

**Project Number 818-NRM17-07**

**Repair Mausoleum Wall**

**at the**

**Togus National Cemetery (West Section)**

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818-NRM17-07-001  
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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 at the **Togus National Cemetery** as required by the work scope, drawings 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 numbered requirement only applies to work items specifically noted as DESIGN BUILD ELEMENTS below. The contractor shall engage the services of a professional design firm which specializes in the work contained in this project. Contractor shall submit this firm for approval complete with qualifications prior to the start of construction. Contractor and this professional design firm shall submit design drawings. Design drawings shall be: scaled drawings, Final construction documents, stamped and sealed by a professional engineer in the state where the work is to take place, submitted full size (30x42") and in electronic format (pdf) to both the Project Engineer and the Cemetery Director.

3. This numbered requirement only applies to work items specifically noted as DESIGN BUILD ELEMENTS below. Where a work item is noted as a DESIGN BUILD ELEMENT a professional engineer's review shall be performed prior to submission. Prior to submission to the COR, contractor shall have all submittals reviewed, signed and sealed by a professional engineer in the state where work is to take place, and stamped approved by this professional design firm.

4. The contractor shall submit submittals including shop drawings and any other specification requirements to the COR for review and approval prior to fabrication/installation. Submittals approved by the owner (VA/NCA) are required prior to starting on the corresponding work.

B. Specific work items:

1. DESIGN BUILD ELEMENT. Requirements stated herein shall be the minimum requirements. Replace entire historic stone wall, referencing drawings for more information and pictures. New work shall match existing in appearance. Remove all loose existing mortar and stones, save stones for reuse. Reinstall using new mortar and existing stones, using existing stones as much as possible. No more than 20% of the wall's stones removed shall be permitted to be replaced using new

stones. Any new stones used shall match the existing stones and be submitted for approval. See specification sections for more information on mortaring and testing lab services which shall be required. Use type S mortar for the repairs in this project. Demolish existing reinforced concrete foundation. Design and build a new reinforced concrete foundation hidden from public view below grade.

a. Specific requirements to the existing dry stack stone wall:

Reference drawing 818-NRM17-07-001 detail 3 for delineation and detail 2 for another picture. This existing dry stack wall shall be reinstalled with new type S mortar but only in the back of the wall where not exposed to view. The newly installed wall shall therefore not have visible mortar when viewed from the front. Utilize mortar along the sides of each stone such that sufficient structural strength is provided for this wall to hold back the adjacent earth, but such that the mortar is not visible from the front of the wall.

2. DESIGN BUILD ELEMENT. Reference drawing 818-NRM17-07-001 details 4, 5, 6 & 7. Provide shoring as necessary for the work described in this item. Shoring shall support the existing walls and ceiling and be submitted as a shoring plan, signed and sealed by a professional structural/civil engineer. Tuckpoint the interior walls of the mausoleum by removing the existing mortar where failed, removing existing stones where loose, and then installing new mortar and existing stones. Assume for bidding purposes that 25% of the interior wall area, in small sections spread throughout the four (4) walls, will require rework as described in this work item. New mortar shall be type S. New work shall match existing in appearance. Reinstall using new mortar and existing stones, using existing stones as much as possible. No more than 20% of the wall's stones removed shall be permitted to be replaced using new stones. Any new stones used shall match the existing stones and be submitted for approval. See specification sections for more information on mortaring and testing lab services which shall be required.

3. Reference drawing 818-NRM17-07-002 details 1, 2 & 3. Demolish existing two (2) prefabricated metal buildings. Install two (2) new prefabricated metal buildings. The existing buildings are to be assumed for bidding purposes as 12' wide and 15' long. New buildings

shall match size of existing including height of interior space. Verify measurements in field and match size such that the existing foundation can be reused. Reference aforementioned drawing details, and project specifications for more information. Work includes a small amount of concrete foundation repair as shown in detail 3 of the referenced drawing.

4. Reference drawing 818-NRM17-07-002 details 4 & 5. Clean and restore the monument in accordance with the project specifications. Remove existing paint, prepare surfaces, and paint the monument in accordance with the project specifications. The work discussed in this work item shall restore the monument to excellent condition to match existing in color and appearance.

5. Reference drawing 818-NRM17-07-002 detail 6. Secure the loose metal railing into the concrete stair slab using epoxy. Use structural epoxy and install per specification section 033000.

### **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
- 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):
  - 29 CFR 1926                      Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

- 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**

NOT USED

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

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

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

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

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. Reports shall include photographs showing the items inspected such as but not limited to reinforcing steel or earthwork compaction.
- 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 m<sup>2</sup> (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 m<sup>2</sup> (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 m<sup>2</sup> (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 m<sup>3</sup> (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 m<sup>3</sup> (25 cubic yards) thereafter each day. For concrete not required to be air-entrained, test every 80 m<sup>3</sup> (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 eachtime 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  $\text{kg/m}^3$  (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 m<sup>2</sup> (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 m<sup>2</sup> (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 m<sup>2</sup> (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 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 02 41 10  
DEMOLITION AND SITE CLEARING**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This section specifies all site preparation work, demolition and removal of buildings, portions of buildings, utilities, other structures and debris.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Safety Requirements: GENERAL CONDITIONS Article, ACCIDENT PREVENTION.
- B. Disconnecting utility services prior to demolition: Section 01 00 02, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- C. Reserved items that are to remain the property of the Government: Section 01 00 02, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

**1.3 PROTECTION**

- A. Perform demolition in such manner as to eliminate hazards to persons and property; to minimize interference with use of adjacent areas, utilities and structures or interruption of use of such utilities; and to provide free passage to and from such adjacent areas of structures. Comply with requirements of GENERAL CONDITIONS Article, ACCIDENT PREVENTION.
- B. Provide safeguards, including warning signs, barricades, temporary fences, warning lights, and other similar items that are required for protection of all personnel during demolition and removal operations. Comply with requirements of Section 01 00 02, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- C. Maintain fences, barricades, lights, and other similar items around exposed excavations until such excavations have been completely filled.
- D. Provide enclosed dust chutes with control gates from each floor to carry debris to truck beds and govern flow of material into truck. Provide overhead bridges of tight board or prefabricated metal construction at dust chutes to protect persons and property from falling debris.
- E. Prevent spread of flying particles and dust. Sprinkle rubbish and debris with water to keep dust to a minimum. Do not use water if it results in hazardous or objectionable condition such as, but not limited to; ice, flooding, or pollution. Vacuum and dust the work area daily.
- F. In addition to previously listed fire and safety rules to be observed in performance of work, include following:

1. No wall or part of wall shall be permitted to fall outwardly from structures.
  2. Maintain at least one stairway in each structure in usable condition to highest remaining floor. Keep stairway free of obstructions and debris until that level of structure has been removed.
  3. Wherever a cutting torch or other equipment that might cause a fire is used, provide and maintain fire extinguishers nearby ready for immediate use. Instruct all possible users in use of fire extinguishers.
  4. Keep hydrants clear and accessible at all times. Prohibit debris from accumulating within a radius of 4500 mm (15 feet) of fire hydrants.
- G. Before beginning any demolition work, survey the site and examine the drawings and specifications to determine the extent of the work. Take necessary precautions to avoid damages to existing items to remain in place, to be reused, or to remain the property of the Cemetery; any damaged items shall be repaired or replaced as approved by the Resident Engineer/Contracting Officer's Representative (RE/COR). Coordinate the work of this section with all other work and shall construct and maintain shoring, bracing, and supports as required. Ensure that structural elements are not overloaded and shall be responsible for increasing structural supports or adding new supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, or demolition work performed under this contract. Do not overload structural elements. Provide new supports and reinforcement for existing construction weakened by demolition or removal works. Repairs, reinforcement, or structural replacement must have RE/COR's approval.

#### **1.4 UTILITY SERVICES**

- A. Demolish and remove outside utility service lines shown to be removed.
- B. Remove abandoned outside utility lines that would interfere with installation of new utility lines and new construction.

#### **PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)**

#### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

##### **3.1 SITE CLEARING**

- A. General: Remove trees, shrubs, grass, and other vegetation, pavements, improvements, or obstructions, as required, to permit installation of new construction. Remove similar items elsewhere on site or premises

as specifically indicated. Removal includes digging out and off-site disposal of stumps and roots.

1. Cut minor roots and branches of trees indicated to remain in a clean and careful manner where such roots and branches obstruct installation of new construction.
- B. Erosion Control: Provide erosion control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways. Install silt fence and inlet protection as shown and as per requirements of the SWPPP, prior to any soil disturbance activities. Provide temporary seeding as required by the SWPPP.
- C. Maintain site controls in accordance with Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and repair as directed by COTR to sustain compliance with SPDES permit. Maintain all records as required by the SWPPP. Perform inspections as required by the SWPPP.
- D. Topsoil - On-site: Topsoil is defined as friable clay loam surface soil found in a depth of not less than 150 mm (6 inches). Satisfactory topsoil is reasonably free and/or screened of subsoil, clay lumps, stones, and other objects over 25 mm (1 inch) in diameter, and without weeds, roots, and other objectionable material.
1. Strip topsoil to whatever depths encountered in a manner to prevent intermingling with underlying subsoil or other objectionable material. Remove heavy growths of grass from areas before stripping.
    - a. Where existing trees are indicated to remain, leave existing topsoil in place within drip lines to prevent damage to root system.
  2. Stockpile topsoil in storage piles in areas indicated or directed. Construct storage piles to provide free drainage of surface water. Cover storage piles to prevent wind erosion in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
    - a. Stockpile shall be contained with erosion and sediment controls (silt fence) and stabilized if undisturbed in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
  3. Dispose of unsuitable or excess topsoil as specified for disposal of waste material only after approval of the Architect.
- E. Clearing and Grubbing: Clear site of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, except for those indicated to be left standing.

1. Completely remove stumps, roots, and other debris protruding through ground surface.
  2. Use only hand methods for grubbing inside drip line of trees indicated to remain.
  3. Fill depressions caused by clearing and grubbing operations with satisfactory soil material, unless further excavation or earthwork is indicated.
    - a. Place fill material in horizontal layers not exceeding 150 mm (6 inches) loose depth, and thoroughly compact each layer to a density equal to adjacent original ground.
- F. Removal of Improvements: Remove existing above-grade and below-grade improvements as indicated and as necessary to facilitate new construction.
- G. Abandonment or removal of certain underground pipe or conduits may be indicated on mechanical or electrical drawings and is included under work of related Division 15 and 16 Sections. Removing abandoned underground piping or conduits interfering with construction is included under this Section, except as indicated to be abandoned in-place.
- H. Continue maintenance of erosion controls in compliance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan until the work is completed and the threat of erosion is gone by either around surface stabilizer or lawn "grow-in" is at 85% complete. Temporary erosion control devices shall not be removed until the area is certified as being stabilized by the Qualified Inspector.

### **3.2 DEMOLITION**

- A. Completely demolish and remove buildings and structures, including all appurtenances related or connected thereto, as noted below:
1. As required for installation of new utility service lines.
  2. To full depth within an area defined by hypothetical lines located 1500 mm (5 feet) outside building lines of new structures.
- B. Debris, including brick, concrete, stone, metals and similar materials shall become property of Contractor and shall be disposed of by him daily, off the Cemetery Property to avoid accumulation at the demolition site. Materials that cannot be removed daily shall be stored in areas specified by the RE/COR. Break up concrete slabs below grade that do not require removal from present location into pieces not exceeding 600 mm (24 inches) square to permit drainage. Contractor

shall dispose debris in compliance with applicable federal, state or local permits, rules and/or regulations.

- C. In removing buildings and structures of more than two stories, demolish work story by story starting at highest level and progressing down to third floor level. Demolition of first and second stories may proceed simultaneously.
- D. Remove and legally dispose of all materials, other than earth to remain as part of project work, from any trash dumps shown. Materials removed shall become property of contractor and shall be disposed of in compliance with applicable federal, state or local permits, rules and/or regulations. All materials in the indicated trash dump areas, including above surrounding grade and extending to a depth of 1500 mm (5 feet) below surrounding grade, shall be included as part of the lump sum compensation for the work of this section. Materials that are located beneath the surface of the surrounding ground more than 1500 mm (5 feet), or materials that are discovered to be hazardous, shall be handled as unforeseen. The removal of hazardous material shall be referred to Hazardous Materials specifications. Burning is not permitted on the property.
- E. Remove existing utilities as indicated or uncovered by work and terminate in a manner conforming to the nationally recognized code covering the specific utility and approved by the RE/COR. When Utility lines are encountered that are not indicated on the drawings, the RE/COR shall be notified prior to further work in that area.
- F. Where electrical, mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, fire alarm, or security components or equipment are shown to be demolished, contractor shall demolish all piping, conduit, cables, ductwork, outlets, switches, local panels back to their point of origin. Demolition shall be done such that all national, state and local codes are met both in the process of demolition but also the finished work. As an example, demolition of electrical components shall be taken back to the panel where the circuit originates. Coordinate with the COR as necessary.

### **3.2 CLEAN-UP**

- A. On completion of work of this section and after removal of all debris, leave site in clean condition satisfactory to RE/COR. Clean-up shall include off the Cemetery Property disposal of all items and materials not required to remain property of the Government as well as all debris and rubbish resulting from demolition operations.

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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.

**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 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. Epoxy for doweling threaded or reinforcing bars, or securing metal railings:
  - 1. High performance, two component adhesive anchoring system for threaded and reinforcing bars in concrete.
  - 2. Minimum strength as follows for ½" diameter steel grade 60 anchor, embedment depth of 4", for 4000psi concrete: 3200 lbs tension and 4300 lbs shear strength.
  - 3. Submit system for approval, showing installation instructions.
- 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.
- F. Zinc Repair Material: ASTM A 780, zinc-based solder, paint containing zinc dust, or sprayed zinc.

### 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 both the

NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable). 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable).
  - 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 - SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Unless specifically shown otherwise on the drawings or specification 010002, concrete mix design shall meet the following requirements: 4000 psi @ 28 days, and slump shall be between 3-5". Air entrainment shall be required. Air entrainment shall be between 4.5-7.5% and air content must conform with ACI 318 Table 4.4.1.

