

Department of Veterans Affairs
VA NEW ENGLAND Healthcare System
STATEMENT OF WORK
LEAD-BASED PAINT (LBP) ABATEMENT AND RELATED SERVICES

A. GENERAL

1. Title of Project: Routine and emergency response interior and exterior lead-based paint (LBP) abatement and/or stabilization in target housing and child-occupied facilities; LBP removal, remediation and/or stabilization in facility structures that are not target housing or child-occupied facilities; other lead work as defined below; and incidental repainting and repair services to restore building components damaged during the course of LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead work; for the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA New England Healthcare System (VISN 1), all locations as applicable.
2. Scope of Work: Provide routine and emergency response LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization, other lead work, and incidental repainting and repair services at the following VISN 1 facilities including: (1) VA Medical Center, White River Junction, Vermont; (2) VA Medical Center, Manchester, New Hampshire; (3) VA Central Western Massachusetts, Northampton, Massachusetts; (4) Edith Nourse Rogers Veterans Memorial Hospital, Bedford, MA; (5) VA Boston Health Care System, MA, including the Brockton Campus, the Jamaica Plain Campus, and the West Roxbury Campus; (6) VA Medical Center, Providence, RI; (7) VA Connecticut Health Care System, including the West Haven Campus, and the Newington Campus; (8) Togus VAMC, ME; (9) any VA-owned Community Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOCs) located within VISN 1; and (10) any other VA facility and/or location within the New England HealthCare System.
3. For purposes of this contract, “days” means Federal working days (Federal holidays excluded) unless calendar days is expressly specified in a Task Order, “routine response” is defined as commencing LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization or other lead work on regular Federal government business days within seventy-two (72) hours of issuance of notice to proceed from the VA Contracting Officer. “Emergency response” is defined as commencing an on-site assessment within two (2) hours, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year (except 366 days for leap years) of receipt of an emergency response request from the Contracting Officer Representative (COR) or VA Contracting Officer. Commencing on-site mitigation (e.g., lead dust suppression), abatement, removal, remediation and/or lead waste disposal may be required immediately following an emergency response on-site assessment when required by the Government.

The Contractor and any subcontractors performing under this contract shall provide all labor and materials including tools and apparatus, equipment, supervision, certifications, State licenses, regulatory permits and notifications, transportation and waste disposal necessary to perform LBP abatement, removal, remediation and other lead work at VISN 1 facilities.

LBP abatement and stabilization in target housing and child-occupied facilities must follow U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) LBP guidelines; in addition to applicable Federal and State Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Federal and State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and State and local Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations. All LBP abatement and stabilization in target housing and child-occupied facilities shall be performed by State-licensed LBP abatement contractors using HUD and EPA-accredited, state-certified and/or State-licensed (as

required by Federal and/or State regulatory requirements) LBP abatement workers and supervisors. In addition, certain specified repair work impacting LBP in target housing and child-occupied facilities in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont may require EPA accreditation and State licensure as a “Renovation, Repair and Painting” (RRP) worker or supervisor. NOTE: In Massachusetts, certain specified repair work impacting LBP in target housing and child-occupied facilities may require State licensure as a “Moderate Risk Deleader” worker or supervisor.

LBP removal, remediation and other lead work must follow the Federal OSHA Lead in Construction standard (i.e., 29 CFR 1926.62) and, where applicable, State OSHA Lead in Construction standard, and Federal (and, where applicable, State) EPA, and State and local DPH regulations.

All lead workers and lead supervisors shall have also completed 16-hour Class III Asbestos Worker Training when removing asbestos-containing window caulking in window frames coated with LBP.

All lead waste, recycling and hauling firms; and all hazardous waste transfer stations, hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) and lead recycling facilities performing under this contract; shall at all times throughout the Period of Performance (PoP) possess all applicable Federal, State and local regulatory approvals, permits and/or licenses; and each lead waste transporter, treatment or disposal facility and lead recycling facility shall be approved in advance in writing by the VA COR.

4. Background: VA Healthcare Facilities within VISN 1 have consolidated requirements for LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization, other lead work and incidental repainting and repairs to include target housing, child-occupied facilities, hospitals, outpatient clinics, administrative, laboratory, boiler plants, chiller plants, maintenance, support and research buildings, structures and other real property identified by the Government. Properties located on the grounds at each facility and off campus perform clinical, administrative and support functions.

Construction in clinical spaces, including LBP removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work, may require job-specific Infection Prevention and Control practices and procedures as determined by the Pre-Construction Infection Control Risk Assessment (PICRA) developed by the VA. For off-campus properties (e.g., CBOCs), the Contractor shall be capable of providing services for more than one city/town and county in each state (RI, MA, CT, ME, NH and VT) to include all territorial boundaries and political subdivisions within each state.

5. Definitions:

ABIH – American Board of Industrial Hygiene. 6015 W. St. Joseph, Suite 102, Lansing, MI 48917, 517-321-2638. Certifies professional industrial hygienists in the comprehensive practice of industrial hygiene, i.e., Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH). www.abih.org.

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45240, 513-742-2020. www.acgih.org.

AIHA – American Industrial Hygiene Association. 3141 Fairview Park Dr., Suite 777, Falls Church, VA 22042, 703-849-8888. www.aiha.org

ASHRAE – American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers. 1791 Tullie Circle, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30329. (404) 636-8400. www.ashrae.org.

CIH – Certified Industrial Hygienist. A professional industrial hygienist who is certified in the comprehensive practice of industrial hygiene by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH). Note that while CFM Section 02 83 33.13 LEAD-BASED PAINT REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL defines the “CIH” to mean “...an Industrial Hygienist employed by Contractor”, for purposes of this IDIQ the CIH is further distinguished as the “CPIH” and “VPIH” (see definitions in this section).

CFM – Cubic-Feet-Per-Minute, a measurement of volumetric airflow (e.g., through a LEV machine).

CFM – VA Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, DC.

CO – Warranted VA Contracting Officer, who has the authority to bind the government in a contract, and is the authority in all contractual matters relating to this contract as well as any related design, construction or other related contract. The CO has overall responsibility for administration of this contract, and is authorized to take action on behalf of the Government to amend, modify, or deviate from contract terms, conditions, requirements, specifications, details and/or delivery schedules as may be reasonably necessary from time-to-time in the interest of the Government and is allowable by the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) and VA Acquisition Regulations (VAAR). The CO may delegate certain responsibilities to the COR.

COR – Contracting Officer’s Representative.

