**SECTION 09 67 23
RESINOUS FLOORING**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. This section specifies a seamless flooring system with integral base.
- B. Flooring consists of epoxy resin, aggregate, and finish coats for non-slip finish.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Color and Room Finish Schedule: Submit for approval.

1.3 SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

- A. Materials in this section may contribute towards contract compliance with sustainability requirements.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:
 - 1. Description of product to be provided; technical data showing compliance with specifications.
 - 2. Application and installation instructions, including proposed deviations from specifications.
- C. Samples:
 - 1. Submit colors for approval.
 - 2. Sample 300 mm (12-inch) square in each finish specified.
 - 3. Sample showing construction from substrate to finish surface in thickness specified.
- D. Certification and Approval:
 - 1. Submit manufacturer's certification of material compliance.
 - 2. Provide statement of manufacturer's approval of installers.
 - 3. Submit Contractor's certificate of compliance with Quality Assurance requirements.
 - 4. Provide documentation from an independent testing agency indicating compliance with the FloorScore standard.
- E. Warranty: Manufacturer's warranty of materials and installation.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Single Source Responsibility:
 - 1. Obtain primary resinous flooring materials including primers, resins, hardening agents, finish or sealing coats from a single manufacturer.

2. Provide secondary materials only of type and from source recommended by manufacturer of primary materials.
- B. Installer Qualifications: Installer trained and approved by manufacturer of primary material and having completed at least five projects of similar size and complexity.
- C. Pre-Installation Conference:
 1. Arrange a meeting not less than thirty days prior to starting work.
 2. Attendance:
 - a. Contractor.
 - b. RE/COR.
 - c. Manufacturer and Installer's Representative.

1.6 MATERIAL PACKAGING DELIVERY AND STORAGE

- A. Deliver materials to the site in original sealed packages or containers, clearly marked with the manufacturer's name or brand, type and color, production run number and date of manufacture.
- B. Protect materials from damage and contamination in storage.
- C. Maintain temperature of storage area between 15°C and 32°C (60° and 90°F).
- D. Package materials in factory pre-weighed and in single, easy to manage batches sized for ease of handling and mixing proportions from entire package or packages.

1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Work subject to the terms of the Article "Warranty of Construction" FAR clause 52.246-21.
- B. Extend warranty period to three years.

1.8 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by the basic designation only. Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following, except as otherwise shown or specified.
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

B221-13	Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Shapes, and Tubes
C267-07(2013)	Chemical Resistance of Mortars, Grouts, and Monolithic Surfacing
C413-01(2012)	Absorption of Chemical-Resistant Mortars, Grouts, and Monolithic Surfacing, and Polymer Concretes

C580-02(2012)	Flexural Strength and Modulus of Elasticity of Chemical Resistant Mortars, Grouts, Monolithic Surfacing and Polymer Concretes
C722-04(2012)	Chemical-Resistant Resin Monolithic Surfacing
C882/C882M-12	Bond Strength of Epoxy-Resin Systems Used with Concrete by Slant Shear
D635-10	Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Plastics in a Horizontal Position
D2047-11	Static Coefficient of Friction of Polish-Coated Floor Surfaces as Measured by the James Machine
D2240-05(2010)	Rubber Property - Durometer Hardness
D4060-10	Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abraser
F1869-11	Measuring Moisture Vapor Emission Rate of Concrete Subfloor Using Anhydrous Calcium Chloride
F2170-11	Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using in situ Probes
C. National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM):	
AMP 501	Finishes for Aluminum

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- A. Epoxy resinous flooring includes concrete epoxy primer, colored quartz aggregate epoxy resin mortar, clear epoxy sealer coat, and finish coat for non-slip finish.
- B. System to be resistant to chemicals and abrasion.
- C. Comply with requirements of FloorScore standard.

2.2 EPOXY FLOORING SYSTEM

- A. Conform to ASTM C722, Type A, Epoxy resin, quartz aggregate.
- B. Physical Properties of flooring system addition to C722 when tested as follows:

PROPERTY	TEST	VALUE
Hardness	ASTM D2240 Shore Durometer	75-80
Bond	ASTM C882 Bonding epoxy flooring to hardened concrete	min 400 psi
Water Absorption	ASTM C413	max 0.1 percent
Abrasion Resistance	ASTM D4060 Taber Abrader CS-17	max 0.10 gms. weight loss