#### **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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable).

### **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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable).
  - 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable).
- 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, restraightening, 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable) from sample panels. Coordinate with Traffic 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. both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable) may reject finished panels, in which case Contractor shall repeat procedure until both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable) 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable) 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.

### **3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Testing and Inspecting: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and submit test reports.
- A. 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.

B. 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable), 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable) 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable). 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 both the NCA Project Engineer and the design build engineer (if design build is applicable).
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 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.

#### 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
  - C207-06(2011).....Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes
  - C270-12.....Mortar for Unit Masonry
  - C595-13.....Blended Hydraulic Cement
  - C780-10.....Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of  
Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry
  - C979-10.....Pigments for Integrally Colored Concrete

C1329-12.....Mortar Cement

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 HYDRATED LIME**

ASTM C207, Type S.

**2.2 AGGREGATE FOR MASONRY MORTAR**

A. ASTM C144 and as follows:

1. Light colored sand for mortar for laying face brick.
2. White plastering sand meeting sieve analysis for mortar joints for pointing and laying of structural facing tile units except that 100 percent passes No. 8 sieve, and not more than 5 percent retained on No. 16 sieve.

B. Test sand for color value in accordance with ASTM C40. Sand producing color darker than specified standard is unacceptable.

**2.3 BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENT**

ASTM C595, Type IS, IP.

**2.4 MASONRY CEMENT**

A. ASTM C91. Type N, S, or M.

B. Use white masonry cement whenever white mortar is specified.

**2.5 MORTAR CEMENT**

ASTM C1329, Type N, S or M.

**2.6 PORTLAND CEMENT**

A. ASTM C150, Type I.

B. Use white Portland cement wherever white mortar is specified.

**2.7 LIQUID ACRYLIC RESIN**

A formulation of acrylic polymers and modifiers in liquid form designed for use as an additive for mortar to improve physical properties.

**2.8 WATER**

Potable, free of substances that are detrimental to mortar, masonry, and metal.

**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 and mixes:
  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.
  4. Do not use admixtures, including pigments, air-entraining agents, accelerators, retarders, water-repellent agents, antifreeze compounds, or other admixtures, unless otherwise indicated.
  5. Do not use calcium chloride.
  6. Limit cementitious materials in mortar to Portland cement and lime.
  7. Add cold-weather admixture (if used) at same rate for all mortar that will be exposed to view, regardless of weather conditions, to ensure that mortar color is consistent.
  8. Mixing Pointing Mortar: Thoroughly mix cementitious and aggregate materials together before adding water. Then mix again, adding only enough water to produce a damp, unworkable mix that will retain its form when pressed into a ball. Maintain mortar in this dampened condition for one to two hours. Add remaining water in small portions until mortar reaches desired consistency. Use mortar within 30 minutes of final mixing; do not re-temper or use partially hardened material.
- 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 parking 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 involving non-structural masonry walls. Use Type S mortar for tuck pointing work involving structural masonry walls.

F. Use pointing mortar for items specified.

- - - E N D - - -

**SECTION 04 05 31  
MASONRY TUCK POINTING**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

This section specifies requirements for tuck pointing of existing masonry and stone work.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

Mortars: Section 04 05 13, MASONRY MORTARING.

**1.3 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in the text by basic designation only.
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
  - C67-09.....Brick and Structural Clay Tile, Sampling and Testing
  - C216-12.....Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made From Clay or Shale)
  - C270-10.....Mortar for Unit Masonry
- C. International Masonry Institute: Recommended Practices and Guide Specifications for Cold Weather Masonry Construction.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 TUCK POINTING MORTAR**

As per appendix X3 of ASTM C270.

**2.2 REPLACEMENT MASONRY UNITS**

- A. Face Brick:
  - 1. ASTM C216, Grade SW, Type FBS. Brick shall be classified slightly efflorescent or better when tested in accordance with ASTM C67.
  - 2. Face brick shall match facing brick of the existing building(s) that is being tuck pointed.
- B. Other Units to match existing.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**3.1 CUT OUT OF EXISTING MORTAR JOINTS**

- A. Cut out existing mortar joints (both bed and head joints) and remove by means of a toothing chisel or a special pointer's grinder, to a uniform depth of to 19 mm (3/4-inch), or until sound mortar is reached. Take care to not damage edges of existing masonry units to remain.

- B. Remove dust and debris from the joints by brushing, blowing with air or rinsing with water. Do not rinse when temperature is below freezing.

### **3.2 JOB CONDITIONS**

- A. Protection: Protect newly pointed joints from rain, until pointed joints are sufficiently hard enough to prevent damage.
- B. Cold Weather Protection:
  - 1. Tuck pointing may be performed in freezing weather when methods of protection are utilized.
  - 2. Comply with applicable sections of "Recommended Practices for Cold Weather Construction" as published by International Masonry Industry All Weather Council.
  - 3. Existing surfaces at temperatures to prevent mortar from freezing or causing other damage to mortar.

### **3.3 INSTALLATION OF TUCK POINTING MORTAR**

- A. Immediately prior to application of mortar, dampen joints to be tuck pointed. Prior to application of pointing mortar, allow masonry units to absorb surface water.
- B. Tightly pack mortar into joints in thin layers, approximately 6 mm (1/4-inch) thick maximum.
- C. Allow layer to become "thumbprint hard" before applying next layer.
- D. Pack final layer flush with surfaces of masonry units. When mortar becomes "thumbprint hard", tool joints.

### **3.4 TOOLING OF JOINTS**

- A. Tool joints with a jointing tool to produce a smooth, compacted, concaved joint.
- B. Tool joints in patch work with a jointing tool to match the existing surrounding joints.

### **3.5 REPLACEMENT OF MASONRY UNITS**

- A. Cut out mortar joints surrounding masonry units that are to be removed and replaced.
  - 1. Units removed may be broken and removed, providing surrounding units to remain are not damaged.
  - 2. Once the units are removed, carefully chisel out the old mortar and remove dust and debris.
  - 3. If units are located in exterior wythe of a cavity or veneer wall, exercise care to prevent debris falling into cavity.
- B. Dampen surfaces of the surrounding units before new units are placed.

1. Allow existing masonry to absorb surface moisture prior to starting installation of the new replacement units.
2. Butter contact surfaces of existing masonry and new replacement masonry units with mortar.
3. Center replacement masonry units in opening and press into position.
4. Remove excess mortar with a trowel.
5. Point around replacement masonry units to ensure full head and bed joints.
6. When mortar becomes "thumbprint hard", tool joints.

### **3.6 CLEANING**

- A. Clean exposed masonry surfaces on completion.
- B. Remove mortar droppings and other foreign substances from wall surfaces.
- C. First wet surfaces with clean water, then wash down with a solution of soapless detergent specially prepared for cleaning brick.
- D. Brush with stiff fiber brushes while washing, and immediately thereafter hose down with clean water.
- E. Free clean surfaces from traces of detergent, foreign streaks or stains. Protect materials during cleaning operations including adjoining construction.
- F. Use of muratic acid for cleaning is prohibited.

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**SECTION 04 20 00  
UNIT MASONRY**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This section specifies requirements for construction of masonry unit walls.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Mortars and Grouts: Section 04 05 13, MASONRY MORTARING.  
B. Color and Texture of Masonry Units: Submit for approval. Match existing.

**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. Samples:  
1. Face brick, sample panel, 200 mm by 400 mm (8 inches by 16 inches,) showing full color range and texture of bricks, bond, and proposed mortar joints.  
2. Concrete masonry units, when exposed in finish work.  
3. Anchors, and ties, one each and joint reinforcing 305 mm (12 inches) long.  
C. Shop Drawings:  
1. Indicate special masonry shapes.  
2. Indicate reinforcement, applicable dimensions and methods of hanging soffit or lintel masonry and reinforcing masonry for embedment of anchors for hung fixtures.  
3. Submit shop drawings for fabrication, bending, and placement of reinforcing bars prepared in accordance with ACI 315.  
D. Certificates:  
1. Submit certificates signed by manufacturer, including name and address of contractor, project location, and the quantity, and date or dates of shipment of delivery to which certificate applies.  
2. Indicate that the following items meet specification requirements:  
a. Face brick.  
b. Solid and load-bearing concrete masonry units.

3. Identify testing laboratories facilities and qualifications of its principals and key personnel to perform tests specified.

E. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:

1. Anchors, ties, and reinforcement.
2. Shear keys.
3. Reinforcing bars.

#### 1.5 SAMPLE PANEL

- A. Before starting masonry, lay up a sample panel in accordance with Masonry Standards Joint Committee (MSJC) and Brick Industry Association (BIA).
  1. Use masonry units from random cubes of units delivered on site.
  2. Include reinforcing, ties, and anchors.
- B. Use sample panels approved by RE/COR for standard of workmanship of new masonry work.
- C. Use sample panel to test cleaning methods.
- D. Sample Panel Size: Minimum 1220mm x 1220mm (4' x 4').

#### 1.6 WARRANTY

- A. Warranty exterior masonry walls against moisture leaks and subject to terms of "Warranty of Construction", FAR clause 52.246-21, except that warranty period to be five years.

#### 1.7 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):
 

A615/A615M-12	Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
A675/A675M-03 (2009)	Steel Bars, Carbon, Hot-Wrought, Special Quality, Mechanical Properties
A951/A951M-11	Steel Wire for Masonry Joint Reinforcement
C67-12	Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile
C90-12	Load bearing Concrete Masonry Units
C216-12a	Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made From Clay or Shale)
C476-10	Grout for Masonry

- C612-10 Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation
- D1056-07 Flexible Cellular Materials - Sponge or Expanded Rubber
- C. American Welding Society (AWS):
- D1.4/D1.4M-11 Structural Welding Code - Reinforcing Steel
- D. Brick Industry Association - Technical Notes on Brick Construction (BIA):
- 11-2001 Brick Masonry, Part I
- 11A-1988 Brick Masonry, Part II
- 11B-1988 Brick Masonry, Part III Execution
- 11C-1998 for Brick Masonry Engineered Brick Masonry, Part IV
- 11D-1988 Brick Masonry Engineered Brick Masonry, Part IV continued
- 11E-1991 Brick Masonry, Part V
- E. Masonry Industry Council:
- Hot and Cold Weather Masonry Construction Manual, 1999
- F. Masonry Standards Joint Committee; Specifications for Masonry Structures (TMS 602-11/ACI 530.1-11/ASCE 6-11) (MSJC)
- G. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
- SP-66(2004) ACI Detailing Manual

### **1.8 PRE-INSTALLATION CONFERENCE**

- A. Convene a meeting on site, after submittals are received and approved but before any work, to review drawings and specifications, submittals, schedule, manufacturer instructions, site logistics and pertinent matters of coordination, temporary protection, governing regulations, tests and inspections; participants to include RE/COR and all parties whose work is effected or related to the work of this section.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 BRICK**

- A. Face Brick:
1. ASTM C216, Grade SW, Type FBS.
  2. Brick when tested in accordance with ASTM C67: Classified slightly efflorescent or better.
  3. Size:
    - a. Modular.

**2.2 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS**

- A. Hollow and Solid Load-Bearing Concrete Masonry Units: ASTM C90.
  - 1. Unit Weight: Normal weight. Design and submit for approval.
  - 2. Sizes: Modular.

**2.3 REINFORCEMENT**

- A. Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615, deformed bars, 420 MPa (Grade 60) for bars No. 10 to No. 57 (No. 3 to No. 18), except as otherwise indicated.
- B. Joint Reinforcement:
  - 1. Form from wire complying with ASTM A951.
  - 2. Galvanized after fabrication.
  - 3. Width of joint reinforcement 40 mm (1 5/8-inches) less than nominal width of masonry wall or partition.
  - 4. Cross wires welded to longitudinal wires.
  - 5. Joint reinforcing at least 3000 mm (10 feet) in length.
  - 6. Joint reinforcing in rolls is not acceptable.
  - 7. Joint reinforcing that is crimped to form drip is not acceptable.
  - 8. Maximum spacing of cross wires 400 mm (16 inches) to longitudinal wires.
  - 9. Ladder Design:
    - a. Longitudinal wires deformed 4 mm (0.16 inch) diameter wire.
    - b. Cross wires 2.6 mm (0.10 inch) diameter.
  - 10. Trussed Design:
    - a. Longitudinal and cross wires not less than 4 mm (0.16 inch nominal) diameter.
    - b. Longitudinal wires deformed.

**2.4 ANCHORS, TIES, AND REINFORCEMENT**

- A. Adjustable Veneer Anchor for Frame Walls:
  - 1. Two piece, adjustable anchor and tie.
  - 2. Anchor and tie may be either type; use only one type throughout.
  - 3. Loop Type:
    - a. Anchor: Screw-on galvanized steel anchor strap 2.75 mm (0.11 inch) by 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide by 225 mm (9 inches) long, with 9 mm (0.35 inch) offset and 100 mm (4 inch) adjustment. Provide 5 mm (0.20 inch) hole at each end for fasteners.
    - b. Ties: Triangular tie, fabricated of 5 mm (0.20 inch) diameter galvanized cold drawn steel wire. Ties long enough to engage the

anchor and be embedded not less than 50 mm (2 inches) into the bed joint of the masonry veneer.

4. Angle Type:

- a. Anchor: Minimum 2 mm (16 gage) thick galvanized steel angle shaped anchor strap. Provide hole in vertical leg for fastener. Provide hole near end of outstanding leg to suit upstanding portion of tie.
- B. Rigid Anchors: Fabricate from steel bars bent to configuration indicated.

**2.5 PREFORMED COMPRESSIBLE JOINT FILLER**

- A. Thickness and depth to fill the joint as specified.
- B. Closed Cell Neoprene: ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 1.
- C. Non-Combustible Type: ASTM C612, Type V, 1800 degrees F.