CPIH – The contractor’s Professional Industrial Hygienist who is certified in the comprehensive practice of industrial hygiene (CIH) by the American Board of Industrial Hygienists (ABIH). The CPIH is responsible for ensuring contractor compliance with all regulatory requirements for contractor’s workers/supervisors. For purposes of this Contract, the VPIH has at least five (5) years specialized experience as a CIH in directing or overseeing LBP abatement and LBP stabilization work in target housing and child-occupied facilities in compliance with Federal and State EPA, Federal and State OSHA, and HUD requirements; and directing or overseeing LBP removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work performed in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62 and where applicable, State OSHA lead in construction regulations.

DPH – State or local Department of Public Health. EPA

– U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

FAR – Federal Acquisition Regulations. FGI

– Facilities Guidelines Institute.

Hazardous Chemical – Any substance meeting the definition of “hazardous chemical” as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Hazardous material – Any material or substance meeting the definition of a “hazardous chemical” in 29 CFR 1910.1200; a “hazardous waste” regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); a fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematicide, pesticide or rodenticide regulated by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of (FIFRA); any pollutant regulated under the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP); any substance regulated under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); and any substance regulated as a

“hazardous material” by the U.S. Department of Transportation in 49 CFR parts 100 - 185.

HEPA – High Efficiency Particulate Arrestance (or Air) filter, typically 99.7% efficient at the nominal 0.3 micron most penetrating particle challenge aerosol tested in the unloaded state.

HUD – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Industrial Hygiene (IH) Technician – An industrial hygiene professional working under the direction of the CPIH or VPIH who has at least an Associate Degree in a relevant physical or life science or engineering, and specialized training, certifications, licenses and three (3) years professional experience in LBP abatement and LBP stabilization in target housing and child-occupied facilities, LBP removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work. An IH Technician collect bulk and/or air samples before, during and after a LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead work; and may oversee the LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead work project.

Interim Controls – As defined in Chapter 11 in the HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition).

LBP – Paint or other substrate coating meeting the definition of lead-based paint as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

LBP Abatement – Permanently removing lead-based paint hazards from target housing (e.g., residential quarters) and child-occupied facilities (e.g., day care centers) by the on-site or off-site removal of LBP, removal of building components coated with LBP, and/or the cleanup of LBP- contaminated dust and debris.

LBP Remediation – The cleanup of lead-contaminated dust and debris and/or the removal of lead-contaminated soils from facilities that are not target housing or child-occupied facilities.

LBP Removal – Permanently removing lead-based paint hazards from facility structures that are not in target housing or child-occupied facilities, by the on-site or off-site removal of LBP and/or the removal of building components coated with LBP.

LBP Stabilization – An interim control whereby deteriorated LBP is stabilized by removing deteriorating paint and repainting with lead-free paint.

Lead – Metallic lead, inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excluded from this definition are other organic lead compounds.

Lead Control Area – An enclosed area or structure to prevent the spread of lead dust, LBP chips and debris from LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization or other lead work operations. The lead control area may be required to meet Federal, State and/or local regulatory requirements and is isolated by physical boundaries to prevent unauthorized entry of personnel and is typically maintained under negative pressure by utilizing one or more HEPA-filtered local exhaust ventilation (LEV) units.

Lead dust hazard – Occurs when LBP deteriorates, is disturbed or disrupted during demolition, renovation and remodeling activities. The risk of exposure to lead paint dust is a function of the concentration of lead in the substrate and what is being done to it (e.g., manual scraping, heat gun application, grinding, shot blasting). Significant lead dust and lead contamination can be generated

even with low lead levels in the substrate when aggressive removal methods are utilized on large surface areas.

Lead-Safe Renovator – As defined in the EPA Lead-Based Paint Repair, Renovation and Painting Rule (RRP), 40 CFR 745, Subpart E.

LEV – Local exhaust ventilation unit equipped with a sealed HEPA (99.97%) filtration system rated for lead work, to capture lead dust prior to discharge.

Moderate Risk Deleader (Massachusetts) – As defined in the the Massachusetts Department of Public Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program's (CLPPP's) regulations.

NFPA – National Fire Protection Association.

NIOSH – National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. NIST

– National Institute of Standards and Technology.

OSHA Competent Person (CP): Contractor's foreperson or on-site supervisor capable of identifying hazards in work area and authorized to take prompt corrective action to eliminate or mitigate identified hazards.

Other Lead Work – Includes the removal lead-containing building materials (e.g., lead- containing glazed tiles) and lead-containing building components (e.g., lead roofing gutters, lead roof flashing, abandoned lead-containing telecom equipment, and lead shielding in Imaging Service, Nuclear Medicine Service and Research & Development Service)

PCRA – Pre-Construction Risk Assessment. As used by The Joint Commission (TJC) and The Facilities Guidelines Institute (FGI).

QA/QC – Quality Assurance/Quality Control. REL

– NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit.

RRP – EPA Lead-Based Paint Repair, Renovation and Painting Rule, 40 CFR 745, Subpart E. TJC

– The Joint Commission. Health care facility accrediting body.

TLV® - Threshold Limit Value established by the ACGIH.

VA – Veterans Administration – Comprised of three administrations: Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Veterans Health Administration (VHA), and National Cemetery Administration (NCA).

VAMC – VA Medical Center

VAAR – VA Acquisition Regulations

VPIH – The VA's Professional Industrial Hygienist who is certified in the comprehensive practice of industrial hygiene (CIH) by the American Board of Industrial Hygienists (ABIH). The VPIH is responsible for ensuring the safety and health of VA patients, visitors and staff, and representing the

VA's interests throughout the project life cycle. For purposes of this Contract, the VPIH has at least five (5) years specialized experience as a CIH in directing or overseeing LBP abatement and LBP stabilization work in target housing and child-occupied facilities in compliance with Federal and State EPA, Federal and State OSHA, and HUD requirements; and directing or overseeing LBP removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work performed in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62.