PROPERTY	TEST	VALUE
	wheel, 1000 gm load; 1000 cycle	
Flexural Strength	ASTM C580	min 2200 psi
Extent of Burning extinguishing Heat Resistant	ASTM D635 For continuous exposure min 140 deg. F For intermittent spills min 200 deg. F	max 0.25 inch self No Effect No Effect
Coefficient of Friction	ASTM D 2047	0.7
Chemical Resistance of the following:	ASTM C267	No Effect
Acetic acid	5 percent	
Ammonium hydroxide	10 percent	
Citric Acid	50 percent	
Fatty acid Motor Oil, 20W		
Hydrochloric acid	10 percent	
Salt water	10 percent	
Sodium Hydroxide	10 percent	
Sulfuric acid	5 percent	
Trisodium phosphate		
Urine		
Feces		
Hydrogen peroxide	28 percent	
Distilled Water		
Sodium Hypochloride	5.28 percent	

C. Primer, Coloring, Sealer, and Finish coats as standard with manufacture of flooring system.

D. Base Cap: Extruded aluminum, clear anodized finish.

2.3 BASE CAP STRIP

A. Aluminum, Extruded: ASTM B221, Alloy 6063-T6.

B. Shape for 5 mm (3/16 inch) depth of base material, "J" configuration.

C. Finish:

1. Finish exposed surfaces in accordance with NAAMM Metal Finishes Manual.

2. Aluminum: NAAMM Amp 501:

a. Clear anodic coating, AA-C22A41 chemically etched medium matte, with Architectural Class 1, 0.7 mils or thicker.

b. Colored anodic coating, AA-C22A42, chemically etched medium matte with Architectural Class 1, 0.7 mils or thicker.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**3.1 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. Maintain temperature of materials above 21°C (70 degrees F), for 48 hours before installation.
- B. Maintain temperature of rooms where work occurs, between 21°C and 32°C (70°F and 90°F) for at least 48 hours, before, during, and 24 hours after installation. Maintain temperature at least 21°C (70 degrees F) thereafter.
- C. Do not install materials until building is permanently enclosed and wet construction is complete, dry, and cured.
- D. Concrete substrate cured and not less than 30 days old.
- E. Area free of other trades during and for a period of 24 hours after installation.

3.2 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. The respective manufacturer's instructions for application and installation will be considered for use when approved by the RE/COR.
- B. Submit proposed installation deviation from this specification to the RE/COR indicating the differences in the method of installation.

3.3 PREPARATION

- A. Prepare surface in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Mechanically remove bond inhibiting materials and loose or laitance materials to ensure bond.
- C. Moisture Testing: Perform moisture and pH test as recommended by the flooring and adhesive manufacturers. Perform test locations starting on the deepest part of the concrete structure. Proceed with installation only after concrete substrates meet or exceed the manufacturer's requirements. In the absence of specific guidance from the flooring or adhesive manufacturer the following requirements are to be met:
 - 1. Perform moisture vapor emission tests in accordance with ASTM F1869. Proceed with installation only after substrates have a maximum moisture-vapor-emission rate of 1.36 kg of water/92.9 sq. m (3lb of water/1000 sq. ft.) in 24 hours.
 - 2. Perform concrete internal relative humidity testing using situ probes in accordance with ASTM F2170. Proceed with installation only after concrete reaches maximum 75 percent relative humidity level measurement.
- D. Prepare wall and set base cap mold level.

1. Fill voids within the height of the wall where base is applied even with the wall surface.
2. Grind, sand, or cut away protrusions.

3.4 APPLICATION

- A. Mix and apply each component of resinous flooring system in compliance with manufacturer's specifications to produce a uniform monolithic flooring surface of 5 mm (3/16 inch) minimum thickness.
- B. Turn flooring up for coved 100 mm (4-inch) high base at vertical wall surfaces and penetrations. Cove joint with floor; 6 mm (1/4 inch) radius. Round interior and external corners.
- C. Apply primer over prepared substrate at manufacturers specified rate. Coordinate timing of primer application with application of troweled mortar to ensure optimum adhesion between resinous flooring materials and substrate.
- D. Uniformly spread mortar over substrate adjusted to manufacturer's recommended maximum thickness to plane line of floor.
- E. Trowel finish for smooth surface on base and coved surface.
- F. Grout mortar surface as specified by manufacturer and broad cast colored quartz aggregate uniformly distributed for non-slip texture on floors to within one inch of base cove horizontal edge.
- G. Apply a clear finish coat.

3.5 CURING, PROTECTION, AND CLEANING

- A. Cure resinous flooring materials in compliance with manufacturer's directions, taking care to prevent contamination during stages of application and prior to completion of curing process.
- B. Close area of application for a minimum of 24 hours.
- C. Protect resinous flooring materials from damage and wear during construction operation.
 1. Cover flooring with kraft paper.
 2. Covers paper with 6 mm (1/4 inch) thick hardboard, plywood, or particle board where area is in foot or vehicle traffic pattern, rolling or fixed scaffolding and overhead work occurs.
- D. Remove temporary covering and clean resinous flooring just prior to final inspection. Use cleaning materials and procedures recommended by resinous flooring manufacturer.