**2.6 ACCESSORIES**

- A. Weeps: Glass fiber ropes, 10 mm (3/8 inch) minimum diameter, 300 mm (12 inches) long.
- B. Mesh Weep/Vent: Free-draining mesh; made from polyethylene strands, of length required to extend from exterior face of stone to cavity behind, in color selected from manufacturer's standard.
- C. Cavity Drain Material: Recycled polyester/polyethylene mesh trapezoidal shaped to maintain cavity air flow and drainage while suspending mortar droppings at unequal heights.
- D. Reinforcing Bar Positioners: Wire units designed to fit into mortar bed joints spanning masonry unit cells with loops for holding reinforcing bars in center of cells. Units are formed from 0.148-inch steel wire, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Provide units designed for number of bars indicated.
- E. Masonry Cleaner:
  - 1. Detergent type cleaner selected for each type of masonry used.
  - 2. Acid cleaners are not acceptable.
  - 3. Use soap-less type specially prepared for cleaning brick or concrete masonry as appropriate.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**3.1 JOB CONDITIONS**

- A. Protection:
  - 1. Cover tops of walls with non-staining waterproof covering, when work is not in progress; secure to prevent wind blow off.

2. On new work protect base of wall from mud, dirt, mortar droppings, and other materials that will stain face, until final landscaping or other site work is completed.

B. Cold Weather Protection:

1. Masonry may be laid in freezing weather when methods of protection are utilized.
2. Comply with MSJC and "Hot and Cold Weather Masonry Construction Manual".

### 3.2 CONSTRUCTION TOLERANCES

- A. Lay masonry units plumb, level and true to line within the tolerances as per MSJC requirements and as follows:
- B. Maximum variation from plumb:
  1. In 3,000 mm (10 feet) - 6 mm (1/4 inch).
  2. In 6,000 mm (20 feet) - 10 mm (3/8 inch).
- C. Maximum variation from level:
  1. In any bay or up to 6,000 mm (20 feet) - 6 mm (1/4 inch).
  2. In 12,000 mm (40 feet) or more - 13 mm (1/2 inch).
- D. Maximum variation from linear building lines:
  1. In any bay or up to 6,000 mm (20 feet) - 13 mm (1/2 inch).
  2. In 12,000 mm (40 feet) or more - 19 mm (3/4 inch).
- E. Maximum variation in cross-sectional dimensions of columns and thickness of walls from dimensions shown:
  1. Minus 6 mm (1/4 inch).
  2. Plus 13 mm (1/2 inch).
- F. Maximum variation in prepared opening dimensions:
  1. Accurate to minus 0 mm (0 inch).
  2. Plus 6 mm (1/4 inch).

### 3.3 INSTALLATION GENERAL

- A. Keep finish work free from mortar smears or spatters, and leave neat and clean.
- B. Anchor masonry as specified in Paragraph, ANCHORAGE.
- C. Wall Openings:
  1. Fill hollow metal frames built into masonry walls and partitions solid with mortar as laying of masonry progresses.
  2. If items are not available when walls are built, prepare openings for subsequent installation.
- D. Tooling Joints:

1. Do not tool until mortar has stiffened enough to retain thumb print when thumb is pressed against mortar.
2. Tool while mortar is soft enough to be compressed into joints and not raked out.
3. Finish joints in exterior face masonry work with a jointing tool, and provide smooth, water-tight concave joint unless specified otherwise.
4. Tool Exposed interior joints in finish work concave unless specified otherwise.

E. Lintels:

1. Lintels are not required for openings less than 1,000 mm (3 feet 4 inches) wide that have hollow metal frames.
2. Openings 610 mm (2 feet 0 inches) wide to 1600 m (5 feet 4 inches) wide with no structural steel lintel or frames, require a lintel formed of concrete masonry lintel or bond beam units filled with grout per ASTM C476 and reinforced with 1- #15m (1-#5) rod top and bottom for each 100 mm (4 inches) of nominal thickness unless shown otherwise.
3. Use steel lintels, for openings over 1600 m (5 feet 4 inches) wide, and brick masonry unless shown otherwise.
4. Provide length for minimum bearing of 100 mm (4 inches) at ends.

F. Before connecting new masonry with previously laid, remove loosened masonry or mortar, and clean and wet work in place as specified under wetting.

G. When new masonry partitions start on existing floors, machine cut existing floor finish material down to concrete surface.

H. Wetting and Wetting Test:

1. Test and wet brick in accordance with BIA 11B.
2. Do not wet concrete masonry units before laying.

### 3.4 ANCHORAGE

A. Veneer to Frame or Masonry Walls:

1. Use adjustable veneer anchors.
2. Fasten anchor to stud through sheathing with self-drilling and tapping screw, one at each end of loop type anchor. In masonry backup stagger ties in alternate courses.
3. Space anchors not more than 400 mm (16 inches) on center vertically at each stud or 600 mm (24 inches) maximum horizontally.

### 3.5 REINFORCEMENT

#### A. Joint Reinforcement:

1. Use as joint reinforcement in CMU wythe of combination brick and CMU, cavity walls, and single wythe concrete masonry unit walls or partitions.
2. Reinforcing may be used instead of individual ties for anchoring brick facing to CMU backup in exterior masonry walls.
3. Brick veneer over frame backing walls does not require joint reinforcement.

#### B. Steel Reinforcing Bars:

1. Install in cells of hollow masonry units where required for vertical reinforcement and in bond beam units for lintels and bond beam horizontal reinforcement. Install in wall cavities of reinforced masonry walls where shown.

### 3.6 BRICK EXPANSION AND CMU CONTROL JOINTS

A. Provide brick expansion (BEJ) and CMU control (CJ) joints where shown on drawings.

B. Keep joint free of mortar and other debris.

C. Where joints occur in masonry walls:

1. Install preformed compressible joint filler in brick wythe.
2. Install cross shaped shear keys in concrete masonry unit wythe with preformed compressible joint filler on each side of shear key unless otherwise specified.
3. Install filler, backer rod, and sealant on exposed faces.

D. Use standard notched concrete masonry units (sash blocks) made in full and half-length units where shear keys are used to create a continuous vertical joint.

E. Interrupt steel joint reinforcement at expansion and control joints unless otherwise shown.

F. Fill opening in exposed face of expansion and control joints with sealant.

### 3.7 BUILDING EXPANSION AND SEISMIC JOINTS

A. Keep joint free of mortar. Remove mortar and other debris.

B. Install non-combustible, compressible type joint filler to fill space completely except where sealant is shown on joints in exposed finish work.

C. Where joints are on exposed faces, provide depth for backer rod and sealant.

### 3.8 BRICKWORK

- A. Lay clay brick in accordance with BIA Technical Note 11 series.
- B. Laying:
  - 1. Lay brick in running bond with course of masonry bonded at corners unless shown otherwise. Match bond of existing building on alterations and additions.
  - 2. Maintain bond pattern throughout.
  - 3. Do not use brick smaller than half-brick at any angle, corner, break or jamb.
  - 4. Where length of cut brick is greater than one half but less than a whole brick, maintain the vertical joint location of such units.
  - 5. Lay exposed brickwork joints symmetrical about center lines of openings.
  - 6. Before starting work, lay facing brick on foundation wall and adjust bond to openings, angles, and corners.
  - 7. Lay brick for sills with wash and drip.
  - 8. Build solid brickwork as required for anchorage of items.
- C. Joints:
  - 1. Exterior and interior joint widths: Lay for three equal joints in 200 mm (eight inches) vertically, unless shown otherwise.
  - 2. Rake joints for pointing with colored mortar when colored mortar is not full depth.
- D. Weep Holes:
  - 1. Install weep holes at 600 mm (24 inches) on center in bottom of vertical joints of exterior masonry veneer or cavity wall facing over foundations, bond beams, and other water stops in the wall.
  - 2. Form weep holes using wicks made of mineral fiber insulation strips turned up 200 mm (8 inches) in cavity. Anchor top of strip to backup to securely hold in place.
  - 3. Install cavity drain material.
- E. Cavity Type Exterior Walls:
  - 1. Keep air space clean of mortar accumulations and debris.
    - a. Clean cavity by use of hard rubber, wood or metal channel strips having soft material on sides contacting wythes.
    - b. Lift strips with wires before placing next courses of horizontal joint reinforcement or individual ties or adjustable cavity wall ties.

2. Lay the interior wythe of the masonry wall full height where dampproofing is required on cavity face. Coordinate to install dampproofing prior to laying outer wythe.
3. Insulated Cavity Type Exterior Walls:
  - a. Install the insulation against the cavity face of inner masonry wythe.
  - b. Place insulation between rows of ties or joint reinforcing or bond to masonry surface with a bonding agent as recommended by the manufacturer of the insulation.
  - c. Lay the outer masonry wythe up with an air space between insulation and masonry units.
4. Veneer Framed Walls:
  - a. Build with 100 mm (4 inches) of face brick over sheathed stud wall with air space.
  - b. Keep air space clean of mortar accumulations and debris.

### **3.9 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS**

#### **A. Kind and Users:**

1. Provide special concrete masonry shapes as required, including lintel and bond beam units, sash units, and corner units. Use solid concrete masonry units, where full units cannot be used, or where needed for anchorage of accessories.
2. Provide solid load-bearing concrete masonry units or grout the cell of hollow units at jambs of openings in walls, where structural members impose loads directly on concrete masonry, and where shown.

#### **B. Laying:**

1. Lay concrete masonry units with 10 mm (3/8 inch) joints, with a bond overlap of not less than 1/4 of the unit length.
2. Do not wet concrete masonry units before laying.
3. Bond external corners of partitions by overlapping alternate courses.
4. Lay first course in a full mortar bed.
5. Set anchorage items as work progress.
6. Where ends of anchors, bolts, and other embedded items, project into voids of units, completely fill such voids with mortar or grout.
7. Provide a 6 mm (1/4 inch) open joint for caulking between existing construction, exterior walls, concrete work, and abutting masonry partitions.

8. Lay concrete masonry units with full face shell mortar beds and fill head joint beds for depth equivalent to face shell thickness.
9. Lay concrete masonry units so that cores of units, that are to be filled with grout, are vertically continuous with joints of cross webs of such cores completely filled with mortar.
10. Do not wedge the masonry against the steel reinforcing. Minimum 13 mm (1/2 inch) clear distance between reinforcing and masonry units.
11. Hold vertical steel reinforcement in place by centering clips, caging devices, tie wire, or other approved methods, vertically at spacing noted.
12. Grout cells of concrete masonry units, containing the reinforcing bars, solid as specified under grouting.

### **3.10 GROUTING**

#### **A. Preparation:**

1. Clean grout space of mortar droppings before placing grout.
2. Close cleanouts.

#### **B. Placing:**

1. Consolidate each lift of grout after free water has disappeared but before plasticity is lost.
2. Interruptions: When grouting must be stopped for more than an hour, top off grout 40 mm (1-1/2 inch) below top of last masonry course.

### **3.11 PLACING REINFORCEMENT**

- A. General: Clean reinforcement of loose rust, mill scale, earth, ice or other materials which will reduce bond to mortar or grout. Do not use reinforcement bars with kinks or bends not shown on the Contract Drawings or final shop drawings, or bars with reduced cross-section due to excessive rusting or other causes.
- B. Position reinforcement accurately at the spacing indicated. Support and secure vertical bars against displacement. Horizontal reinforcement may be placed as the masonry work progresses. Where vertical bars are shown in close proximity, provide a clear distance between bars of not less than the nominal bar diameter or 25 mm (1 inch), whichever is greater.
- C. Splice reinforcement bars where shown; do not splice at other places unless accepted by the RE/COR. Provide lapped splices, unless otherwise indicated. In splicing vertical bars or attaching to dowels, lap ends, place in contact and wire tie.
- D. Provide not less than minimum lap as indicated on shop drawings, or if not indicated, as required by governing code.

- E. Embed metal ties in mortar joints as work progresses, with a minimum mortar cover of 15 mm (5/8 inch) on exterior face of walls and 13 mm (1/2 inch) at other locations.
- F. Embed prefabricated horizontal joint reinforcement as the work progresses, with a minimum cover of 15 mm (5/8 inch) on exterior face of walls and 13 mm (1/2 inch) at other locations. Lap joint reinforcement not less than 150 mm (6 inches) at ends. Use prefabricated "L" and "T" sections to provide continuity at corners and intersections. Cut and bend joint reinforcement as recommended by manufacturer for continuity at returns, offsets, column fireproofing, pipe enclosures and other special conditions.
- G. Anchoring: Anchor reinforced masonry work to supporting structure as indicated.

### 3.12 CLEANING AND REPAIR

- A. General:
  - 1. Clean exposed masonry surfaces on completion.
  - 2. Protect adjoining construction materials and landscaping during cleaning operations.
  - 3. Cut out defective exposed new joints to depth of approximately 19 mm (3/4 inch) and repoint.
  - 4. Remove mortar droppings and other foreign substances from wall surfaces.
- B. Brickwork:
  - 1. First wet surfaces with clean water; then wash down with a solution of soap-less detergent. Do not use muriatic acid.
  - 2. Brush with stiff fiber brushes while washing, and immediately thereafter hose down with clean water.
  - 3. Free clean surfaces of traces of detergent, foreign streaks, or stains of any nature.
- C. Concrete Masonry Units:
  - 1. Immediately following setting, brush exposed surfaces free of mortar or other foreign matter.
  - 2. Allow mud to dry before brushing.

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**SECTION 05 99 00**  
**PREFABRICATED METAL BUILDINGS**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This section specifies the requirements for prefabricated metal buildings.

**1.2 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Prefabricated metal building manufacturer information, showing a minimum of ten (10) years experience in the construction thereof.
- C. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Submit shop drawings showing prefabricated metal buildings, all components, erection drawings, installation instructions to include mounting to existing foundation if applicable, dimensions, and design criteria such as but not limited to wind and snow loadings.

**1.3 WARRANTY**

- A. Prefabricated metal building work shall be subject to the terms of the Article "Warranty of Construction", FAR clause 52.246-21, except extend the warranty period to ten (10) years. In addition, contractor shall furnish a manufacturer's warranty for the periods listed below related to specific components in section 1.4.