6. Applicable Regulations:

6.a. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- 6.a.1. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
29 CFR Part 1926 Occupational Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
- 6.a.2. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
40 CFR Part 260 - Hazardous Waste Management System:
General. 40 CFR Part 261 - Identification and Listing of
Hazardous Waste.
40 CFR Part 262 - Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous
Waste. 40 CFR Part 263 - Standards Applicable to Transporters of
Hazardous Waste. 40 CFR Part 264 - Standards for Owners and
Operations of Hazardous Waste
Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.
40 CFR Part 265 - Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous
Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.
40 CFR Part 268 - Land Disposal Restrictions.
49 CFR Part 172 - Hazardous Material Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous
Material Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training
Requirements, and Security Plans.
49 CFR Part 178 - Specifications for Packagings.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976, Title 15 Chapter 53, Subchapter IV
– Lead Exposure Reduction (§§ 2681 – 2692)

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976, Title 15, Chapter 53, Subchapter
IV, Sections 402(c)(3) and 403 - Lead Dust Hazard Standard

EPA 40 CFR Part 745 - Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain
Residential Structures

EPA Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule, 40 CFR 745, Subpart E

- 6.a.3. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines for the
Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition)

6.a.4. STATE REGULATIONS:

6.a.5. CONNECTICUT LEAD REGULATIONS

Connecticut Public Health Code, 19a-111, Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control
Regulations

Connecticut Public Health Code, 20-478, Standards for Licensure and Certification of
Lead Abatement Contractors, Lead Consultants, and Lead Abatement Personnel

Connecticut General Statutes, Chapter 400c, Lead Abatement Consultants, Contractors and Workers

6.a.6. MAINE LEAD REGULATIONS

Title 38, Chapter 12-B; Lead Abatement Emergency Provision § 1296

Title 38, Chapter 12-B: Lead Abatement §1291 - §1297

Title 22, Chapter 252: Lead Poisoning Control Act §1314 - §1327

Chapter 424 - Lead Management Regulations

6.a.7. MASSACHUSETTS LEAD REGULATIONS

MGL Ch. 111 Massachusetts Lead Law (M.G.L. Part I, Title XVI, c. 111, § 189 – 199)

105 CMR 460.000: Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulation (MA DPH)

454 CMR 22.00: Deleading and Lead-Safe Renovation Regulation (MA Department of Labor Standards)

310 CMR 40.0000: Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP)

6.a.8. NEW HAMPSHIRE LEAD REGULATIONS

Title X, Public Health, RSA 130-A, Lead Paint Poisoning Prevention & Control Title

LV, Proceedings in Special Cases, RSA 540, Actions Against Tenants

Title LV, Proceedings in Special Cases, RSA 540-A, Prohibited Practices & Security Deposits

Rules | Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program | Division of Public Health Services | NH Department of Health and Human Services

CHAPTER He-P 1600 LEAD POISONING PREVENTION AND CONTROL RULES

6.a.9. RHODE ISLAND LEAD REGULATIONS

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Resources

RI Regulation 24 “Removal of Lead Based Paint from Exterior Surfaces”

RI Regulation #DEM OWM-HW10-01 “Hazardous Waste Regulations”

6.a.10. VERMONT LEAD REGULATIONS Follows Federal lead regulations.

7. VA Requirements:

a. VHA Directives:

VHA Directive 7701 Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Program

VHA Directive 7702 Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessment Program

VHA Directive 7710 Management of Lead-Based Paint in VHA Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities

VHA Directive 7714 Asbestos Management Program

VHA Directive 7715 Safety and Health during Construction Activities

These Directives are incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein. If there are any conflicting provisions between these Directives, this SOW, and applicable regulatory requirements, the most stringent requirements shall apply.

b. VA Office of Construction and Facilities Management (CFM) Technical Information Library (TIL) specifications available at <http://www.cfm.va.gov/til/>:

VA CFM PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 01 – General Requirements, SECTION 01 35 26, SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

VA CFM PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 02 – Existing Conditions, SECTION 02 83 33.13 Lead-Based Paint Removal

VA PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 02 – Existing Conditions, SECTION 02 41 00, DEMOLITION (demolition disturbing LBP)

VA PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 09 - Finishes, SECTION 09 91 00 PAINTING (surface preparation disturbing LBP)

These specifications are incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein. If there are any conflicting provisions between applicable regulations, this SOW, and these CFM specifications, the most stringent requirements shall apply.

8. U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Requirements:

Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition)

9. VA LBP Abatement, Removal, Remediation, Stabilization and Other Lead Work Projects:

a. Prior to the start of any task order for any LBP abatement and/or stabilization in target housing and/or child-occupied facilities, an independent, third-party Federally accredited and/or State-certified or State-licensed (as applicable for the state) LBP Inspector (or Master Inspector in Massachusetts) shall sample all suspect materials to be impacted by the project for the determination of lead content, and submit the samples to an independent accredited (and when required, State licensed) lead testing lab.

b. When asbestos containing materials (ACM) are also suspected (e.g., window

caulking), an independent, third-party EPA-accredited, State-Certified or State-licensed (as applicable for the state) Asbestos Inspector shall collect bulk samples of all suspected building materials to be impacted by the project, and submit for analysis by an independent accredited (and, when required, State licensed) asbestos testing lab.

- c. Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) testing may also be required for window-caulking prior to abatement at the request of the government.
- d. To conserve funds, the independent, third-party LBP Inspector may use the 2010 VISN 1 Baseline LBP Survey; and the independent, third party Asbestos Inspector may use the 2010 VISN 1 Baseline ACM Survey existing conditions report; each identifying locations and quantities of LBP and ACM as a starting point. Because these baseline surveys only identified *accessible* LBP and ACM, projects involving demolition shall require more intrusive (“destructive”) LBP and/or asbestos (NESHAP) surveys to identify all *inaccessible* LBP and/or ACM impacted by the demolition activities.
- e. Under no circumstances shall the Contractor’s personnel or their subcontractor’s personnel sample any material suspected of containing lead or asbestos, or submit a suspect material to an environmental testing lab, for lead or asbestos analysis on behalf of the VA. However, the contractor or subcontractor(s) may sample suspect materials for asbestos or lead for their own use at their own expense.
- f. Prior to any LBP abatement and/or stabilization in target housing or child-occupied facilities, the plans and specifications shall be developed by an independent, third-party EPA-accredited, State-certified or State-licensed (depending on state requirements) LBP abatement Project Designer directly retained by the VA using the latest LBP abatement specifications from the Office of Construction and Facilities Management (CFM) Technical Information Library (TIL) available at: <http://www.cfm.va.gov/til/> as a starting point, and adding all applicable Federal, State and local LBP abatement and/or stabilization requirements. These plans and specifications shall be reviewed and approved by the COR, facility Safety Manager/Officer and Contracting Officer.
- g. Plans and specifications for LBP removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work not in target housing or child-occupied facilities shall be developed by the VPIH or Architect/Engineering (A/E) design firm, and shall be reviewed and approved by the COR, facility Safety Manager/Officer and Contracting Officer.
- h. The plans and specifications for all LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and/or other lead work projects that also impact ACM (e.g., asbestos caulk from window frames with LBP) shall be developed in conjunction with an independent third-party EPA-accredited, State-certified or State-licensed (depending on state requirements) Asbestos Abatement Project Designer independently retained by the VA using the latest asbestos abatement specifications from the Office of Construction and Facilities Management (CFM) Technical Information Library (TIL) available at: <http://www.cfm.va.gov/til/> in addition to all applicable Federal, State and local LBP abatement requirements per Section 14.f. immediately above, i.e.:

VA PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 02 – Existing Conditions

SECTION 02 82 11 Traditional Asbestos Abatement

SECTION 02 82 13.13 Glovebag Asbestos Abatement
SECTION 02 82 13.41 Asbestos Abatement for Total Demolition Project

Guidance for the CPIH, VPIH and A/E design firm may be obtained from the following CFM publications at

<http://www.cfm.va.gov/til/dManual/dmASBhosp.pdf>

VA CFM Asbestos Abatement Design Manual

VA CFM Asbestos Abatement Design Alerts

These specifications are incorporated by reference as if set forth in full herein. If there are any conflicting provisions between this SOW, applicable Federal, State and local regulations and these CFM specifications, the most stringent requirements shall apply.

10. Project Coordination: The COR will coordinate a pre-abatement meeting with the Contractor and any subcontractor(s) including Contractor's and, where applicable, subcontractor's Foreperson/Supervisor/OSHA Competent Person; and when required, the VA Professional Industrial Hygienist (VPIH) and/or the Contractor's Professional Industrial Hygienist (CPIH); provide reasonable and timely notice to occupants impacted by LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization or other lead work activities including those adjacent to regulated areas and other lead control areas, of project dates and requirements for relocation (if needed); coordinate any background air samples, surface dust samples and/or paint chip samples; and final clearance sampling (when required) with the VPIH. The Contractor shall also ensure that any patients, staff or visitors who are sensitive to epoxy- or urethane-based LBP and/or ACM encapsulants and stabilizers are provided reasonable and timely notice so they can be relocated for a suitable period of time, and the facility Safety Manager/Officer will determine re-entry times in consultation with Employee Occupational Health.

11. Contractor and any subcontractor(s) shall at all times ensure (by coordinating with the COR) that there is a continuous and uninterrupted electrical power supply for each HEPA-filtered local exhaust ventilation (LEV) used to maintain the regulated work area at the negative pressure

differential required by the applicable VA LBP abatement specifications or when required to comply with 29 CFR 1926.62 and/or the VA PICRA. All internal combustion portable electric generators used indoors must be approved in writing by the COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer before they are brought on-station, and must include provisions for continuous real-time carbon monoxide (CO) monitoring throughout the period of use using a properly calibrated CO monitor.

12. Final Clearance Visual Inspections, Sampling and Testing:

- a. All required final clearance inspections, sampling and testing shall be performed by the independent third-party VPIH retained by the VA.
- b. All laboratory testing shall be performed by an appropriately accredited (and, when - applicable, State-licensed) environmental testing laboratory meeting the requirements of any applicable VA CFM design specifications; any project specific requirements as recommended by the LBP Project Designer, Asbestos Project Designer and/or A/E design firm (as applicable); and approved by the VA COR.
- c. The final report shall be submitted by the VPIH to the COR and Contracting Officer in a timely manner following the final visual inspection, any final clearance sampling

(air and/or surface) and laboratory testing.

13. Project Submittals: The Contractor shall provide the following submittals for approval by the COR and Contracting Officer for each Task Order for their personnel and any subcontractor personnel performing under this contract, including the CPIH:

- a. Regulatory notifications (e.g., Federal EPA, State EPA, State and/or local DPH) as required for the jurisdiction in which the LBP abatement or stabilization in target housing and/or child-occupied facilities is to be performed. Note: Where ACM is also impacted (e.g., window caulking), also notify the cognizant Federal, State and/or local asbestos regulatory authority/authorities.
- b. Emergency Action Plan that meet the requirements of VA CFM PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 01 – General Requirements, SECTION 01 35 26, SAFETY REQUIREMENTS and 29 CFR 1910.38 (a);(b); and contact numbers for Federal and State OSHA, Federal and State EPA, HUD, State and/or local DPH (as applicable).
- c. For LBP abatement and/or stabilization in target housing and child-occupied facilities, or when otherwise required by the project specifications:
 - i. State license for the LBP abatement firm, LBP training certificates for initial and most recent annual refresher training and current state LBP abatement license for each LBP Worker and LBP Contractor/Supervisor/Competent Person.
 - ii. All other submittals required by Section 1.6 of CFM 02 83 33.13 Lead-Based Paint Removal and Disposal specifications not otherwise specified in this SOW.
- d. In addition, for certain LBP work in target housing and/or child-occupied facilities, training certificates for initial and most recent annual refresher training and current State license for each RRP-trained worker and supervisor (as applicable for the Task Order)

who will perform on the project. In Massachusetts, also submit initial and most recent annual refresher training certificates and State licenses for each Moderate Risk Deleader worker and supervisor (as applicable for the TO) who will perform on the project.

- e. Training certificates for initial and most recent annual refresher training for each 16-Hour Asbestos Class III worker and supervisor (as applicable for the Task Order) who will perform on the project.
- f. Documentary evidence (see Note below) that each LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead worker and supervisor is enrolled in a medical surveillance program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62(j) including biological monitoring for workers exposed above the OSHA Action Level (blood lead levels and ZPP levels by an OSHA-approved Blood Lead Analysis Laboratory), and has been medically cleared to wear the class of respirator that will be used on the project as required by 29 CFR 1910.134(e); e.g., half-face or full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, powered, air-purifying respirator (PAPR), and/or supplied-air (“airline”) respirator (SAR).

- g. For LBP abatement and other lead workers and supervisors who are also occupationally exposed to asbestos "...for a combined total of 30 or more days per year are engaged in Class I, II and III work or are exposed at or above a permissible exposure limit" per 29 CFR 1926.1101(m)(1)(i)(A), provide documentary evidence (see Note below) that each worker and supervisor is enrolled in a medical surveillance program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1101(m), 29 CFR 1926.1101(h)(2)(ii) and has been medically cleared to wear the class of respirator that will be used on the project as required by 29 CFR 1910.134(e); e.g., half-face or full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, powered, air-purifying respirator, and/or supplied-air ("airline") respirator (SAR).

WARNING! DO **NOT** SUBMIT SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS OR PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION (PHI) – including but not limited to pulmonary function test data and clinical notes from the evaluating medical provider, AS THIS REPRESENTS A VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND

ACCOUNTABILITY ACT of 1996 (HIPPA) regulations.