3.6 TOLERANCE

- A. From Line of Plane: Maximum 3 mm (1/8 inch) in total distance of flooring and base.

B. From Radius of Cove: Maximum of 3 mm (1/8 inch) plus or 1.6 mm (1/16-inch) minus.

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**SECTION 31 20 11
EARTH MOVING (SHORT FORM)**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

This section specifies the requirements for furnishing all equipment, materials, labor and techniques for earthwork including excavation, fill, backfill and site restoration utilizing fertilizer, seed and/or sod. Coordinate with COR for locations of storage pile areas, and designated areas where excess suitable fill will remain after project completion.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

A. Unsuitable Materials:

1. Fills: Topsoil, frozen materials; construction materials and materials subject to decomposition; clods of clay and stones larger than 75 mm (3 inches); organic materials, including silts, which are unstable; and inorganic materials, including silts, too wet to be stable.
2. Existing Subgrade (except footings): Same materials as above paragraph, that are not capable of direct support of slabs, pavement, and similar items, with the possible exception of improvement by compaction, proof rolling, or similar methods of improvement.
3. Existing Subgrade (footings only): Same as Paragraph 1, but no fill or backfill.

B. Earthwork: Earthwork operations required within the new construction area. It also includes earthwork required for auxiliary structures and buildings and sewer and other trench work throughout the job site.

C. Degree of Compaction: Degree of compaction is expressed as a percentage of maximum density obtained by the test procedure presented in any of the following: // AASHTO // T99 // T180 // Method A. // ASTM // D698 // D1557 // Method A. //

D. The term fill means fill or backfill as appropriate.

1.3 RELATED WORK

A. Materials testing and inspection during construction: Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES.

1.4 CLASSIFICATION OF EXCAVATION

A. Unclassified Excavation: Removal and disposal of pavements and other man-made obstructions visible on the surface; utilities, and other items including underground structures indicated to be demolished and removed; together with any type of materials regardless of character of material and obstructions encountered.

- B. Classified Excavation: Removal and disposal of all material not defined as rock.
- C. Rock Excavation:
 - 1. Solid ledge rock (igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock).
 - 2. Bedded or conglomerate deposits so cemented as to present characteristics of solid rock which cannot be excavated without blasting; or the use of a modern power excavator (shovel, backhoe, or similar power excavators) of no less than 0.75 m³ (1 cubic yard) capacity, properly used, having adequate power and in good running condition.
 - 3. Boulders or other detached stones each having a volume of 0.4 m³ (1/2 cubic yard) or more.

1.5 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT FOR ROCK EXCAVATION

- A. Measurement: Cross section and measure the uncovered and separated materials, and compute quantities by the Registered Professional Land Surveyor or Registered Civil Engineer, specified in Section 01 00 02, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Do not measure quantities beyond the following limits:
 - 1. 300 mm (12 inches) outside of the perimeter of formed footings.
 - 2. 600 mm (24 inches) outside the face of concrete work for which forms are required, except for footings.
 - 3. 150 mm (6 inches) below the bottom of pipe and not more than the pipe diameter plus 600 mm (24 inches) in width for pipe trenches.
 - 4. The outside dimensions of concrete work for which no forms are required (trenches, conduits, and similar items not requiring forms).

1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Rock Excavation Report:
 - 1. Certification of rock quantities excavated.
 - 2. Excavation method.
 - 3. Labor.
 - 4. Equipment.
 - 5. Land Surveyor's or Civil Engineer's name and official registration stamp.
 - 6. Plot plan showing elevations.
- C. Furnish to Resident Engineer, soil samples, suitable for laboratory tests, of proposed off site or on site fill material.

1.7 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. Publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. American Nursery and Landscape Association (ANLA):
2004.....American Standard for Nursery Stock
- C. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):
T99-01 (R2004).....Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 kg (5.5 lb) Rammer and a 305 mm (12 inch) Drop
T180-01 (2004).....Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg [10 lb] Rammer and a 457 mm (18 inch) Drop
- D. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
D698-07.....Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort
D1557-07.....Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort
- E. Standard Specifications of (Insert name of local state) State Department of Transportation, latest revision.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Fills: Materials approved from on site and off site sources having a minimum dry density of 1760 kg/m³ (110 pcf), a maximum Plasticity Index of 6, and a maximum Liquid Limit of 30.
- B. Granular Fill:
 - 1. Under concrete slab, crushed stone or gravel graded from 25 mm (1 inch) to 4.75 mm (No. 4).
 - 2. Bedding for sanitary and storm sewer pipe, crushed stone or gravel graded from 13 mm (1/2 inch) to 4.75 mm (No. 4).
- C. Fertilizer: (5-10-5) delivered to site in unopened containers that clearly display the manufacturer's label, indicating the analysis of the contents.
- D. Seed: Grass mixture comparable to existing turf delivered to site in unopened containers that clearly display the manufacturer's label, indicating the analysis of the contents.
- E. Sod: Comparable species with existing turf. Use State Certified or State Approved sod when available. Deliver sod to site immediately after cutting and in a moist condition. Thickness of cut must be 19 mm to 32 mm (3/4 inch to 1 1/4 inches) excluding top growth. There shall be no broken pads and torn or uneven ends.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SITE PREPARATION