**1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Bolt together steel frame
- B. Coldform end walls
- C. 26 gauge Galvalume roof with 20-year warranty. Roof shall be pitched to drain water such that water does not drain onto the entry area.
- D. 26 gauge colored walls with 20-year warranty. Walls shall be vinyl coated galvanized steel.
- E. Entry garage door minimum 10' x 7'4", including framed opening and manual operation garage door. Entry garage door shall match existing where entry slab is not the minimum 10' width.
- F. UV resistant.
- G. Designed to withstand the harsh exterior elements year round.

- H. Painted steel door hardware with lock and key for security.
- I. Minimum interior wall height of 73.75" at perimeter (lowest point) and 102" at middle (highest point).

--- END ---

**SECTION 09 91 00**  
**PAINTING**

**PART 1-GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. Section specifies field and shop painting.
- B. Section specifies prime coats which may be applied in shop under other sections.
- C. Painting includes shellacs, stains, varnishes, and coatings specified.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. NA

**1.3 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>.

**1.4 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLED CONTENT**

- A. Products and Materials with Post-Consumer Content and Recovered Materials Content:
  - 1. Contractor is obligated by contract to satisfy Federal mandates for procurement of products and materials meeting recommendations for post-consumer content and recovered materials content; the list of designated product categories with recommendations has been compiled by the EPA - refer to <http://www.epa.gov/wastes/consERVE/tools/cpg/products/>.
  - 2. Materials or products specified by this section may be obligated to satisfy this Federal mandate and Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines program.
  - 3. The EPA website also provides tools such as a Product Supplier Directory search engine and product resource guides.

**1.5 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:

1. Before work is started, or sample panels are prepared, submit manufacturer's literature, the current Master Painters Institute (MPI) "Approved Product List" indicating brand label, product name and product code as of the date of contract award, will be used to determine compliance with the submittal requirements of this specification. The Contractor may choose to use subsequent MPI "Approved Product List", however, only one list may be used for the entire contract and each coating system is to be from a single manufacturer. All coats on a particular substrate must be from a single manufacturer. No variation from the MPI "Approved Product List" where applicable is acceptable.

C. Samples:

1. After painters' materials have been approved and before work is started submit samples showing each type of finish and color specified.
2. Samples to show color: Composition board, 150 by 150 (6 inch by 6 inch).
3. Panel to show transparent finishes: Wood of same species and grain pattern as wood approved for use, 100 by 250 by 3 mm (4 inch by 10 inch face by 1/4 inch) thick minimum, and where both flat and edge grain will be exposed, 250 mm (10 inches) long by sufficient size, 50 by 50 mm (2 by 2 inch) minimum or actual wood member to show complete finish.

D. Manufacturers' Certificates indicating compliance with specified requirements:

1. Manufacturer's paint substituted for Federal Specification paints meets or exceeds performance of paint specified.
2. High temperature aluminum paint.
3. Epoxy coating.
4. Intumescent clear coating or fire retardant paint.
5. Plastic floor coating.

**1.6 DELIVERY AND STORAGE**

- A. Deliver materials to site in manufacturer's sealed container marked to show following:
1. Name of manufacturer.
  2. Product type.
  3. Batch number.
  4. Instructions for use.

5. Safety precautions.
- B. In addition to manufacturer's label, provide a label legibly printed as following:
1. Federal Specification Number, where applicable, and name of material.
  2. Surface upon which material is to be applied.
  3. If paint or other coating, state coat types; prime, body or finish.
- C. Maintain space for storage, and handling of painting materials and equipment in a neat and orderly condition to prevent spontaneous combustion from occurring or igniting adjacent items.
- D. Store materials at site at least 24 hours before using, at a temperature between 18 and 30 degrees C (65 and 85 degrees F).

#### 1.7 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 Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH):
- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| ACGIH TLV-BKLT-2009 | Threshold Limit Values (TLV) for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) |
| ACGIH TLV-DOC-2009  | Documentation of Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, (Seventh Edition)                      |
- C. Master Painters Institute (MPI):
- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| No. 4-13  | Interior/ Exterior Latex Block Filler          |
| No. 5-13  | Exterior Alkyd Wood Primer                     |
| No. 7-13  | Exterior Oil Wood Primer                       |
| No. 8-13  | Exterior Alkyd, Flat MPI Gloss Level 1 (EO)    |
| No. 9-13  | Exterior Alkyd Enamel MPI Gloss Level 6 (EO)   |
| No. 10-13 | Exterior Latex, Flat (AE)                      |
| No. 11-13 | Exterior Latex, Semi-Gloss (AE)                |
| No. 31-13 | Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Gloss (PV) |
| No. 36-13 | Knot Sealer                                    |
| No. 43-13 | Interior Satin Latex, MPI Gloss Level 4        |
| No. 44-13 | Interior Low Sheen Latex, MPI Gloss Level 2    |
| No. 45-13 | Interior Primer Sealer                         |
| No. 46-13 | Interior Enamel Undercoat                      |

No. 47-13	Interior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (AK)
No. 48-13	Interior Alkyd, Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 6 (AK)
No. 50-13	Interior Latex Primer Sealer
No. 51-13	Interior Alkyd, Eggshell, MPI Gloss Level 3
No. 52-13	Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)
No. 53-13	Interior Latex, Flat, MPI Gloss Level 1 (LE)
No. 54-13	Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)
No. 60-13	Interior/Exterior Latex Porch & Floor Paint, Low Gloss
No. 68-13	Interior/ Exterior Latex Porch & Floor Paint, Gloss
No. 71-13	Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear, Flat (PV)
No. 90-13	Interior Wood Stain, Semi-Transparent (WS)
No. 94-13	Exterior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss (EO)
No. 95-13	Fast Drying Metal Primer
No. 114-13	Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)
No. 119-13	Exterior Latex, High Gloss (acrylic) (AE)
No. 134-13	Primer, Galvanized, Water Based
No. 138-13	Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss Level 2 (LF)
No. 139-13	Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LL)
No. 140-13	Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss Level 4
No. 141-13	Interior High Performance Latex (SG) MPI Gloss Level 5

D. Steel Structures Painting Council (SSPC):

SSPC SP 1-04	Solvent Cleaning
SSPC SP 2-04	Hand Tool Cleaning
SSPC SP 3-04	Power Tool Cleaning

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 MATERIALS**

- A. Wood Sealer: Thinned with thinner recommended by manufacturer at rate of about one part of thinner to four parts of varnish.
- B. Plastic Tape:
1. Pigmented vinyl plastic film in colors as specified.

2. Pressure sensitive adhesive back.

3. Widths as shown.

- C. Interior/Exterior Latex Block Filler: MPI 4.
- D. Exterior Alkyd Wood Primer: MPI 5.
- E. Exterior Oil Wood Primer: MPI 7.
- F. Exterior Alkyd, Flat (EO): MPI 8.
- G. Exterior Alkyd Enamel (EO): MPI 9.
- H. Exterior Latex, Flat (AE): MPI 10.
- I. Exterior Latex, Semi-Gloss (AE): MPI 11.
- J. Polyurethane, Clear Gloss: MPI 31.
- K. Knot Sealer: MPI 36.
- L. Interior Satin Latex: MPI 43.
- M. Interior Low Sheen Latex: MPI 44.
- N. Interior Primer Sealer: MPI 45.
- O. Interior Enamel Undercoat: MPI 46.
- P. Interior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss (AK): MPI 47.
- Q. Interior Latex Primer Sealer: MPI 50.
- R. Interior Alkyd, Eggshell: MPI 51
- S. Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE): MPI 52.
- T. Interior Latex, Flat, MPI Gloss Level 1 (LE): MPI 53.
- U. Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE): MPI 54.
- V. Interior/ Exterior Latex Porch & Floor Paint, Low Gloss: MPI 60.
- W. Interior/ Exterior Latex Porch & Floor Paint, gloss: MPI 68.
- X. Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear, Flat (PV): MPI 71.
- Y. Interior Wood Stain, Semi-Transparent (WS): MPI 90.
- Z. Exterior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss (EO): MPI 94.
- AA. Fast Drying Metal Primer: MPI 95.
- BB. Interior latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG): MPI 114.
- CC. Exterior Latex, High Gloss (acrylic) (AE): MPI 119.
- DD. Waterborne Galvanized Primer: MPI 134.
- EE. Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss Level 2(LF): MPI 138.
- FF. Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LL): MPI 139.
- GG. Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss Level 4: MPI 140.
- HH. Interior High Performance Latex (SG), MPI Gloss Level 5: MPI 141.

## 2.2 PAINT PROPERTIES

- A. Use ready-mixed (including colors), except two component epoxies, polyurethanes, polyesters, paints having metallic powders packaged separately and paints requiring specified additives.

- B. Where no requirements are given in the referenced specifications for primers, use primers with pigment and vehicle, compatible with substrate and finish coats specified.

### **2.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Paint materials must conform to the restrictions of the local Environmental and Toxic Control jurisdiction or the requirements of this section, whichever is most stringent.
  - 1. Lead-Based Paint:
    - a. Lead based paint is not permitted to be used.
  - 2. Asbestos: Materials must not contain asbestos.
  - 3. Chromate, Cadmium, Mercury, and Silica: Materials must not contain zinc-chromate, strontium-chromate, Cadmium, mercury or mercury compounds or free crystalline silica.
  - 4. Human Carcinogens: Materials must not contain any of the ACGIH-BKLT and ACGHI-DOC confirmed or suspected human carcinogens.
  - 5. Use high performance acrylic paints in place of alkyd paints, where possible.
  - 6. VOC content for solvent-based paints must not exceed specified performance requirement; aromatic hydro carbons contained in solvent-based paints must not exceed one percent by weight.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 JOB CONDITIONS**

- A. Safety: Observe required safety regulations and manufacturer's warning and instructions for storage, handling and application of painting materials.
  - 1. Take necessary precautions to protect personnel and property from hazards due to falls, injuries, toxic fumes, fire, explosion, or other harm.
  - 2. Deposit soiled cleaning rags and waste materials in metal containers approved for that purpose. Dispose of such items off the site at end of each day's work.
- B. Atmospheric and Surface Conditions:
  - 1. Do not apply coating when air or substrate conditions are:
    - a. Less than 3 degrees C (5 degrees F) above dew point.
    - b. Below 10 degrees C (50 degrees F) or over 35 degrees C (95 degrees F), unless specifically pre-approved by the Contracting Officer and the product manufacturer.

2. Do not exceed application conditions recommended by the manufacturer.
3. Maintain interior temperatures until paint dries hard.
4. Do no exterior painting when it is windy and dusty.
5. Do not paint in direct sunlight or on surfaces that the sun will soon warm.
6. Apply only on clean, dry and frost free surfaces except as follows:
  - a. Apply water thinned acrylic and cementitious paints to damp (not wet) surfaces where allowed by manufacturer's printed instructions.
  - b. Dampened with a fine mist of water on hot dry days concrete and masonry surfaces to which water thinned acrylic and cementitious paints are applied to prevent excessive suction and to cool surface.
7. Varnishing:
  - a. Apply in clean areas and in still air.
  - b. Before varnishing vacuum and dust area.
  - c. Immediately before varnishing wipe down surfaces with a tack rag.

### **3.2 SURFACE PREPARATION**

- A. Method of surface preparation is optional, provided results of finish painting produce solid even color and texture specified with no overlays.
- B. General:
  1. Remove prefinished items not to be painted such as lighting fixtures, escutcheon plates, hardware, trim, and similar items for reinstallation after paint is dried.
  2. Remove items for reinstallation and complete painting of such items and adjacent areas when item or adjacent surface is not accessible or finish is different.
  3. See other sections of specifications for specified surface conditions and prime coat.
  4. Clean surfaces for painting with materials and methods compatible with substrate and specified finish. Remove any residue remaining from cleaning agents used. Do not use solvents, acid, or steam on concrete and masonry.
- C. Wood:
  1. Sand to a smooth even surface and then dust off.
  2. Sand surfaces showing raised grain smooth between each coat.

3. Wipe surface with a tack rag prior to applying finish.
  4. Surface painted with an opaque finish:
    - a. Coat knots, sap and pitch streaks with Knot Sealer before applying paint.
    - b. Apply two coats of Knot Sealer over large knots.
  5. After application of prime or first coat of stain, fill cracks, nail and screw holes, depressions and similar defects with wood filler paste. Sand the surface to make smooth and finish flush with adjacent surface.
  6. Before applying finish coat, reapply wood filler paste if required, and sand surface to remove surface blemishes. Finish flush with adjacent surfaces.
  7. Fill open grained wood such as oak, walnut, ash and mahogany with Wood Filler Paste, colored to match wood color.
    - a. Thin filler in accordance with manufacturer's instructions for application.
    - b. Remove excess filler, wipe as clean as possible, dry, and sand as specified.
- D. Ferrous Metals:
1. Remove oil, grease, soil, drawing and cutting compounds, flux and other detrimental foreign matter in accordance with SSPC-SP 1 (Solvent Cleaning).
  2. Remove loose mill scale, rust, and paint, by hand or power tool cleaning, as defined in SSPC-SP 2 (Hand Tool Cleaning) and SSPC-SP 3 (Power Tool Cleaning). Exception: where high temperature aluminum paint is used, prepare surface in accordance with paint manufacturer's instructions.
  3. Fill dents, holes and similar voids and depressions in flat exposed surfaces of hollow steel doors and frames, access panels, roll-up steel doors and similar items specified to have semi-gloss or gloss finish with TT-F-322D (Filler, Two-Component Type, For Dents, Small Holes and Blow-Holes). Finish flush with adjacent surfaces.
    - a. This includes flat head countersunk screws used for permanent anchors.
    - b. Do not fill screws of item intended for removal such as glazing beads.