WARNING! HIPPA regulations provide for both civil and criminal penalties (including imprisonment) for unauthorized disclosures of PHI. Medical approval for respirator use only needs to state: Approved for unrestricted respirator use, approved for restricted respirator use (and stating restrictions), or disapproved for respirator use, and the signature of the physician or other licensed healthcare professional (PLHCP) making the medical determination).

- h. Documentary evidence that each LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and/or other lead worker and supervisor has been satisfactorily fit tested in the same make and model of tight-fitting respirator within the past twelve (12) months as will be used on the project, as required by 29 CFR 1910.134 (f).
- i. For each LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and/or other lead worker and supervisor who also have concomitant asbestos exposure:
 - 1) A signed copy of Attachment #2 – Certificate of Worker's Acknowledgment from the VA CFM 00 28 11 Traditional Asbestos Abatement specifications.
 - 2) A signed copy of Attachment #3 - AFFIDAVIT OF MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE, RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND TRAINING/ACCREDITATION from the VA CFM 00 28 11 Traditional Asbestos Abatement specifications.
- j. Hazardous chemicals/materials inventory and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each hazardous product to be used at the VA facility during the project.
- k. Documentary evidence that the Contractor's or subcontractor's electrically qualified (for the type of electrical equipment being worked on) licensed electrician or master electrician has satisfactorily completed training on NFPA 70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace (2015 or most current edition).
- l. For LBP in target housing and/or child-occupied facilities, all other submittals required by Section 1.6 of VA CFM 02 83 33.13 Lead-Based Paint Removal and Disposal specifications not otherwise specified in this SOW.
- m. At the end of the LBP project, the VPIH shall submit a letter report using the format in

Attachment A documenting all oversight activities, sample locations and results obtained during the project including the final visual inspection and any final surface wipe samples and/or air samples for lead, and a statement that the lead work areas are acceptable for re-entry by VA patients, staff and visitors.

- n. At the end of the project, submit a Certificate of Completion in the VA CFM 00 28 11 Traditional Asbestos Abatement specifications when asbestos abatement was conducted concomitantly with LBP abatement, removal, remediation or stabilization.

14. Project Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Requirements: Contractor and all subcontractors performing under this contract shall observe all required Federal and State OSHA regulations for occupational safety and health, VA CFM PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 01 – General Requirements, 01 35 26, SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, VA Medical Center Construction Safety Program requirements, and any special requirements in this IDIQ and individual Task Orders.

- a. Hazardous Atmospheres in Permit-Required Confined Spaces. Contractor must follow all regulatory requirements in the OSHA Permit-Required Confined Space standard at 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA – Confined Spaces in Construction.
- b. In the absence of an initial exposure determination, airborne lead levels shall be presumed to be those as set forth in 29 CFR 1926.62(d)(2) until sufficient personal exposure monitoring results are obtained that provide statistically reliable results that exposures are below the OSHA Action Level or PEL (as applicable) for each similarly exposed group (SEG) of LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead workers.
- c. Prohibited practices during LBP abatement, removal, remediation and other lead work: Open-flame burning using heat guns at greater than 800 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (generates lead fumes), the use of power tools without high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) exhaust control, dry sweeping, dry dusting, and blowing lead-contaminated dust with compressed air. In all circumstances, the lowest heat needed to satisfactorily complete the work should be used, as lower temperatures pose lower risks for generating lead fumes. In some instances, a “mini-enclosure” or other containment structure

equipped with a HEPA-filtered LEV may be needed in addition to HEPA-filtered dust collectors on power tools, to adequately contain generated lead dust and keep it from spreading outside of the LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization or other lead work area (see project plans and specifications).

- d. Electrical Safety. Electrical hazards include electric shock, electrocution (fatal electric shock), arc flash and arc blast. Ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) are required in all construction work areas at all times. When electrical work is required (e.g., removing switch plate and outlet covers exposing potentially live wiring, outside wire molding, de-energizing electrical circuits, providing temporary power), Contractor or subcontractor shall provide an electrically qualified (for the type of electrical equipment being worked on), licensed electrician or master electrician who has received training in NFPA 70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace (2015 or most current edition) with appropriate voltage-rated and arc-rated personal protective clothing and equipment ensemble appropriate for the calculated incident energy, UL or other nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL)-listed multimeter, and voltage-rated tools. Note that the verification of the absence of voltage following

lockout/tagout (LOTO) is considered live work under NFPA 70E. Contractor and subcontractor(s) shall not allow any of its employees other than electrically qualified (for the type of electrical equipment being worked on) licensed electricians or master electricians to work on energized electrical circuits and components, or to verify the absence of voltage as part of lockout/tagout procedures.

e. Fall Protection.

- (1) Per VA CFM PG-18-1 MASTER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, Division 01 – General Requirements, 01 35 26, SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, Section 1.16 – Fall Protection, the threshold height triggering fall protection requirements is six (6) feet for all work performed under this contract.
- (2) Contractor is required to develop and submit a written Fall Protection Program (FPP) and a site-specific Fall Protection and Prevention Plan (FPPP) for each Task Order in which LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead work will be conducted at or above six (6) feet.
- (3) The Contractor is also required to submit the name and qualifications (including training, certifications and experience) of their OSHA Competent Person with respect to fall prevention and fall protection.
- (4) The FPPP must also include a Rescue Plan that anticipates and mitigates suspension trauma which can occur when a victim is suspended from a fall protection harness while awaiting rescue. The FPPP and FPP must be approved in writing by the VA COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer prior to start of work. Any deficiencies in the FPPP and FPP must be corrected to the satisfaction of the VA COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer prior to start of work.

f. Written Respiratory Protection Program (RPP): Contractor shall submit its written RPP covering all classes of NIOSH-approved respirators that Contractor's personnel will use on projects, and the name, credentials, qualifications and professional experience of the

RPP Coordinator. The Contractor's written RPP must be approved in writing by the VA COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer.

g. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for Hazardous Chemicals/Materials:

- (1) Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Safety Data Sheets (SDS) required by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard. Contractor shall submit a SDS for all proposed LBP encapsulants, stabilizers, paint/coating strippers and related hazardous chemicals/materials including solvents to be used on the project for approval by the VA COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer prior to award. SDS 313 shall include information on nanoparticles when present in the product.
- (2) All solvents (e.g., LBP strippers) and solvent-containing products (e.g., LBP encapsulants and stabilizers) used on the project shall be subject to approval by the VA COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer, and shall be non-flammable, non-combustible environmentally acceptable (e.g., no ozone-depleting constituents) and green (e.g., soy-based), and do not contain any constituent that would cause the solvent or product to become a regulated as a Federal or State EPA hazardous waste when spent (e.g., "D-listed" characteristic wastes, "F-listed" solvents).