- A. Clearing: Clearing within the limits of earthwork operations as described or designated by the Resident Engineer. Work includes removal of trees, shrubs, fences, foundations, incidental structures, paving, debris, trash and any other obstructions. Remove materials from the Cemetery Property.
- B. Grubbing: Remove stumps and roots 75 mm (3 inches) and larger diameter. Undisturbed sound stumps, roots up to 75 mm (3 inches) diameter, and nonperishable solid objects which will be a minimum of 900 mm (3 feet) below subgrade or finished embankment may be left. Cemetery Projects: do not leave material within the burial profile up to 2400 mm (8 feet) below finished grade.
- C. Trees and Shrubs: Trees and shrubs, not shown for removal, may be removed from the areas within 4500 mm (15 feet) of new construction and 2250 mm (7'-6") of utility lines if such removal is approved in advance by the Resident Engineer. Remove materials from the Cemetery Property. Trees and shrubs, shown to be transplanted, shall be dug with a ball of earth and burlapped in accordance with the latest issue of the, "American Standard for Nursery Stock", of the American Association of Nurserymen, Inc. Transplant trees and shrubs to a permanent or temporary position within two hours after digging. Maintain trees and shrubs held in temporary locations by watering as necessary and feeding semi-annually with liquid fertilizer with a minimum analysis of 5 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphorus and 5 percent potash. Maintain plants moved to permanent positions as specified for plants in temporary locations until the conclusion of the contract. Box, and otherwise protect from damage, existing trees and shrubs which are not shown to be removed in the construction area. Repair immediately damage to existing trees and shrubs by trimming, cleaning and painting damaged areas, including the roots, in accordance with standard industry horticultural practice for the geographic area and plant species. Building materials shall not be stored closer to trees and shrubs, that are to remain, than the farthest extension of their limbs.
- D. Stripping Topsoil: Unless otherwise indicated on the drawings, the limits of earthwork operations shall extend anywhere the existing grade is filled or cut or where construction operations have compacted or otherwise disturbed the existing grade or turf. Strip topsoil as defined herein, or as indicated in the geotechnical report, from within the limits of earthwork operations as specified above unless specifically indicated or specified elsewhere in the specifications or shown on the

drawings. Topsoil shall be fertile, friable, natural topsoil of loamy character and characteristic of the locality. Topsoil shall be capable of growing healthy horticultural crops of grasses. Stockpile topsoil and protect as directed by the Resident Engineer. Eliminate foreign material, such as weeds, roots, stones, subsoil, frozen clods, and similar foreign materials, larger than 0.014 m³ (1/2 cubic foot) in volume, from soil as it is stockpiled. Retain topsoil on the station. Remove foreign materials larger than 50 mm (2 inches) in any dimension from topsoil used in final grading. Topsoil work, such as stripping, stockpiling, and similar topsoil work, shall not, under any circumstances, be carried out when the soil is wet so that the tilth of the soil will be destroyed.

1. Cemetery Projects: Recommend that the top soil be tested for chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers if topsoil is to be removed from lands formerly utilized as farmland, to verify suitability for use as topsoil in the cemetery where new lawn areas are to be established.
2. Concrete Slabs and Paving: Score deeply or saw cut to insure a neat, straight cut, sections of existing concrete slabs and paving to be removed where excavation or trenching occurs. Extend pavement section to be removed a minimum of 300 mm (12 inches) on each side of widest part of trench excavation and insure final score lines are approximately parallel unless otherwise indicated. Remove material from the Cemetery Property.

E. Disposal: All materials removed from the property shall be disposed of at a legally approved site, for the specific materials, and all removals shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local regulations. No burning of materials is permitted onsite.

3.2 EXCAVATION

- A. Shoring, Sheet piling and Bracing: Shore, brace, or slope to its angle of repose banks of excavations to protect workmen, banks, adjacent paving, structures, and utilities, in compliance with OSHA requirements.
1. Extend shoring and bracing to the bottom of the excavation. Shore excavations that are carried below the elevations of adjacent existing foundations.
 2. If the bearing of any foundation is disturbed by excavating, improper shoring or removal of shoring, placing of backfill, and similar operations, provide a concrete fill support under disturbed foundations, as directed by Resident Engineer, at no additional cost to the Government. Do not remove shoring until permanent work in excavation has been inspected and approved by Resident Engineer.