4. Spot prime abraded and damaged areas in shop prime coat which expose bare metal with same type of paint used for prime coat. Feather edge of spot prime to produce smooth finish coat.
  5. Spot prime abraded and damaged areas which expose bare metal of factory finished items with paint as recommended by manufacturer of item.
- E. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Metal, Aluminum, Copper and Copper Alloys Surfaces Specified Painted:
1. Clean surfaces to remove grease, oil and other deterrents to paint adhesion in accordance with SSPC-SP 1 (Solvent Cleaning).
  2. Spot coat abraded and damaged areas of zinc-coating which expose base metal on hot-dip zinc-coated items with Organic Zinc Rich Coating. Prime or spot prime with MPI 134 (Waterborne Galvanized Primer) depending on finish coat compatibility.
- F. Masonry, Concrete, Cement Board, Cement Plaster and Stucco:
1. Clean and remove dust, dirt, oil, grease efflorescence, form release agents, laitance, and other deterrents to paint adhesion.
  2. Use emulsion type cleaning agents to remove oil, grease, paint and similar products. Use of solvents, acid, or steam is not permitted.
  3. Remove loose mortar in masonry work.
  4. Replace mortar and fill open joints, holes, cracks and depressions with new mortar.
  5. Neutralize Concrete floors to be painted by washing with a solution of 1.4 Kg (3 pounds) of zinc sulfate crystals to 3.8 L (1 gallon) of water, allow to dry three days and brush thoroughly free of crystals.
  6. Repair broken and spalled concrete edges with concrete patching compound to match adjacent surfaces as specified in CONCRETE Sections. Remove projections to level of adjacent surface by grinding or similar methods.
- G. Gypsum Plaster and Gypsum Board:
1. Remove efflorescence, loose and chalking plaster or finishing materials.
  2. Remove dust, dirt, and other deterrents to paint adhesion.
  3. Fill holes, cracks, and other depressions with CID-A-A-1272A [Plaster, Gypsum (Spackling Compound) finished flush with adjacent surface, with texture to match texture of adjacent surface. Patch

holes over 25 mm (1-inch) in diameter as specified in Section for plaster or gypsum board.

### 3.3 PAINT PREPARATION

- A. Thoroughly mix painting materials to ensure uniformity of color, complete dispersion of pigment and uniform composition.
- B. Do not thin unless necessary for application and when finish paint is used for body and prime coats. Use materials and quantities for thinning as specified in manufacturer's printed instructions.
- C. Remove paint skins, then strain paint through commercial paint strainer to remove lumps and other particles.
- D. Mix two component and two part paint and those requiring additives in such a manner as to uniformly blend as specified in manufacturer's printed instructions unless specified otherwise.
- E. For tinting required to produce exact shades specified, use color pigment recommended by the paint manufacturer.

### 3.4 APPLICATION

- A. All conduit used on this project is to be shop painted prior to delivery to the project site. Limited touch up in the field will be permitted by the VA. Start of surface preparation or painting will be construed as acceptance of the surface as satisfactory for the application of materials.
- B. Unless otherwise specified, apply paint in three coats; prime, body, and finish. When two coats applied to prime coat are the same, first coat applied over primer is body coat and second coat is finish coat.
- C. Apply each coat evenly and cover substrate completely.
- D. Allow not less than 48 hours between application of succeeding coats, except as allowed by manufacturer's printed instructions, and approved by RE/COR.
- E. Finish surfaces to show solid even color, free from runs, lumps, brush marks, laps, holidays, or other defects.
- F. Apply by brush or roller, except as otherwise specified. No spray painting will be permitted at the project location.
- H. Do not paint in closed position operable items such as access doors and panels, window sashes, overhead doors, and similar items except overhead roll-up doors and shutters.

### 3.5 PRIME PAINTING

- A. After surface preparation, prime surfaces before application of body and finish coats, except as otherwise specified.

- B. Spot prime and apply body coat to damaged and abraded painted surfaces before applying succeeding coats.
- C. Additional field applied prime coats over shop or factory applied prime coats are not required except for exterior exposed steel. Apply an additional prime coat.
- D. Prime rebates for stop and face glazing of wood, and for face glazing of steel.
- E. Wood and Wood Particleboard:
  - 1. Use same kind of primer specified for exposed face surface.
    - a. Exterior wood: MPI 7 (Exterior Oil Wood Primer) for new construction and MPI 5 (Exterior Alkyd Wood Primer) for repainting bare wood primer except where Interior Wood Stain, Semi-Transparent (WS) is scheduled.
    - b. Interior wood except for transparent finish: MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer) or MPI 46 (Interior Enamel Undercoat), thinned if recommended by manufacturer.
    - c. Transparent finishes as specified under Transparent Finishes on Wood.
  - 2. Apply one coat of primer MPI 7 (Exterior Oil Wood Primer) or MPI 5 (Exterior Alkyd Wood Primer) or sealer MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer) or MPI 46 (Interior Enamel Undercoat) as soon as delivered to site to surfaces of unfinished woodwork, except concealed surfaces of shop fabricated or assembled millwork and surfaces specified to have varnish, stain or natural finish.
  - 3. Back prime and seal ends of exterior woodwork, and edges of exterior plywood specified to be finished.
- F. Metals:
  - 1. Steel and Iron: MPI 95 (Fast Drying Metal Primer).
  - 2. Zinc-coated Steel and Iron: MPI 134 (Waterborne Galvanized Primer).
  - 3. Machinery Not Factory Finished: MPI 9 (Exterior Alkyd Enamel (EO)).
- G. Gypsum Board or and Hardboard or:
  - 1. Surfaces scheduled to have or MPI 10 (Exterior Latex, Flat (AE)) or MPI 11 (Exterior Latex, Semi-Gloss (AE)) or MPI 119 (Exterior Latex, High Gloss (acrylic) (AE)) or or or MPI 53 (Interior Latex, Flat) or, MPI Gloss Level 1 (LE)) or MPI 52 (Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)) or MPI 54 (Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)) or MPI 114 (Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)) finish: Use or MPI 10 (Exterior Latex, Flat (AE)) or MPI 11

- (Exterior Latex, Semi-Gloss (AE)) or MPI 119 (Exterior Latex, High Gloss (acrylic)(AE)) or or MPI 53 (Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)) or MPI 52 (Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)) or MPI 54 (Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)) or MPI 114 (Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)) respectively or.
2. Primer: MPI 50(Interior Latex Primer Sealer) except use MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer) or MPI 46 (Interior Enamel Undercoat) in shower and bathrooms.
- H. Gypsum Plaster and Veneer Plaster:
1. MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer), except use MPI 50 (Interior Latex Primer Sealer) when an alkyd flat finish is specified.
  2. Surfaces scheduled to have MPI 10 (Exterior Latex, Flat (AE)) or MPI 11 (Exterior Latex, Semi-Gloss (AE)) or MPI 119 (Exterior Latex, High Gloss (acrylic) (AE)) or or or MPI 53 (Interior Latex, Flat, MPI Gloss Level 1 LE)) or MPI 52 (Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)) or MPI 54 (Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)) or MPI 114 (Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)) or finish: Use MPI 10 (Exterior Latex, Flat (AE)) or MPI 11 (Exterior Latex, Semi-Gloss (AE)) or MPI 119 (Exterior Latex, High Gloss (acrylic) (AE)) or or MPI 53 (Interior Latex, Flat, MPI Gloss Level 1 LE)) or MPI 52 Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)) or MPI 54 (Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)) or MPI 114 (Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)) or respectively.
- I. Concrete Masonry Units except glazed or integrally colored and decorative units:
1. MPI 4 (Block Filler) on interior surfaces.
- J. Cement Plaster or stucco or Concrete Masonry, Brick Masonry or and Cement board or Interior Surfaces of Ceilings and Walls:
1. orMPI 53 (Interior Latex, Flat, MPI Gloss Level 1 LE)) or MPI 52 (Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)) or MPI 54 (Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)) or MPI 114 (Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)) or except use two coats where substrate has aged less than six months.

### 3.6 EXTERIOR FINISHES

- A. Apply following finish coats where specified.
- B. Steel and Ferrous Metal, or Including Tern or:
  1. Two coats of MPI 8 (Exterior Alkyd, Flat (EO)) or MPI 9 (Exterior Alkyd Enamel (EO)) or MPI 94 (Exterior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss (EO)) on

exposed surfaces, except on surfaces over 94 degrees C (200 degrees F).

- C. Machinery without factory finish except for primer: One coat MPI 8 (Exterior Alkyd, Flat (EO)) or MPI 9 (Exterior Alkyd Enamel (EO)) or MPI 94 (Exterior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss (EO)) or.

### 3.7 INTERIOR FINISHES

- A. Apply following finish coats over prime coats in spaces or on surfaces specified.

B. Metal Work:

1. Apply to exposed surfaces.
2. Omit body and finish coats on surfaces concealed after installation except electrical conduit containing conductors over 600 volts.
3. Ferrous Metal, Galvanized Metal, and Other Metals Scheduled:
  - a. Apply two coats of MPI 47 (Interior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss (AK)) unless specified otherwise.
  - b. Two coats of or MPI 48 (Interior Alkyd Gloss (AK)) or MPI 51 (Interior Alkyd, Eggshell (AK)).
  - c. Machinery: One coat MPI 9 (Exterior Alkyd Enamel (EO)).

C. Gypsum Board:

1. One coat of or MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer) or MPI 46 (Interior Enamel Undercoat) or plus one coat of MPI 139 (Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss level 3 (LL)).
2. Two coats of MPI 138 (Interior High Performance Latex, MPI Gloss Level 2 (LF)).
3. One coat of or MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer) or MPI 46 (Interior Enamel Undercoat) or plus one coat of MPI 54 (Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)) or MPI 114 (Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)).
4. One coat of or MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer) or MPI 46 (Interior Enamel Undercoat) or plus one coat of MPI 48 (Interior Alkyd Gloss (AK)).

D. Plaster:

1. One coat of MPI 50 (Interior Latex Primer Sealer).
2. Two coats of MPI 51 (Interior Alkyd, Eggshell) (AK).
3. One coat of MPI 50 (Interior Latex Primer Sealer).

E. Masonry and Concrete Walls:

1. Over MPI 4 (Interior/Exterior Latex Block Filler) on CMU surfaces.

2. Two coats of or MPI 53 (Interior Latex, Flat, MPI Gloss Level 1 (LE)) or MPI 52 (Interior Latex, MPI Gloss Level 3 (LE)) or MPI 54 (Interior Latex, Semi-Gloss, MPI Gloss Level 5 (LE)) or MPI 114 (Interior Latex, Gloss (LE) and (LG)) or.

F. Wood:

1. Sanding:
  - a. Use 220-grit sandpaper.
  - b. Sand sealers and varnish between coats.
  - c. Sand enough to scarify surface to assure good adhesion of subsequent coats, to level roughly applied sealer and varnish, and to knock off "whiskers" of any raised grain as well as dust particles.
2. Sealers:
  - a. Apply sealers specified except sealer may be omitted where pigmented, penetrating, or wiping stains containing resins are used.
  - b. Allow manufacturer's recommended drying time before sanding, but not less than 24 hours or 36 hours in damp or muggy weather.
  - c. Sand as specified.
3. Paint Finish:
  - a. One coat of or MPI 45 (Interior Primer Sealer) or MPI 46 (Interior Enamel Undercoat) or plus one coat of MPI 47 (Interior Alkyd, Semi-Gloss (AK)) (SG).
  - b. One coat of MPI 45 Interior Primer Sealer.
  - c. Two coats of MPI 51 (Interior Alkyd, Eggshell) (AK)).
4. Transparent Finishes on Wood Except Floors.
  - a. Natural Finish:
    - 1) One coat of sealer as written in 2.1 E.
    - 2) Two coats of orMPI 71 Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Flat (PV)or Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Gloss (PV) orMPI 31 Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Gloss (PV)or.
  - b. Stain Finish:
    - 1) One coat of MPI 90 Interior Wood Stain, Semi-Transparent (WS).
    - 2) Use wood stain of type and color required to achieve finish specified. Do not use varnish type stains.
    - 3) One coat of sealer as written in 2.1 E.
    - 4) Two coats of orMPI 71 Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Flat (PV)or MPI 31 Polyurethane Moisture Cured, Clear Gloss (PV)or.

c. Varnish Finish:

- 1) One coat of sealer as written in 2.1 E.
- 2) Two coats of or MPI 71 Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Flat (PV) or MPI 31 Polyurethane Moisture Cured, Clear Gloss (PV) or.

**3.8 REFINISHING EXISTING PAINTED SURFACES**

- A. Clean, patch and repair existing surfaces as specified under surface preparation.
- B. Remove and reinstall items as specified under surface preparation.
- C. Remove existing finishes or apply separation coats to prevent non-compatible coatings from having contact.
- D. Patched or Replaced Areas in Surfaces and Components: Apply spot prime and body coats as specified for new work to repaired areas or replaced components.
- E. Except where scheduled for complete painting apply finish coat over plane surface to nearest break in plane, such as corner, reveal, or frame.
- F. In existing rooms and areas where alterations occur, clean existing stained and natural finished wood retouch abraded surfaces and then give entire surface one coat of or Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Gloss or Polyurethane, Moisture Cured, Clear Flat (PV) or.
- G. Refinish areas as specified for new work to match adjoining work unless specified or scheduled otherwise.
- H. Coat knots and pitch streaks showing through old finish with Knot Sealer before refinishing.
- I. Sand or dull glossy surfaces prior to painting.
- J. Sand existing coatings to a feather edge so that transition between new and existing finish will not show in finished work.

**3.9 PAINT COLOR**

- A. Color and gloss of finish coats is by COR.
- B. For additional requirements regarding color see Articles, REFINISHING EXISTING PAINTED SURFACE and MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL FIELD PAINTING SCHEDULE.
- C. Coat Colors:
  1. Color of priming coat: Lighter than body coat.
  2. Color of body coat: Lighter than finish coat.
  3. Color prime and body coats to not show through the finish coat and to mask surface imperfections or contrasts.

- D. Painting, Caulking, Closures, and Fillers Adjacent to Casework:
  - 1. Paint to match color of casework where casework has a paint finish.
  - 2. Paint to match color of wall where casework is stainless steel, plastic laminate, or varnished wood.