Solvents (e.g., LBP strippers) and solvent-containing products (e.g., LBP encapsulants and stabilizers) shall not create any noxious or offensive odors outside of the regulated or work area containment.

FAILURE TO STRICTLY ADHERE TO OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH) REQUIREMENTS MAY SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR OR SUBCONTRACTOR TO A SUSPENSION OF WORK BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER UNTIL THE IDENTIFIED ISSUE IS CURED TO THE VA's SATISFACTION, OR TERMINATION FOR DEFAULT BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

15. Life Safety Code (NFPA 101):

a. Interim Life Safety Measures (ILSM).

Contractor and all subcontractors performing under this contract shall at all times comply with NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code, most current edition) and participate with the VA facility Safety Manager/Officer in the preparation of ILSMs that will be implemented during the LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead work project. At a minimum, Contractor and all subcontractors shall at all times fully comply with the following requirements of a Fire Protection Plan (FPP):

- (1) Ensure that all required exits provide free and unobstructed egress. Contractor and subcontractor(s) shall maintain adequate escape routes for VA patients, employees, visitors and construction workers at all times. Means of egress in construction areas shall be inspected daily by the Contractor's Competent Person. If required by Contractor's operations, establish and mark alternate means of egress. Impaired exits must at all times be prominently marked as such, and include signage directing patients, visitors, staff and Contractor's employees to designated alternate egress pathways/emergency exits.
- (2) Ensure free and unobstructed access to all areas of the project site for emergency services (e.g., no temporary accumulation of equipment or lead wastes).
- (3) Ensure that existing fire alarm, smoke detection, and fire suppression systems are not impaired by Contractor's or subcontractor's operations. If fire detection and/or suppression systems must be taken off-line during LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead work, the appropriate Interim Life Safety Measures (ILSMs) to be implemented by the Contractor must be approved in advance in writing by the VA COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer prior to commencement of the project.
- (4) Provide written procedures for LBP abatement, removal, remediation or lead work personnel to use in providing emergency notifications (police/fire/EMS) and post outside the regulated area or lead work area.
- (5) Maintain the construction area to minimize the potential for fire and safety hazards resulting from energized temporary electrical circuits and equipment, storage of

construction materials, hazardous chemicals/materials, construction wastes and debris during construction operations.

- (6) All temporary construction partitions shall be built of noncombustible/fire retardant materials with an appropriate fire rating and shall be smoke tight. All fire barriers and smoke barriers must be approved in writing by the VA COR and the facility Safety Manager/Officer prior to commencement of the project.
- (7) No Flammable materials in construction areas without the written approval of the VA COR and the facility Safety Manager/Officer.
- (8) All “hot work” requires a permit from the Engineering/FMS or Safety Office.
- (9) Any sprinkler heads or smoke detectors that have been impaired by LBP encapsulant/stabilizer overspray or that were damaged or destroyed during LBP abatement, removal, remediation or other lead work must be replaced at the Contractor’s expense.
- (10) Any LBP encapsulant/stabilizer overspray on color coded fire detection system conduit and fire suppression system piping and accompanying labels/placards/data plates must be adequately cleaned by the Contractor or subcontractor before demobilizing.
- (11) Enforces storage, housekeeping, and debris-removal practices that reduce the building’s flammable and combustible fire load to the lowest feasible level.
- (12) Remove temporary covers on smoke detectors and sprinkler heads at the end of each work day. Coordinate with VA COR and facility Safety Manager/Officer.

b. Penetrations of Fire and Smoke Barriers:

Prior to LBP abatement, removal, remediation and other lead work activities involving cables, power connections, conduit, piping or other building utilities that penetrate a smoke or fire barrier, all such work must be approved by the Chief Engineering Service/FMS for each VA Medical Center. Engineering Service/FMS or the facility Safety Manager/Officer will identify all fire and smoke barriers in the construction area. A Penetration Permit must be secured from the Chief Engineering Service/FMS prior to disturbing the integrity of any fire or smoke barrier(s). The permit must be available at all times for inspection at the project location. After the work is completed, the Contractor or subcontractor must repair (seal) any resulting penetrations according to accepted practices and utilizing materials (including UL/FM-listed through penetration fire stopping materials) that meets current barrier construction requirements and are approved by the Chief Engineering Service/FMS, in order to restore the impaired smoke and/or fire compartments to VA design requirement specifications. All penetrations and miscellaneous openings must be protected according to NFPA 101, Section 8.3.5. Upon completion of any penetration repair, a visual inspection for approval must be requested from, and completed by Engineering Service/FMS.

FAILURE TO STRICTLY ADHERE TO LIFE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS MAY SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR OR SUBCONTRACTOR TO A SUSPENSION OF WORK BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER UNTIL THE IDENTIFIED ISSUE IS CURED TO THE VA's SATISFACTION, OR TERMINATION FOR DEFAULT BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

16. Infection Prevention and Control: LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work in clinical areas requires the VA to develop a Pre-Construction Infection Control Risk Assessment (PICRA), which may require specific protective and mitigation measures depending on the risk to patients of construction-related infections. All work shall be performed by the Contractor and all subcontractors performing under this contract in accordance with the Construction Specifications for Infection Control provided by each facility. For purposes of any project, the work shall be considered and identified as an ICRA Class I, II, III or IV project and shall be accomplished using the controls indicated on the Infection Control Construction Permit. No work will be allowed to proceed until an Infection Control Construction Permit has been completed and signed by the Infection Prevention and Control Practitioner/Supervisor, Chief Engineer Service/FMS and the Safety Manager/Officer, and all protective measures required by the permit are in place and verified by the VA prior to the start of construction. The Contractor and subcontractor(s) are responsible for maintaining all ICRA mitigation controls throughout the duration of the project.

FAILURE TO STRICTLY ADHERE TO INFECTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS MAY SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR OR SUBCONTRACTOR TO A SUSPENSION OF WORK BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER, UNTIL THE IDENTIFIED ISSUE IS CURED TO THE VA's SATISFACTION, OR TERMINATION FOR DEFAULT BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

17. Environmental Compliance: Contractor and all subcontractors performing under this contract shall at all times comply with all required Federal, State and local environmental regulations, VA environmental protection (GEMS) requirements and any special environmental requirements in this SOW and individual Task Orders.