- B. Excavation Drainage: Operate pumping equipment, and/or provide other materials, means and equipment as required, to keep excavations free of water and subgrades dry, firm, and undisturbed until approval of permanent work has been received from Resident Engineer. Approval by the Resident Engineer is also required before placement of the permanent work on all subgrades. When subgrade for foundations has been disturbed by water, remove the disturbed material to firm undisturbed material after the water is brought under control. Replace disturbed subgrade in trenches by mechanically tamped sand or gravel. When removed disturbed material is located where it is not possible to install and properly compact disturbed subgrade material with mechanically compacted sand or gravel, the Resident Engineer should be contacted to consider the use of flowable fill.
- C. Blasting: Blasting shall be permitted only when authorized by the Resident Engineer. Blasting shall be done with explosives of such quantity and power, and fired in such sequence and locations as to not injure personnel, damage or crack rock against which concrete is to be placed, damage property, or damage existing work or other portions of new work. The Contractor shall be responsible for damage caused by blasting operations.
- D. Building Earthwork:
1. Excavation shall be accomplished as required by drawings and specifications.
 2. Excavate foundation excavations to solid undisturbed subgrade.
 3. Remove loose or soft material to solid bottom.
 4. Fill excess cut under footings or foundations with 25 MPa (3000 psi) concrete, poured separately from the footings.
 5. Do not tamp earth for backfilling in footing bottoms, except as specified.
- E. Trench Earthwork:
1. Utility trenches (except sanitary and storm sewer):
 - a. Excavate to a width as necessary for sheeting and bracing and proper performance of the work.
 - b. Grade bottom of trenches with bell-holes, scooped-out to provide a uniform bearing.
 - c. Support piping on undisturbed earth unless a mechanical support is shown.
 - d. The length of open trench in advance of pipe laying shall not be greater than is authorized by the Resident Engineer.
 2. Sanitary and storm sewer trenches:

- a. Trench width below a point 150 mm (6 inches) above top of the pipe shall be 600 mm (24 inches) for up to and including 300 mm (12 inches) diameter and four-thirds diameter of pipe plus 200 mm (8 inches) for pipe larger than 300 mm (12 inches). Width of trench above that level shall be as necessary for sheeting and bracing and proper performance of the work.
 - b. The bottom quadrant of the pipe shall be bedded on undisturbed soil or granular fill.
 - 1) Undisturbed: Bell holes shall be no larger than necessary for jointing. Backfill up to a point 300 mm (12 inches) above top of pipe shall be clean earth placed and tamped by hand.
 - 2) Granular Fill: Depth of fill shall be a minimum of 75 mm (3 inches) plus one-sixth of pipe diameter below the pipe of 300 mm (12 inches) above top of pipe. Place and tamp fill material by hand.
 - c. Place and compact as specified the remainder of backfill using acceptable excavated materials. Do not use unsuitable materials.
 - d. Use granular fill for bedding where rock or rocky materials are excavated.
- F. Site Earthwork: Excavation shall be accomplished as required by drawings and specifications. Remove subgrade materials, that are determined by the Resident Engineer as unsuitable, and replace with acceptable material. If there is a question as to whether material is unsuitable or not, the Contractor shall obtain samples of the material, under the direction of the Resident Engineer, and the materials shall be examined by an independent testing laboratory for soil classification to determine whether it is unsuitable or not. Testing of the soil shall be performed by the contractor's Testing Laboratory. When unsuitable material is encountered and removed, the contract price and time will be adjusted in accordance with Articles, DIFFERING SITE CONDITIONS, CHANGES and CHANGES-SUPPLEMENT of the GENERAL REQUIREMENTS as applicable. Adjustments to be based on meters (yardage) in cut section only.
- G. Finished elevation of subgrade shall be as follows:
- 1. Pavement Areas - bottom of the pavement or base course as applicable.
 - 2. Planting and Lawn Areas - 100 mm (4 inches) below the finished grade, unless otherwise specified or indicated on the drawings.

3.3 FILLING AND BACKFILLING

- A. General: Do not fill or backfill until all debris, unsatisfactory soil materials, obstructions, and deleterious materials have been removed from the excavation. Proof-roll exposed subgrades with a fully loaded

dump truck. Use excavated materials or borrow for fill and backfill, as applicable. Do not use unsuitable excavated materials. Do not backfill until foundation walls have been completed above grade and adequately braced, waterproofing or dampproofing applied, and pipes coming in contact with backfill have been installed, and inspected and approved by Resident Engineer.