**3.10 PROTECTION CLEAN UP, AND TOUCH-UP**

- A. Protect work from paint droppings and spattering by use of masking, drop cloths, removal of items or by other approved methods.
- B. Upon completion, clean paint from hardware, glass and other surfaces and items not required to be painted of paint drops or smears.
- C. Before final inspection, touch-up or refinished in a manner to produce solid even color and finish texture, free from defects in work which was damaged or discolored.

- - - E N D - - -

**APPENDIX**

Coordinate the following abbreviations used in Section 09 91 00, PAINTING, with other Sections. Use the same abbreviation and terms consistently.

Paint or coating	Abbreviation
Acrylic Emulsion	AE (MPI 10 - flat/MPI 11 - semigloss/MPI 119 - gloss)
Alkyd Gloss Enamel	G (MPI 48)
Alkyd Semigloss Enamel	SG (MPI 47)
Aluminum Paint	AP)
Cementitious Paint	CEP (TT-P-1411)
Exterior Latex	EL?? (MPI 10 / 11 / 119)
Exterior Oil	EO (MPI 9 - gloss/MPI 8 - flat/MPI 94 - semigloss)
Fire Retardant Paint	FR
Fire Retardant Coating (Clear)	FC (intumescent type)
Heat Resistant Paint	HR
Latex Emulsion	LE (MPI 53, flat/MPI 52, eggshell/MPI 54, semigloss/MPI 114, gloss Level 6
Latex Flat	LF (MPI 138)
Latex Gloss	LG (MPI 114)
Latex Semigloss	SG (MPI 141)
Latex Low Luster	LL (MPI 139)
Plastic Floor Coating	PL
Polyurethane Varnish	PV
Rubber Paint	RF (CID-A-A-3120 - Paint for Swimming Pools (RF))
Water Paint, Cement	WPC (CID-A-A-1555 - Water Paint, Powder).
Wood Stain	WS

- - - E N D - - -

**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.

**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 m<sup>3</sup> (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 m<sup>3</sup> (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/m<sup>3</sup> (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 m<sup>3</sup> (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 m<sup>2</sup> (25 pounds per 1000 square feet).
- D. Seeding: Seed at a rate of 2 kg/100 m<sup>2</sup> (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 45 10 00**  
**HISTORIC MONUMENT RESTORATION AND CLEANING**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

A. This section specifies the requirements for historic monument restoration and cleaning.

**1.15 RELATED SPECIFICATIONS**

A. 09 91 00 PAINTING. Note that this specification 45 10 00 governs over the 09 91 00 specification.

**1.2 SUBMITTALS**

A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.

B. Installer qualifications, which shall be a minimum of five (5) years performing historic monument restorations and cleanings. This five (5) years shall be submitted to include the company credentials and also the persons who will be performing the work and their qualifications.

C. Shop Drawings:

1. Submit a shop drawing showing the restoration and cleaning plan, all materials and equipment to be used, and the schedule of work planned.

**1.3 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION MONUMENT/MEMORIAL MAINTENANCE CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS**

The goal of cleaning historic monuments is to remove any surface dirt, grime, salts, bird droppings, leaves, or other vegetation, and lichens, algae, mosses or other biological growth. This cleaning process is **NOT** intended to remove staining or severe soiling—the monument may not look new when you finish. However, by removing surface dirt, grime, and foreign matter, you will be significantly contributing to the care of the monument. Caution is preferable to overcleaning a monument.

Cleaning should **only be undertaken in months when the daily and nightly temperatures are above 40 degrees Fahrenheit**. Stone will need several days to dry thoroughly and if the water within the stone freezes, it could cause significant damage to the monument.

Before cleaning, carefully inspect the monument. **Do not clean the monument** if:

- there are areas where stone appears to be fragile (if you touch it and particles come off),
- orange corrosion is present on metal,
- bronze or zinc appears to be peeling or flaking, has powdery white or green corrosion, or other questionable condition,
- bronze plaques, sculpture, or details are loose and water could penetrate behind them,
- mortar or grout has fallen out or is loose and water could penetrate the interior of the monument.

If these conditions are present, photograph the damage and contact the History Program for

further guidance.

Cleaning should be done at least once a year, in most locations during spring or fall. However, if you notice soiling to the monument—such as from bird droppings, surrounding trees, or mud—you may need to clean more frequently.

## **Supplies**

Unless otherwise noted, the supplies needed for this task will be available at any hardware or home improvement store.

## Water

Assume for bidding purposes that water is not available at the cemetery. Locate the water source in the cemetery if available, and if possible run a hose to the monument to provide water for cleaning. If the water source is known to have rust, lime, or other impurities bring clean water to the site.

If it is not possible to run a hose to the monument or if you have to bring in water, make sure that the containers are clean and have not been used to transport cleaners or chemicals.

**Do not** use power washers. **Do not** attach a needle-nose or other high-pressure nozzle to the hose. Only use the water pressure that naturally would occur in the hose or in placing your thumb over the hose nozzle.

Water should be cool to lukewarm. If the hose has been sitting in the sun, flush any warm water out before using it. Warm water could damage stone and could cause the wax coating on bronze plaques or sculpture to deteriorate.

## Brushes

Use natural bristled, wood-handled brushes. Avoid brushes with colored plastic handles (plastic could scrape monument materials and leave colored particles) and avoid brushes that have a metal band that hold the bristles in place because the metal could scratch the stone. If it is not possible to avoid a brush with a metal band, wrap it in painters, masking, or duct tape so there are no rough edges that could scratch the stone.

Soft brushes such as those that are used for washing or grooming large animals are good choices for cleaning monuments and may be found at farm supply stores. Brushes used for cleaning vegetables can be used to gently clean detailed areas.

Bamboo skewers may be carefully used to dislodge dirt and debris between letters on plaques or from other sculpted areas. Wooden scrapers may be used to carefully remove lichens and algae.

**Do not** use any wire brushes, metal scrapers, or abrasive pads when cleaning the monument.

## Cleaners

**Do not** use soaps, detergents, or other cleaning agents when washing the monument even those that have been recommended for this purpose in the treatment report. Water is the only thing needed to remove surface dirt, grime, and foreign matter. Do not use D/2 Biological

Solution for cleaning of stone elements on monuments or memorials, however if soiling is severe NCA may instruct you on further cleaning steps using this product.

### Other Supplies

Plastic sheeting, such as 4-mil clear polyethylene  
Blue painters tape  
Soft, lint-free cloth

### Lift Equipment/Ladders

Only use equipment that can rest securely on the ground without damaging the lawn. If necessary, you may need to lay plywood sheets down.

Do not allow equipment/ladders to touch the monument itself.

## **Washing**

### Monuments with Bronze or Metals

If the monument includes bronze or other metals, clean these elements first with a dry, clean, soft bristle brushes and bamboo skewers if there are small crevices such as between letters on a plaque.

Use blue painters tape to affix plastic sheeting to the monument to cover any stone or masonry areas that are in contact with the bronze.

Scrub the plaque or sculptural elements with water and a soft-bristled brushes working from the bottom up so that the dirt you are removing does not run down the plaque/sculpture. Make sure to flush the surface frequently and to be careful of runoff onto other portions of the monument.

You may want to repeat the cleaning operation if the bronze or metal is especially soiled.

Use soft, lint-free cloth to dry the surface following cleaning.

Remove plastic sheeting from stone or masonry areas.

### Monuments with Stone or Masonry

If the monument contains bronze or metals, follow the above instructions first.

Pre-wet stone or masonry materials thoroughly with clean water. Keep the stone or masonry wet during the entire washing process. This wetting process will loosen dirt deposits. When cleaning stone or masonry, work from the bottom up so that the dirt you are removing does not run down the monument.

Bird droppings, lichens, and algae can be removed by first soaking the surface and then using a wooden scraper to gently remove them. You may need to soak the surface several times during this process.

## **Documentation**

On the attached form, note the date and staff member(s) that conducted the cleaning, and any

issues that arose.

## Cleaning Log

File this log by submitting to the Project Engineer and COR.

Date of Cleaning	Name(s)/Title (s) of Persons Cleaning	Issues of Concern, describe:

## 1.4 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING MAINTENANCE WAX COATING TO BRONZE MONUMENTS/MEMORIALS

Consult the Monument Summary sheet in the Maintenance Notebook to verify:

- That the monument contains bronze; if it does not, **do not use these instructions.**
- That the monument was created before 1970; if it was not, **do not use these instructions.** More recent bronze has a different finish and conservation treatments are different.

Bronze elements (typically sculpture or plaques) of historic monuments that have received recent conservation treatment have been coated with a layer of cold wax to protect a more permanent base coat of wax or lacquer. This top coat of wax (often called a “sacrificial layer”) will wear away in time, especially in warm or humid climates. By reapplying this top coat of wax annually, you can help extend the length of time between treatments by a conservator. An application of wax may make the bronze appear darker and/or less green in color, and it may still have an imperfect appearance. The goal of waxing is to apply a protective barrier against moisture, soiling, and/or graffiti—not to make it appear new. Only follow these instructions for monuments that have undergone conservation treatment (these monuments will have customized inspection forms in the Maintenance Manual). **DO NOT APPLY WAX TO ANY OTHER TYPE OF METAL OR TO STONE.**

Before waxing, carefully inspect the monument. **Do not wax the monument** if:

- The metal has a white or orange corrosion and/or is magnetic. These indicate that the metal **is not bronze** and these instructions should **not** be used.
- The bronze elements cannot be accessed safely with the lift equipment you have on site.
- The bronze appears to be peeling or flaking, has powdery green corrosion, or another condition that concerns you. However, it is not unusual for the wax on the bronze to give it a slightly cloudy or hazy appearance.
- Bronze elements are loose or unstable.

If any of these conditions are present, photograph the areas of concern and contact the Project Engineer and COR.

Applying wax to the monument should be carried out on a bright, dry, warm day (hot days with full sun are ideal) so that solvents will evaporate quickly and wax will go on smoothly. **Do not** apply wax if outdoor air temperature is less than 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Supplies

Unless otherwise noted, the supplies needed for this task will be available at any hardware or home improvement store.

### Protective Gear

- Protective clothing including gloves
- Plastic sheeting, such as 4-mil clear polyethylene
- Blue painters tape
- Safety glasses

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Adapted from National Park Service, Conserve O Gram, 10/4 “Caring for Outdoor Bronze Plaques, Part I: Documentation and Inspection,” September, 2005. <http://www.nps.gov/museum/publications/consveogram/10-04.pdf> and 10/5, “Caring for Outdoor Bronze Plaques, Part II: Cleaning and Waxing,” September, 2005. <http://www.nps.gov/museum/publications/consveogram/10-05.pdf>.

### Brushes

Small natural-bristle stencil brushes available at craft or hardware stores (unlike regular painting brushes, they have a flat tip rather than a pointed one). These brushes should be labeled “wax” by cemetery staff, reserved for waxing or buffing only, and not used for other purposes. If the brush has a metal band, wrap it in painters, masking, or duct tape so there are no rough edges that could scratch the bronze.

### Wax, one of the following:

Trewax® Paste Wax (clear) available from Home Depot <http://www.homedepot.com/>

Johnsons® Paste Wax (clear) available from Lowes <http://www.lowes.com/>

Butchers® White Diamond Bowling Alley Wax (clear) available from the BWC

Company <http://www.bwccompany.com/index.html>

NOTE: These waxes might also be available at smaller/local/independent hardware and home improvement stores.

### Lift equipment/ladders

Only use equipment that can rest securely on the ground without damaging the lawn. If necessary, you may need to lay plywood sheets down.

Do not allow equipment/ladders to touch the monument itself.

### Other Supplies

Aluminum foil

Paint stirring stick

Permanent marker to label materials

Clean plastic container with lid

Paper towels

**Clean**, dry cotton rags that have not been dried with fabric softener

Mineral spirits

Plastic zippered bags

### **Cleaning**

Before beginning wax application, the bronze sculpture or plaque should be thoroughly cleaned. Information about cleaning materials and techniques are provided in the Monument/Memorial Maintenance Cleaning Instructions.

Following cleaning, allow the bronze to **dry thoroughly** before waxing. A clean rag or sponge can be used to blot water off, if necessary. It is critical that the bronze is completely dry because the wax will trap any moisture underneath it.

### **Waxing**

Ensure that the areas around the bronze are securely protected from any wax that could come into contact with it by using blue painters tape to affix plastic sheeting to the monument to cover any stone or masonry areas that are in contact with the bronze. If taped plastic sheeting is not secure enough on vertical surfaces, such as around plaques, another method is to tuck strips of

aluminum foil between the plaque and the adjacent material, surrounding the plaque as best as possible. Take care not to get wax on surrounding surfaces especially stone and other masonry as it can be difficult or impossible to remove.

Place a small amount of wax (approximately 4 ounces) into a plastic container (with lid) and add one ounce of mineral spirits. Using the paint stirrer, mix thoroughly. After stirring for about five minutes, the wax mixture should have the consistency of heavy cream. Make sure there are no lumps. If the mixture is too thick, add more mineral spirits, one ounce at a time. Label the container.

When the bronze is completely dry from cleaning, apply the wax mixture with a clean, dry, natural-bristle, stencil brush. Apply a thin layer to the entire surface of the bronze, making sure to get the wax into all crevices and on all edges. Do not apply too much wax; it is better to err on the side of too little than too much. Again, take care not to get wax on surrounding stone and other masonry surfaces.

Allow about 20 minutes for the mineral spirits to evaporate, leaving a thin film of wax on the surface. When evaporation has occurred, the solvent odor will diminish and the surface will appear dry. Remove all excess wax with paper towels or a clean rag making sure to remove accumulated wax from crevices, otherwise, it could turn white and flake off the surface over time.

Buff the surface of the sculpture or plaque with a clean cotton rag and use plenty of pressure. Buffing compresses the wax, making it more durable and providing a soft sheen. Use a small, dry brush to buff in crevices and highly detailed areas.

Apply a second layer of wax and buff, following the same procedure outlined above.

### **Clean-up**

Rinse out wax brushes in a small amount of mineral spirits in plastic container. Do this in an open, well-ventilated area away from the monument. Since the brushes will be used only for waxing, they do not have to be perfectly free of wax. Store brushes in zipper-lock bags to keep them clean and together. Label the bag to ensure that the brushes are only used for waxing.