FAILURE TO STRICTLY ADHERE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS MAY SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR OR SUBCONTRACTOR TO A SUSPENSION OF WORK BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER UNTIL THE IDENTIFIED ISSUE IS CURED TO THE VA's SATISFACTION, OR TERMINATION FOR DEFAULT BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

18. Physical and Information Security: The Federal Government has stringent laws and regulations pertaining to prohibited weapons, contraband and privacy/information security. It is incumbent upon the Contractor and all subcontractors performing under this contract to inquire about these requirements before reporting to the jobsite. LBP abatement and other lead work in areas containing sensitive or classified information will require that Contractor and subcontractor employees receive applicable security clearance before entering the area from the Facility Information Security Officer (ISO). The COR will coordinate these approvals when required.

FAILURE TO STRICTLY ADHERE TO PHYSICAL AND INFORMATION SECURITY REQUIREMENTS MAY SUBJECT THE CONTRACTOR OR SUBCONTRACTOR TO A SUSPENSION OF WORK BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER UNTIL THE IDENTIFIED ISSUE IS CURED TO THE VA's SATISFACTION, OR TERMINATION FOR DEFAULT BY THE CONTRACTING

OFFICER.

19. VERBAL STOP WORK and WRITTEN SUSPENSION OF WORK.

The facility Chief Engineering Service/FMS, Safety Manager/Officer or designee (i.e., Safety Specialist, Industrial Hygienist, GEMS Coordinator) and Chief of Police or designee (i.e., VA Police Officers) and the VPIH are hereby authorized to issue a temporary verbal STOP WORK ORDER to the Contractor or any subcontractor performing under this Contract if, in their professional judgment, they have a reasonable and articulable belief based on objective criteria that an “*imminent danger*” (sometimes called an “*imminent hazard*”) as defined by OSHA in Section 13(a) of the OSH Act of 1970 is present, or is imminent, if an immediate intervention is not initiated. Section 13(a) of the OSH Act defines “imminent danger” as “... any conditions or practices in any place of employment which is such that a danger exists which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures otherwise provided by this Act.”

The facility Chief Engineering Service/FMS, Safety Manager/Officer or designee (i.e., Safety Specialist, Industrial Hygienist, GEMS Coordinator) , Chief of Police or designee (i.e., VA Police Officers) and the VPIH are also hereby authorized to issue a temporary verbal STOP WORK ORDER to the Contractor or any subcontractor performing under this Contract if, in their professional judgment, they have a reasonable and articulable belief based on objective criteria, that a significant violation of Federal, State or local environmental or public health regulations is occurring or is imminent if an intervention is not initiated immediately.

The Contractor and/or subcontractor shall immediately stop LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization or other lead work and immediately initiate lead dust reduction activities whenever:

- a. Airborne lead level analysis results equal to or greater than (>) 30 micrograms per cubic centimeter air (ug/cc) outside a regulated area or greater than (>) 50 ug/cc inside a regulated area.
- b. Breach or break in regulated area or lead work containment barrier(s);
- c. Less than –0.02 inch water gauge (w.g.) negative pressure in the regulated area or lead work area in reference to outside of these areas;
- d. Serious injury or death on the project;
- e. Fire/safety emergency at the site;
- f. Respiratory protection system failure;
- g. Power failure or loss of wetting agent; or
- h. Any visible emissions observed outside the regulated area.

Stop Asbestos Removal Order: When LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization or other lead work projects also impact ACM (e.g., asbestos caulk from window frames with LBP), the provisions of Section 1.3 of the CFM 02 82 11 Traditional Asbestos Abatement specifications which are incorporated by reference shall apply at all times regardless of project size or whether those specifications are used.

The facility Chief Engineering Service/FMS, Chief of Police, Chief Information Officer (CIO), Information Security Officer (ISO), Privacy Officer and Safety Officer/Manager are hereby authorized to issue a temporary verbal STOP WORK ORDER to the Contractor or any subcontractor performing under this Contract if, in their professional opinion, they have a reasonable and articulable belief based on objective criteria, that a significant violation of Federal, State or local information security requirements is occurring or is imminent if an

immediate intervention is not initiated.

In those rare instances where a VA Official duly authorized by this Section issues a verbal STOP WORK ORDER to the Contractor or any subcontractor performing under this Contract, the Contractor/Subcontractor shall immediately comply with the VA Official issuing the verbal STOP WORK ORDER, and the authorized VA Official shall notify the Contracting Officer and COR as soon as reasonably practical to request that the Contracting Officer issue a written SUSPENSION OF WORK to the offending Contractor or subcontractor.

20. Work Location(s) and Restrictions: The work site location(s) and address for each LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization or other lead work project will be provided in the SOW for each Task Order and project drawings.
 - a. Site Utilities: The Contractor shall bring to the COR's attention in a timely manner plans and specifications that do not detail all existing structures, utilities, or components that may potentially interfere with the contract work required. The Contractor shall note any obstruction, utility, or condition that may hinder or interfere with the execution of the Task Order, and the Contractor shall make provisions in their contract price to resolve such interferences and other conditions that may hinder the proper completion of the work. All proposed utility relocations, reallocations, and shutdowns shall be approved by the Chief, Engineer Service/FMS in writing prior to commencing such work. The Contractor and any subcontractors performing under this contract shall verify all existing utility installations and take appropriate precautions prior to working around any utility installation.
 - b. Work shall be scheduled and phased to avoid temporary shutdowns, restrictions, or interruptions of building and medical center utility system (e.g., electrical, domestic water, steam, heating, plumbing, fire detection and suppression systems, medical gases) to the extent feasible. In the event a shutdown, restriction, or interruption of any utility service(s) is absolutely necessary, a written request must be submitted at least three (3) working days in advance and approved in writing by the Chief Engineering Service/FMS, except for emergency response actions, when shorter notification times may be approved in writing by the Chief Engineering Service/FMS on a case-by-case basis.
 - c. When the Contractor's or subcontractor's work interferes with clinical or administrative hospital functions, such as when work produces noise in excess of 70 decibels (70 dB unweighted, slow or fast response as appropriate for the noise source, i.e., continuous, impulsive, intermittent); release of dusts or noxious odors from the work area; vibration which affects patient care or clinical equipment; LBP, ACM or demolition debris falling into the floor below or other interferences with normal hospital operations that cannot be contained within the work area; the Contractor or subcontractor shall immediately stop work, notify the COR in a timely manner, and re-schedule the work to be performed at other than normal hours as authorized by the Contracting Officer.
 - d. The Contractor and subcontractor(s) shall not use any electrical equipment that interferes with clinical telemetry or information technology equipment.
 - e. Use of epoxy or urethane encapsulants by the Contractor or subcontractor shall require at least three (3) working days written notice to the space occupants so that anyone with a documented allergy or sensitivity to the cross-linking (hardening) agents used in these products, or children in a day care facility, can be relocated prior to application. This requirement can only be waived in writing by the facility Safety Manager/Officer after

s/he confirms that all sensitive people have been relocated. Re-entry times for sensitive individuals shall be established by the facility Safety Manager/Officer in consultation with Employee Occupational Health, based on health considerations appropriate for the space occupants.