- B. Proof-rolling Existing Subgrade: Proof-roll with a fully loaded dump truck. Make a minimum of one pass in each direction. Remove unstable uncompactable material and replace with granular fill material completed to mix requirements specified.
- C. Placing: Place material in horizontal layers not exceeding 200 mm (8 inches) in loose depth and then compacted. Do not place material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost.
- D. Compaction: Use approved equipment (hand or mechanical) well suited to the type of material being compacted. Do not operate mechanized vibratory compaction equipment within 3000 mm (10 feet) of new or existing building walls without the prior approval of the Resident Engineer. Moisten or aerate material as necessary to provide the moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining the specified compaction with the equipment used. Compact each layer until there is no evidence of further compaction and to not less than 95 percent of the maximum density determined in accordance with any of the following test methods: // AASHTO // T99 // T180 // Method A // ASTM // D698 // D1557 Method A //.

3.4 GRADING

- A. General: Uniformly grade the areas within the limits of this section, including adjacent transition areas. Smooth the finished surface within specified tolerance. Provide uniform levels or slopes between points where elevations are indicated, or between such points and existing finished grades. Provide a smooth transition between abrupt changes in slope.
- B. Cut rough or sloping rock to level beds for foundations. In unfinished areas fill low spots and level off with coarse sand or fine gravel.
- C. Slope backfill outside the building away from the building walls for a minimum distance of 1800 mm (6 feet).
- D. The finished grade shall be 150 mm (6 inches) below bottom line of windows or other building wall openings unless greater depth is shown.
- E. Place crushed stone or gravel fill under concrete slabs on grade tamped and leveled. The thickness of the fill shall be 150 mm (6 inches), unless otherwise indicated.

- F. Finish subgrade in a condition acceptable to the Resident Engineer at least one day in advance of the paving operations. Maintain finished subgrade in a smooth and compacted condition until the succeeding operation has been accomplished. Scarify, compact, and grade the subgrade prior to further construction when approved compacted subgrade is disturbed by contractor's subsequent operations or adverse weather.
- G. Grading for Paved Areas: Provide final grades for both subgrade and base course to ± 6 mm (0.25 inches) of indicated grades.

3.5 LAWN AREAS

- A. General: Harrow and till to a depth of 100 mm (4 inches), new or existing lawn areas to remain, which are disturbed during construction. Establish existing or design grades by dragging or similar operations. Do not carry out lawn areas earthwork out when the soil is wet so that the tilth of the soil will be destroyed. Plant bed must be approved by Resident Engineer before seeding or sodding operation begins.
- B. Finished Grading: Begin finish grading after rough grading has had sufficient time for settlement. Scarify subgrade surface in lawn areas to a depth of 100 mm (4 inches). Apply topsoil so that after normal compaction, dragging and raking operations (to bring surface to indicated finish grades) there will be a minimum of 100 mm (4 inches) of topsoil over all lawn areas; make smooth, even surface and true grades, which will not allow water to stand at any point. Shape top and bottom of banks to form reverse curves in section; make junctions with undisturbed areas to conform to existing topography. Solid lines within grading limits indicate finished contours. Existing contours, indicated by broken lines are believed approximately correct but are not guaranteed.
- C. Fertilizing: Incorporate fertilizer into the soil to a depth of 100 mm (4 inches) at a rate of 12 kg/100 m² (25 pounds per 1000 square feet).
- D. Seeding: Seed at a rate of 2 kg/100 m² (4 pounds per 1000 square feet) and accomplished only during periods when uniform distribution may be assured. Lightly rake seed into bed immediately after seeding. Roll seeded area immediately with a roller not to exceed 225 kg/m (150 pounds per foot) of roller width.
- E. Sodding: Topsoil shall be firmed by rolling and during periods of high temperature the topsoil shall be watered lightly immediately prior to laying sod. Sod strips shall be tightly butted at the ends and staggered in a running bond fashion. Placement on slopes shall be from the bottom to top of slope with sod strips running across slope. Secure sodded slopes by pegging or other approved methods. Roll sodded area with a

roller not to exceed 225 kg/m (150 pounds per foot) of the roller width to improve contact of sod with the soil.

- F. Watering: The Resident Engineer is responsible for having adequate water available at the site. As sodding is completed in any one section, the entire sodded area shall be thoroughly irrigated by the contractor, to a sufficient depth, that the underside of the new sod pad and soil, immediately below sod, is thoroughly wet. Resident Engineer will be responsible for sod after installation and acceptance.

3.6 DISPOSAL OF UNSUITABLE AND EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL

- A. Disposal: Remove surplus satisfactory soil and waste material, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of it off Cemetery property.
1. Remove waste material, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of it off Cemetery property.
- B. Place excess excavated materials suitable for fill and/or backfill on site where directed.
- C. Remove from site and dispose of any excess excavated materials after all fill and backfill operations have been completed.
- D. Segregate all excavated contaminated soil designated by the Resident Engineer from all other excavated soils, and stockpile on site on two 0.15 mm (6 mil) polyethylene sheets with a polyethylene cover. A designated area shall be selected for this purpose. Dispose of excavated contaminated material in accordance with State and Local requirements.