If there is leftover wax in the plastic container and the lids are tight fitting, they can be saved. Consider placing the plastic container in a plastic zippered bag to ensure that it doesn't dry out.

Store all waxing materials together so they are not used for any other purpose. Store mineral spirits in a flammables storage cabinet.

Dispose of rags. Rags and containers that have come into contact with mineral spirits are considered hazardous waste. Make arrangements for proper disposal.

### **Documentation**

On the attached form, note the date and staff member(s) that conducted the maintenance waxing, and any issues that arose.

## Bronze Maintenance Waxing Log

File this log by submitting to the Project Engineer and COR.

Date of Waxing	Name(s)/Title (s) of Persons Waxing	Issues Waxing Bronze, describe:

## **1.5 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION MONUMENT/MEMORIAL TEMPORARY REPOINTING INSTRUCTIONS**

If inspections of the monument or surrounding walls have discovered deteriorated or missing mortar from masonry joints, the History Program, National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs may instruct you to use the following procedure. **DO NOT** undertake this repair without consulting the Project Engineer and COR for advisement on which specific joints are to be repaired.

Temporary repointing involves filling the masonry joint with a soft temporary mortar that can be easily removed later when repointing with a more permanent mortar is possible. Portland cement is **NEVER** recommended for temporary mortars. The goal is to stabilize the masonry, not to match the color or historic nature of adjacent existing mortar. If you have any questions about these instructions, do not proceed with work. Contact the Project Engineer and COR.

Check weather conditions, and **DO NOT** carry out repointing work if temperature is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit or above 90 degrees or predicted to be outside this range for several days following repointing. Because the temporary mortar is soft, maintenance cleaning should be delayed until the joints are repointed with a more permanent mortar.

Take photographs of the entire monument and the areas to be temporarily repointed before starting work.

### **Supplies**

Unless otherwise noted, the supplies needed for this task will be available at any hardware or home improvement store.

### Mortar Materials

Type S hydrated lime (Usually needs to be obtained from a building supply company or stone works rather than a local/national hardware store. Note that lime for mortar is **not** equivalent to agricultural lime.)

Well-graded sand

Clean water

### Protective Gear

Safety glasses

Work gloves

Plastic sheeting, such as 4-mil clear polyethylene

### Lift equipment/ladders

Only use equipment that can rest securely on the ground without damaging the lawn. If necessary, you may need to lay plywood sheets down.

Do not allow equipment/ladders to touch the monument itself.

### Other Supplies

Natural bristle brushes

Spray bottle  
Clean container for mixing mortar  
Diamond-shaped mason's trowel  
½ inch mason's tuck pointing trowel  
Sponge  
Paper towels and rags for clean-up

### **Preparing Mortar Joints**

Carefully remove deteriorated and loose mortar from the joint, using the brush to remove mortar dust. Use a spray bottle to thoroughly wet joint faces and surrounding masonry and flush out the joints with water.

### **Mortar Mixing**

Mix 1 part lime with 1½ - 2 parts well-graded sand in a clean container. Add enough clean water to form a stiff paste.

### **Applying Mortar**

Place a small amount the mortar paste on the diamond-shaped trowel. Using the ½ inch tuck pointing trowel, fill the mortar joint with the paste. If joints are deeper than ¾ inches, fill the joints with mortar in ¼ inch layers. Compact each layer by applying firm pressure with tuck pointing tool and allow the layer to become thumbprint hard before applying the next layer. The final mortar layer should be slightly recessed from the masonry face.

Mist the joint with water to ensure proper mortar curing. After 1-2 hours, use a natural bristle brush to remove excess mortar from joint edges and a sponge or rag with clean water to carefully remove any mortar that may have gotten on the surface of the masonry. Use a plastic tarp to protect repointed joints from direct sun and windy conditions during the first 48 hours.

### **Clean-up**

Dispose of unused mortar and clean the mortar container.

### **Documentation**

On the attached form, note the date and staff member(s) that conducted the repointing and list any challenges to temporary repointing, including access to the site. Take photographs of the monument and the masonry joints after the repointing.

## Temporary Repointing Log

File this log by submitting to the Project Engineer and COR.

Date of Temporary Repointing	Name(s)/Title (s) of Persons Conducting the Temporary Repointing	Issues with Temporary Repointing, describe:

## **1.6 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION MONUMENT/MEMORIAL GRAFFITI REMOVAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Graffiti is a form of vandalism that detracts from the appearance of historic monuments and, in some cases, graffiti damages monument materials and accelerates deterioration. Because its presence often leads to additional vandalism, prompt removal of graffiti is important. Also, newly applied graffiti is generally easier to remove.

The graffiti removal process focuses on localized graffiti and is **not** intended to remove general soiling and other staining.

Prior to conducting any removal campaign, a damage report should be completed and submitted to the Project Engineer and COR.

Before removing graffiti, carefully inspect the monument. **Do not proceed with graffiti removal** if:

- graffiti is incised (i.e., scratched) into the surface rather than applied,
- there are areas where stone appears to be fragile (if you touch it and particles come off ),
- bronze plaques, sculpture, or details are loose and water could penetrate behind them,
- mortar or grout has fallen out or is loose and water could penetrate the interior of the monument.

If these conditions are present, photograph the damage and contact the Project Engineer and COR.

Graffiti removal should **only be undertaken in months when the daily and nightly temperatures are above 40 degrees Fahrenheit**. Because water rinsing is required, masonry materials will need several days to dry thoroughly and if the water within the masonry freezes, it could cause further damage to the monument.

### **GRAFFITI REMOVAL**

Because graffiti vandals use a variety of materials, including felt-tip markers, paints, waxy substances, etc., the removal process involves trying several methods starting with the gentlest cleaning (water rinsing) and progressing to commercial products that are more aggressive. It is preferable to use caution rather than risk harming the monument with harsh materials and techniques.

**DO NOT USE POWER SANDERS, HAND SANDERS OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF ABRASIVE TO REMOVE GRAFFITI.**

### **Supplies**

Unless otherwise noted, the supplies needed for this task will be available at any hardware or home improvement store.

### **Protective Gear**

- Protective clothing including gloves
- Safety glasses
- Plastic sheeting, such as 4-mil clear polyethylene
- Blue painters tape

## Water

As explained in the Monument/Memorial Maintenance Cleaning Instructions

## Commercially Available Graffiti-Removal Products

Mötsenböcker's Lift Off #4 Spray Paint Graffiti Remover, available at hardware or home improvement stores.

Goo Gone®, available at hardware or home improvement stores.

Cathedral Stone Company, Inc. masonRE® S-307 Paint on Paint Graffiti, <http://cathedralstone.com/>

Prosoco, Inc. Defacer Eraser® Graffiti Wipe [www.prosoco.com](http://www.prosoco.com)

## Other Supplies

Cotton swabs  
Clean cloth or rag  
Brushes

## Lift equipment/Ladders

Only use equipment that can rest securely on the ground without damaging the lawn. If necessary, you may need to lay plywood sheets down.

Do not allow equipment/ladders to touch the monument itself.

## **Protecting Adjacent Surfaces**

Use blue painters tape to affix plastic sheeting to any unaffected areas to protect them from contact with water and graffiti removal products. Note the warnings on this instruction sheet and if any of these conditions are present contact the Project Engineer and COR for further guidance. **Do not** use power washers. **Do not** attach a high-pressure nozzle to the hose. Only use the water pressure that naturally would occur in the hose or in placing your thumb over the hose nozzle. Take care that water runoff that may contain paint or ink does not run down the monument.

## **Cleaning with Water**

It may be possible to remove some types of graffiti with water rinsing. To determine whether this is possible, moisten a cotton swab with water and lightly rub the swab over a small area where graffiti is present. If the graffiti is water-soluble, you'll see traces of it on the swab and you can proceed to remove graffiti using water and brushes as explained in the Monument/Memorial Maintenance Cleaning Instructions.

## **Commercial Graffiti-Removal Products**

If the graffiti is not water soluble, removal will require the use of commercial graffiti-removal products, which have associated health and safety issues and environmental concerns. Personal protective equipment and proper disposal of run-off and unused material is essential. The

commercially available graffiti-removal products are listed above in the preferred order for testing. **Do not try more than one product at the same time** as they may interact with one another. Review Material Safety Data Sheets and product instructions before beginning your evaluation.

Test the product in a small area and follow the manufacturer's written instructions for application, dwell period, etc. Following graffiti removal, rinse the area with water and allow to thoroughly dry. If the first product is not effective, try one of the other commercial graffiti removal products in another location.

### **Clean-up**

Store all graffiti-removing materials together so they are not used for any other purpose. Store commercial products as recommended by manufactures.

Dispose of rags. Rags and containers that have come into contact with commercial products may be considered hazardous waste. Make arrangements for proper disposal.

If the graffiti removal products are not effective in removing graffiti or if you are concerned about residual graffiti stains, photograph affected areas of the monument and send them to the Project Engineer and COR.

### **Documentation**

On the attached form, note the date and staff member(s) that conducted the graffiti removal, and any issues of concern.

## Graffiti Removal Log

File this log by submitting to the Project Engineer and COR.

Date of Cleaning	Name(s)/Title (s) of Persons Cleaning	Issues of Concern, describe:

## **1.7 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE FOR MONUMENTS/MEMORIALS**

Emergencies that can impact historic monuments include natural occurrences (e.g., hurricanes, tornados, lightning strikes, high winds, floods, blizzards, ice storms, earthquakes, fire, or downed trees or limbs) or human-caused occurrences (e.g., terrorism, civil disorder, graffiti, vandalism, hazardous material spill or release, or vehicular, or equipment accident). Damage caused by these incidents may come to the attention of cemetery staff immediately or they may be noticed on routine inspection. Following an emergency, cemetery personnel should follow the Cemetery Emergency Plan<sup>1</sup> and direction from the cemetery's Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.<sup>2</sup> When the cemetery Emergency Preparedness Coordinator has determined that the emergency does not pose an imminent threat to human life or safety, the following instructions should be followed to assess the damage or potential damage to monuments/memorials.

### **Observation**

Observe the monument from a distance to identify all potential hazards to human safety such as monument instability, holes, unstable trees, limbs, or debris, downed electrical wires, gas lines, chemicals, or contaminants, wildlife, or disrupted insect nests. Note that earthquake, wind, or water may cause unstable monuments, trees, or the ground to continue to shift. If it is not possible to make a closer inspection of the monument, rope off the area and proceed to documentation.

If it is possible to make a closer inspection, proceed with caution and wear any necessary protective clothing such as heavy gloves, eye protection, masks or respirator, long sleeves, pants, steel-toed boots, or Tyvek suits. If a hazard to human safety or potential further damage to the monument is discovered, rope off the area and proceed to documentation.

As you approach the damaged monument, take care not to disturb other damaged property around it, such as toppled grave markers or fencing.

Small downed tree limbs may be removed but if any large limbs or downed trees are touching the monument, do not attempt to remove them. They should be removed by professionals who are sensitive to working in and around historic features.

Do not move or discard any dislodged monument, wall, or fencing material until you have been instructed to do so. These materials may be reusable to make repairs.

Report damage immediately to the Project Engineer and COR.

Proceed to documentation instruction on next page.

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This document has been adapted from "What to Do When Disaster Strikes Historic Cemeteries" and "Disaster Response Tips for Cemeteries" by the National Park Service, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (Natchitoches, LA).

<sup>1</sup> NCA Handbook 0320, p. 3, paragraph 1.a.

<sup>2</sup> NCA Handbook 0320, p. 4, paragraph 2. a. (3)

## **Documentation**

Photograph an overall view of the lot and the area that was damaged, the overall view of the monument from each side and any areas that were damaged getting as close as possible without threatening human safety or further damage to the monument.

Complete the Monument/Memorial Damage Report Form and email it immediately with the photographs to the Project Engineer and COR. The cemetery will receive additional instructions on how to proceed.

Include the inspection and condition of historic monuments in the emergency log (a detailed chronological record of all emergency-related damages and responsive actions, housed in the monument's permanent file) and records of emergency-related expenses.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> NCA Handbook 0320, p. 9, paragraph 6. a. and 6. b.

**NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION  
MONUMENT/MEMORIAL DAMAGE REPORT FORM**

**DATE**      Inspection Date: \_\_\_\_\_      Inspection Time: \_\_\_\_\_

**MONUMENT INFORMATION**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Cemetery: \_\_\_\_\_

**INSPECTION INFORMATION**

**Inspection Conducted by:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Cemetery: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_      Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**If monument is more than 20' tall, how was damage observed?**

Lift    Ladder    Binoculars    Telephoto lens    Other: specify \_\_\_\_\_

Was method(s) sufficient for detailed observation?    yes       no

If no, describe which observations were limited: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**INCIDENT SUMMARY**

Date of incident: \_\_\_\_\_      Time (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

Incident description (select all that apply):

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Snow storm           | <input type="checkbox"/> Terrorism                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tornado                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy rain | <input type="checkbox"/> Ice storm            | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil disorder                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake            | <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold         | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous material spill      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flood                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vandalism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equipment accident |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downed limbs/uprooted trees or shrubs |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe: _____                |  |   |  |

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DAMAGE DESCRIPTION**

Photograph an overall view of the lot and area damaged, the monument from each side, and any areas that were damaged. Get as close as possible without threatening human safety or further damage to monument. Photos should be color and at the highest resolution possible. Label photos and attach a key if necessary.

Describe damage (attach page if necessary): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Did the incident cause hazards around the monument (select all that apply)?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Holes in ground              | <input type="checkbox"/> Downed electrical wires        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable ground              | <input type="checkbox"/> Damage to gas lines            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downed trees or limbs        | <input type="checkbox"/> Release of hazardous materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable trees or vegetation | <input type="checkbox"/> Disrupted insect nests         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Debris                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Disrupted wildlife             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Standing water               | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe: _____         |
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe any steps taken to mitigate hazards *around the monument* (e.g., moving downed trees or limbs): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe any steps taken to mitigate damage *to the monument* (This is NOT recommended until specific instructions are provided by NCA): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 1.8.1 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION METAL REPAINTING INSTRUCTIONS

Some historic monuments have cast iron or wrought iron elements such as cannons, cannon balls, plaques, gates, and fences. These elements are often painted to enhance their appearance and protect them from corrosion (rust). Below are instructions for repainting areas where existing paint is peeling or has lost adhesion to the metal element.

Before repainting, carefully inspect the monument.

**Do not paint the metal aspects of the monument** if:

- The metal is not cast or wrought iron. Use a magnet to verify this.
- The metal elements cannot be accessed safely with the lift equipment you have on site.
- The metal elements are loose or unstable.

If there are questions about the above issues, photograph the areas of concern and contact the Project Engineer and COR.

Repainting should **only be undertaken in months when the daily and nightly temperatures are above 40 degrees Fahrenheit**. Paint will not adhere well to the metal if it is cold and will need several days to dry thoroughly. Do not apply paint when the relative humidity exceeds 85% or the metal surface temperature is above 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

**DO NOT APPLY PAINT TO ANY OTHER TYPE OF METAL OR TO STONE.**

### **Supplies**

Unless otherwise noted, the supplies needed for this task will be available at any hardware or home improvement store.

### Protective Gear

- Protective clothing including gloves
- Plastic sheeting, such as 4-mil clear polyethylene
- Blue painters tape
- Safety glasses

### Application Equipment

Small natural-bristle painting brushes, including brushes small enough to reach all recessed areas of the metal element. These brushes should be labeled “paint” by staff, reserved for repainting metal only, and not used for other purposes. If the brush has a metal band, wrap it in painters, masking, or duct tape so there are no rough edges that could scratch the metal element or adjacent stone.

Dense sponges (e.g., make-up sponges), cut into small pieces (2" x 3").

#### Paint removal equipment

- Brass bristle brushes
- Plastic paint scraper
- Sandpaper, 220
- Steel wool

#### Paint

Check the treatment report for paint previously used or acquire paint that is similar in color and finish (glossy or matte).

The Direct to Metal (DTM) paints below may be appropriate for metal element of NCA monuments. They are available in glossy and matte black as well as metallics and in reduced VOC formulations. Two acceptable paints are:

- Rust-oleum Professional High Performance Enamel
- Sherwin Williams Protective and Marine Coatings Industrial Enamel

#### Lift equipment/ladders

Only use equipment that can rest securely on the ground without damaging the lawn. If necessary, you may need to lay plywood sheets down.

Do not allow equipment/ladders to touch the monument itself.

#### Other Supplies

- Aluminum foil
- Paint stirring stick
- Permanent marker to label materials
- Clean plastic container with lid
- Paper towels
- Clean**, dry cotton rags that have not been dried with fabric softener
- Mineral spirits or other Clean Up solvent recommended by in the paint manufacturer's data sheet
- Plastic zippered bags

#### **Cleaning**

Repainting metal elements should be carried out following monument maintenance cleaning. Information about cleaning materials and techniques are provided elsewhere in this specification.

#### **Surface Preparation**

Following maintenance cleaning, additional surface preparation is usually required to remove loose paint, oil, dust, grease and other contaminants. Use steel wool, brass bristle brush, or plastic scrapers to gently remove loose paint, corrosion, and contaminants. Lightly sand existing paint at the edges of the unpainted area to ensure good adhesion of the new paint. Consult the paint manufacturer's data sheet for surface preparation requirements and application instructions.

Allow the elements **dry thoroughly** before repainting. A clean rag or sponge can be used to blot water off, if necessary. It is critical that exposed metal is completely dry to prevent corrosion and to ensure paint adhesion.

### **Repainting**

Lay plastic sheeting on the ground around and under the area to be repainted.

Use blue painters tape to affix plastic sheeting to the monument to cover any stone or masonry areas that are in contact with the metal to be painted. If taped plastic sheeting is not secure enough on vertical surfaces, such as around plaques, tuck strips of aluminum foil between the plaque and the adjacent material, surrounding the plaque as best as possible.

Stir paint thoroughly, this is especially critical for metallic paints which include metal particles that settle.

Apply paint evenly, covering the edges of the area where repainting is needed. Add additional coats to adequately cover the area or to bring the surface of the repainting area to the same level of existing paint that surrounds it.

If raised letters or borders are painted in another color, lightly dip the dense sponge in paint and blot it on a rag so that the paint covers the sponge evenly and sparingly. Carefully dab the sponge on the raised areas. If paint mistakenly goes beyond the raised letters or borders, use a small brush to touch up with the background paint.

When paint is dry to touch, remove plastic sheeting. If paint has gotten on any adjacent stone, masonry, or metal remove with a clean rag and water, mineral spirits or other solvent recommended in the paint manufacturer's data sheet.

### **Clean-up**

Refer to paint manufacturer's data sheet for Clean Up instructions. Rinse out brushes in a small amount of mineral spirits or other recommended solvent in plastic container. Do this in an open, well-ventilated area away from the monument. Store brushes in zipper-lock bags to keep them clean and together. Label the bag to ensure that the brushes are only used for repainting. Close all paint containers securely. Store all repainting materials together so they are not used for any other purpose. Store mineral spirits or other solvent in a flammables storage cabinet.

Dispose of rags. Rags and containers that have come into contact with solvents are considered hazardous waste. Make arrangements for proper disposal.

### **Documentation**

On the attached form, note the date and staff member(s) that conducted the cleaning, and any issues that arose.

## Repainting Log

File this log by submitting to the Project Engineer and COR.

Date of Repainting	Name(s)/Title (s) of Persons Repainting	Issues of Concern, describe:

## 1.8.2 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION NON-METAL REPAINTING INSTRUCTIONS

Some historic monuments have non-metallic elements such as concrete, stone, mortar, plaster, and other materials. These elements are often painted to enhance their appearance and protect them from corrosion. Below are instructions for repainting areas where existing paint is peeling or has lost adhesion to the element.

If there are questions about the above issues, photograph the areas of concern and contact the Project Engineer and COR.

Repainting should **only be undertaken in months when the daily and nightly temperatures are above 40 degrees Fahrenheit**. Paint will not adhere well if it is cold and will need several days to dry thoroughly. Do not apply paint when the relative humidity exceeds 85% or the surface temperature is above 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

### **Supplies**

Unless otherwise noted, the supplies needed for this task will be available at any hardware or home improvement store.

### Protective Gear

- Protective clothing including gloves
- Plastic sheeting, such as 4-mil clear polyethylene
- Blue painters tape
- Safety glasses

### Application Equipment

Small natural-bristle painting brushes, including brushes small enough to reach all recessed areas of the element. These brushes should be labeled “paint” by staff, reserved for repainting specific surfaces only, and not used for other purposes. If the brush has a metal band, wrap it in painters, masking, or duct tape so there are no rough edges that could scratch the element or adjacent elements.

Dense sponges (e.g., make-up sponges), cut into small pieces (2" x 3").

#### Paint removal equipment

- Brass bristle brushes
- Plastic paint scraper
- Sandpaper, 220
- Steel wool

#### Paint

Check the treatment report for paint previously used or acquire paint that is similar in color and finish (glossy or matte).

Submit paints per specification 09 91 00.

#### Lift equipment/ladders

Only use equipment that can rest securely on the ground without damaging the lawn. If necessary, you may need to lay plywood sheets down.

Do not allow equipment/ladders to touch the monument itself.

#### Other Supplies

- Aluminum foil
- Paint stirring stick
- Permanent marker to label materials
- Clean plastic container with lid
- Paper towels
- Clean**, dry cotton rags that have not been dried with fabric softener
- Mineral spirits or other Clean Up solvent recommended by in the paint manufacturer's data sheet
- Plastic zippered bags

#### **Cleaning**

Repainting non-metal elements should be carried out following monument maintenance cleaning. Information about cleaning materials and techniques are provided elsewhere in this specification.

#### **Surface Preparation**

Following maintenance cleaning, additional surface preparation is usually required to remove loose paint, oil, dust, grease and other contaminants. Use steel wool, brass bristle brush, or plastic scrapers to gently remove loose paint, corrosion, and contaminants. Lightly sand existing paint at the edges of the unpainted area to ensure good adhesion of the new paint. Consult the paint manufacturer's data sheet for surface preparation requirements and application instructions.

Allow the elements **dry thoroughly** before repainting. A clean rag or sponge can be used to blot water off, if necessary. It is critical that exposed surfaces are completely dry to prevent corrosion and to ensure paint adhesion.

### **Repainting**

Lay plastic sheeting on the ground around and under the area to be repainted.

Use blue painters tape to affix plastic sheeting to the monument to cover elements needing protection from inadvertent painting. If taped plastic sheeting is not secure enough on vertical surfaces, such as around plaques, tuck strips of aluminum foil between the plaque and the adjacent material, surrounding the plaque as best as possible.

Stir paint in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Apply paint evenly, covering the edges of the area where repainting is needed. Add additional coats to adequately cover the area or to bring the surface of the repainting area to the same level of existing paint that surrounds it.

If raised letters or borders are painted in another color, lightly dip the dense sponge in paint and blot it on a rag so that the paint covers the sponge evenly and sparingly. Carefully dab the sponge on the raised areas. If paint mistakenly goes beyond the raised letters or borders, use a small brush to touch up with the background paint.

When paint is dry to touch, remove plastic sheeting. If paint has gotten on any adjacent stone, masonry, or metal remove with a clean rag and water, mineral spirits or other solvent recommended in the paint manufacturer's data sheet.

### **Clean-up**

Refer to paint manufacturer's data sheet for Clean Up instructions. Rinse out brushes in a small amount of mineral spirits or other recommended solvent in plastic container. Do this in an open, well-ventilated area away from the monument. Store brushes in zipper-lock bags to keep them clean and together. Label the bag to ensure that the brushes are only used for repainting. Close all paint containers securely. Store all repainting materials together so they are not used for any other purpose. Store mineral spirits or other solvent in a flammables storage cabinet.

Dispose of rags. Rags and containers that have come into contact with solvents are considered hazardous waste. Make arrangements for proper disposal.

### **Documentation**

On the attached form, note the date and staff member(s) that conducted the cleaning, and any issues that arose.

## Repainting Log

File this log by submitting to the Project Engineer and COR.

Date of Repainting	Name(s)/Title (s) of Persons Repainting	Issues of Concern, describe:

## **1.9 NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION GROUND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES FOR AREAS AROUND MONUMENTS/MEMORIALS**

Identify historic monuments in the cemetery and notify grounds crews of them. Especially note if the monument has any low-lying features (such as plaques or ledger markers located directly on or in the ground) and if there are special conditions to avoid damaging them.

### **Best Practices**

Protect historic monuments during any cemetery rehabilitation project including headstone raise-and-realign, sod replacement, irrigation replacement/installation, or any construction undertaking within 20 feet of the monument. Depending upon the monument and project, plywood boards 4-foot tall should be installed around the monument without gaps; plywood or other materials should not come in contact with the monument. The purpose is to avoid accidental damage from equipment and materials being used in the area near the monument.

Avoid mowing within 12 inches of historic monuments. Consider putting a rubber bumper onto the equipment that would prevent accidental bumps into the base of the monument. Bumpers and blade guards also prevent debris from hitting the monument.

Avoid using trimmers or weed eaters (including those with nylon cords or blades) within 12 inches of historic monuments. Instead, use hand trimmers or shears.

Avoid using colored mulch in the area around historic monuments and grave markers; the color will run and stain stone or masonry.

Consider replacing areas around historic monuments with gravel or close-lying, water-wise ground covers such as sedums. Avoid planting fast-growing, water-dependent tall shrubs and decorative flowers around the base of monuments because they require excessive water and labor to maintain. This includes commemorative gardens.

Consider removing all tree limbs that touch or threaten historic monuments to avoid damage to the monument from falling limbs. Regularly prune trees that are close to historic monuments to reduce the chance of broken limbs and habitat for birds, which could increase the amount of droppings deposited on the monument. Regular pruning will also assure adequate light and airflow around the monument, and thus reduce biological growth (e.g., mildew, mold, moss) on it. If a tree removal is warranted, the age and significance of the tree should be evaluated before any action is taken, as some trees are historically important features of the cemeteries.

Consider removing shrubbery within 12 inches of historic monuments to avoid limb and root damage to the monument. Regularly prune shrubs that are close to historic monuments to reduce the habitat for birds, which could increase the amount of droppings deposited on the monument.

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Adapted from:

Chicora Foundation, [Best Practices for Cemetery Lawn Maintenance](http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/Lawn%20Maintenance.pdf)

(<http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/Lawn%20Maintenance.pdf>)

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, [Turf Management at National Parks and Other](http://ncptt.nps.gov/2011/turf-management-at-national-parks-and-other-historic-sites-2011-03/)

[Historic Sites](http://ncptt.nps.gov/2011/turf-management-at-national-parks-and-other-historic-sites-2011-03/) (<http://ncptt.nps.gov/2011/turf-management-at-national-parks-and-other-historic-sites-2011-03/>).

Strangstad, Lynette. *A Graveyard Preservation Primer*. Walnut Creek: AltaMira Press, 1995.

More important, regular pruning or removal of shrubbery will assure adequate light and airflow around the monument, which will reduce biological growth (e.g., mildew, mold, moss) on it.

Take care not to direct excessive water at the monument, including its base. Redirect the nozzles of automatic sprinklers away from the monument and its features. For plantings historically designed to complement monuments, drip irrigation should be utilized to control the application of water.

Avoid splashing fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides within 24 inches of historic monuments. These materials contain chemicals that are harmful to monuments. If these products come into contact with the monument, rinse it with clean, cool water.

Limit the growth of invasive weeds within 12 inches of historic monuments. These should be pulled rather than poisoned.

Do not apply snow or ice melt treatments around historic monuments or in areas where melted snow or ice might flow toward a monument—use sand only.

Use caution if snowplows or snowthrowers are used in areas near historic monuments to ensure that debris does not hit the monument.