3.6 CLEAN-UP

Upon completion of earthwork operations, clean areas within contract limits, remove tools, and equipment. Provide site clear, clean, free of debris, and suitable for subsequent construction operations. Remove debris, rubbish, and excess material from the Cemetery Property.

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**SECTION 33 46 13
DRAINAGE**

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

This section specifies drainage system, including installation, backfill, and cleanout extensions, to place of connection to municipal storm sewer or onsite facilities.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Samples: For each type of filter fabric, pipe, and fitting indicated
- C. Product Data: Certifications from the manufacturers attesting that materials meet specification requirements.

1.3 RELATED WORK

- A. Materials testing and inspection during construction: Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES.

1.4 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred in the text by basic designation only.
- B. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):
 - M006-08-UL.....Standard Specification for Fine Aggregate for Hydraulic Cement Concrete, Single User Digital Publication
 - M252-08-UL.....Corrugated Polyethylene Drainage Pipe
 - M288-06-UL.....Geotextile Specification for Highway Applications
- C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
 - D448-08.....Standard Classification for Sizes of Aggregate for Road and Bridge Construction
 - D2321-08.....Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
 - D2751-(2005).....Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Sewer Pipe and Fittings

D2729-03.....	Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
D2737-03.....	Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Tubing
D3034-08.....	Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings
D4216-06.....	Standard Specification for Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) and Related PVC and Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Building Products Compounds
F477-08.....	Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
F758-95(2000)e1	Standard Specification for Smooth-Wall Poly (Vinyl Chloride)(PVC)Plastic Underdrain Systems for Highway, Airport, and Similar Drainage.
F949-(2006a).....	Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with a Smooth Interior and Fittings

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Pipe for foundation drainage system shall be as detailed below and submitted for approval. Appropriate transitions, adapters, or joint details shall be used where pipes of different types or materials are connected.

A. Underslab Header:

1. ASTM A74 or ASTM A746 cast-iron soil pipe and fittings in DN 100 to DN 375 (NPS 4 to NPS 15). Joints shall be hub-and-spigot, gasket type.
2. PE drainage tubing and fittings per ASTM D2737, in DN 100 to DN 250 (NPS 4 to NPS 10). Joints shall be coupling type.
3. PE pipe and fittings per ASTM D2737, in DN 300 to DN 900 (NPS 12 to NPS 36). Joints shall be coupling type.
4. PVC sewer pipe and fittings per ASTM D3034, in DN 100 to DN 375 (NPS 4 to NPS 15). Joints shall be bell-and-spigot. ASTM F477, elastomeric seal gaskets shall be used.

B. Perforated Drainage Pipe:

1. Perforated, PE pipe and fittings per ASTM D2737, in DN 100 to DN 150 (NPS 4 to NPS 6). Joints shall be coupling type.

2. Perforated, PE pipe and fittings per ASTM D2737, in DN 200 to DN 600 (NPS 8 to NPS 24). Joints shall be coupling type.
 3. Perforated, PVC sewer pipe and fittings per ASTM D2729, in DN 100 (NPS 4) only. Joints shall be bell-and-spigot, loose type.
- C. Cleanout Extension: ASTM A74, cast iron pipe or ASTM A746 ductile iron. Gravity Sewer pipes shall have a neoprene gasket joints and long sweep elbow fittings. Cleanouts for pre-placed crypt field underdrains shall be as indicated on the drawings and shall be set so as to not interfere with mowing operations. Plastic tops for the crypt field cleanouts shall be provided with concrete anchorage with all features set so as to not cause damage to the mowers.
- D. Drainage Conduit:
1. Pipe, fittings, and couplings shall be perforated and smooth PVC complying with ASTM D4216 and ASTM D2729.
 2. Pipe size shall be 200 mm (8 inches) and have a high minimum flow rate equal to a DN 100 (NPS 4) pipe.
 3. Fittings shall be PVC with DN 100 (NPS 4) outlet connection.
 4. Couplings shall be PVC.
- E. Filter Fabric
- Filter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of polyester, nylon, or polypropylene filaments woven or otherwise formed into a uniform pattern with distinct and measurable openings. The filter fabric shall provide an equivalent opening size (AOS) as designed by the design build firm and approved by VA. AOS is defined as the number of the US Standard sieve having openings closest in size to the filter fabric openings. Percent open area shall be designed by the design build firm and approved by VA, and is defined as the summation of open areas divided by the total area of the filter fabric and expressed as a percent. The filaments shall consist of a long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 percent by weight of propylene, ethylene, or vinylidene-chloride, and shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors added to the base plastic to make the filaments resistant to deterioration due to ultraviolet and heat exposure. The fabric shall have a minimum physical strength meeting industry standards when tested in accordance with ASTM D 5034 using the grab test method with 1 square inch jaws and a constant rate of travel of 12 inches per minute. Elongation at failure shall be between 30 and 70 percent. The fabric shall be constructed so that the filaments will retain their relative

position with respect to each other. The edges of the fabric shall be selvaged or otherwise finished to prevent the outer material from pulling away from the fabric. The fabric shall be woven into a width that may be installed as shown without longitudinal seams.

F. Drainage Material:

1. Bedding: Crushed stone, 20 mm (3/4 inch) to 25 mm (No. 4) per ASTM D448.
2. Fill to 300 mm (1 foot) above pipe: Crushed stone, 20 mm (3/4 inch) to 25 mm (No. 4) per ASTM D448.

G. Concrete Sand: AASHTO M006.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. Trenching and Excavation

Perform required trenching and excavation. Keep trenches dry during installation of drainage system. Changes in direction of drain lines shall be made with 1/8 bends. Use wye fittings at intersections.

B. Bedding

Place graded bedding, minimum 6 inches in depth, in the bottom of trench for its full width and length compacted as specified prior to laying of foundation drain pipe. Each section shall rest firmly upon the bedding, through the entire length, with recesses formed for bell joints. Except for recesses for bell joints, the bedding shall fully support the lower quadrant of the pipe.

C. Pipe Laying

1. Lay drain lines to true grades and alignment with a continuous fall in the direction of flow. Bells of pipe sections shall face upgrade. Clean interior of pipe thoroughly before being laid. When drain lines are left open for connection to discharge lines, the open ends shall be temporarily closed and the location marked with wooden stakes. Perforated pipe shall be laid with perforations facing down. Any length that has had its grade or joints disturbed shall be removed and relaid at no additional cost to the Government. Perforated corrugated polyethylene drainage tubing and plastic piping shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and as specified herein. Tubing and piping with physical imperfections shall not be installed.
2. Prior to installation of bedding materials or piping, examination of excavation and subgrades are to be observed by the Resident

- Engineer. Invert elevation of drain pipe shall not be higher than top of lowest floor elevation nor lower than a 45 degree line projected from bottom of any adjacent footing. Lay drain lines and firmly bed in granular material a minimum of 75 mm (3 inches) below invert to top of pipe to true grades and alignment with bells facing upgrade, and to slope uniformly between elevations shown on foundation drainage drawings. Keep trenches dry until pipe is in place and granular material backfill is completed to 300 mm (1 foot) above top of pipe, unless otherwise noted.
3. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings according to manufacturers written instructions and per the applicable standard:
 - a. PE and PVC pipe installation shall be per ASTM D2321 and ASTM F758.
 - b. PE joint construction shall be per ASTM D2737 and AASHTO HB17, Division II, Section 26.4.2.4, "Joint Properties."
 - c. PVC joint construction shall be per ASTM D3034 with elastomeric seals gaskets per ASTM D2321.
 - d. Perforated PVC joint construction shall be per ASTM D2729, with loose bell and spigot joints.
 4. Lay perforated pipe with perforations down. Lay plain end pipe with closed joints held in place with two No. 9 spring steel wire clips at each joint or by standard clay collars.
 5. For foundation subdrainage, install piping pitched down in direction of flow, at a minimum slope of 0.5 percent and with a minimum cover of 900 mm (3 feet), unless otherwise indicated.
 6. For underslab subdrainage, install piping pitched down in direction of flow, at a minimum slope of 0.5 percent.
 7. Install cleanout extensions where shown on the Contract Documents.
 8. Prior to backfilling, check drain lines to assure free flow. Remove obstructions and recheck lines until satisfactory.
- D. Jointing
- Perforated and porous types of drain pipes shall be laid with closed joints.
- E. Backfilling: Place a minimum of 300 mm (12 inches) of granular material, hand tamped, extending in width a minimum of 600 mm (2 feet) from building wall. Then place a minimum of 150 mm (6 inches) of concrete sand, well tamped. Continue backfill with concrete sand, pit run sand and gravel with a maximum plasticity index of 6, drainage

material from site excavation, to within 900 mm (3 feet) of finished grade in planting areas. Remainder of backfill shall be comparable to existing adjacent soils. In bituminous and concrete paving areas, backfill to the bottom of the base course with pervious material. Where foundation drain is within 600 mm (2 feet) of finished grade, one-half of fill shall be made with crushed stone.

1. Filter fabric may be substituted for sand layer.
2. Vertical drainage mat in conjunction with geotextile may be substituted for sand and drainage material.
3. When drain lines are left open for connection to discharge line, the open ends shall be temporarily closed and their location marked with wooden stakes.

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