21. **Storage of Equipment & Materials:** The Contractor and subcontractor(s) shall arrange with the COR for allocation of required workspace and for temporary the storage of equipment and material to be used for projects when applicable. Storage space may be very limited at each facility. Therefore, there may be no exclusive areas within the campus that can be temporarily assigned to the Contractor or subcontractor(s) for their storage needs. Additionally, no space will be made available for the placement of a contractor trailer for projects unless prior written approval from the COR or Chief, Engineering Service/FMS is obtained. The Contractor and subcontractor(s) shall schedule delivery of materials and off-site waste shipments to minimize impacts to clinical and administrative operations, and to limit the amount of storage space and time required.
22. **Lead Waste Removal/Documentation:** The Contractor shall remove lead-contaminated construction waste materials and debris at least daily from the campus, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the COR, and dispose of it in a timely and appropriate manner in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local regulations. All regulated lead wastes shall be segregated from all other construction wastes in a separate roll off, trailer or other suitable temporary storage container approved by the COR. Contractor shall provide the COR with all bills of lading and other required documentation for regulated lead waste shipments, including final copies documenting receipt and proper disposal by the properly permitted lead waste treatment, storage or disposal facility (TSDF)
23. **Parking:** Parking is strictly controlled for each Medical Center due to a shortage of parking spaces. Contractor parking instructions shall be indicated either on the individual SOW for each Task Order, or will be provided by the COR or VA Police. Parking in designated patient parking areas is strictly prohibited. Parking on grass is also prohibited unless authorized by the COR. Parking for equipment necessary to perform the work will be authorized in advance of starting the project by the COR. Parking permits/passes may be required by the VA Police for each location.
24. **Scheduling of Work:** The Contractor shall submit a project schedule to the VA for review and approval a reasonable time prior to commencing any on-site work. The coordination of work days and times shall be identified in the Statement of Work (SOW) for the Task Order requirement or be provided in writing by the COR for each location. Any off-tour* and weekend work needs to be approved in advance in writing by the Contracting Officer and the Chief Engineering Service/FMS for that facility. *Normal Tour of Duty: Monday – Friday, 8:00 am to 4:30 pm.
25. **Material & Workmanship Quality:** All materials and workmanship shall comply with all applicable codes, standards, contract specifications and requirements of the COR. All work shall be done in a first class manner according to the best trade practices and to the satisfaction of the COR.
26. **Guarantee:** The Contractor shall guarantee all provided materials, equipment, and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the Date of Acceptance of the individual Task Order. During the term of the guarantee, the contractor shall re-clean, re-encapsulate, re-repair, re-enclose, re-stabilize and/or repaint any area that is not of acceptable quality at no additional cost to the Government, within a seventy two (72) Hour Notice.

27. Price Quote: The Statement of Work (SOW) provided for each Task Order shall include the approximate Square Footage and/or Linear Footage of LBP or other lead-containing building materials to be abated, removed or remediated when determination can be made with necessary specifications for each requirement. The Contractor shall submit a price quote to the Contracting Officer broken down with approval and concurrence to include:

- (1) Unit Price per Square Footage
- (2) Unit Price per Linear Footage
- (3) Price for specified activities (e.g., mobilization, demobilization, set up containment (including primary and critical barriers), decontamination chamber, type of LBP removal, lead waste decontamination facility, lead waste disposal)
- (4) Price for specialized equipment
- (5) Price for materials per Requirement

For emergency requirements, the Contractor shall submit quote to the CO within one (1) business day. In the event the Square Footage/Linear Footage cannot be reasonably ascertained from the Task Order SOW, the Contractor shall request a site visit with the COR. Site visits for each facility may vary upon request for each requirement and shall be considered within scope throughout the life of the contract.

The VA reserves the right to obtain LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work services from other qualified vendors in situations where a vendor's pricing for a particular project is not fair and reasonable for the local market as determined by the Contracting Officer.

28. Contractor and Subcontractor Qualifications: Contractor and subcontractor personnel shall meet or exceed the personnel requirements set forth in applicable Federal and State EPA regulations, Federal and State OSHA regulations, HUD regulations and guidelines, and State and local DPH requirements, as appropriate for the project. In addition, Contractor and subcontractor personnel shall have knowledge of commercial/industrial practices and processes of the LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work trades; properties and application methods of LBP strippers, paint stabilizers and related materials; application of code requirements; methods and practices followed in the maintenance of tools, machinery and equipment for LBP abatement, removal, remediation, stabilization and other lead work; occupational safety and health hazards of the LBP abatement, removal, remediation and other lead work industries, and methods to anticipate, recognize, evaluate and eliminate or satisfactorily control those hazards. Submit, before the start of work, the manufacturer's technical data, application instructions and SDS for all paint stabilizers, paint strippers, etc. products to be used on the project.

29. Changes to Statement of Work (SOW): Changes or amendments to this original IDIQ SOW shall only be authorized and approved in writing signed by the VA Contracting Officer, and the Contractors. Changes to the individual SOWs for Task Orders applicable to each facility shall be authorized and approved in writing by the assigned Contracting Officer.

30. Travel Expenses: Travel expenses are not authorized under this VISN 1 IDIQ Contract.

31. Reference Specifications & Codes: All work shall be done in compliance with all current applicable codes, specifications, and requirements including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. OSHA regulations at Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1910 and 1926

- b. U.S. EPA regulations at 40 CFR
- c. ANSI/AIHA/ASSE Z9.2-2012 Fundamentals Governing the Design & Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems
- d. ANSI/AIHA/ASSE Z88.6-2006 Respiratory Protection – Respirator Use – Physical Qualifications for Personnel
- e. NFPA Life Safety Code (NFPA 101), latest edition
- f. NFPA National Fire Alarm Code (NFPA 72), latest edition
- g. NEC National Electrical Code (NFPA 70), latest edition
- h. NFPA 70E: Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, 2015 or latest edition
- i. International Building Code, latest edition
- j. National Standard Plumbing Code, latest edition
- k. All applicable Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) master design specifications and master construction specifications (accessible at <http://www.cfm.va.gov/TIL/>)
- l. The Facility Guidelines Institute's 2014 Guidelines for Hospitals and Outpatient Facilities, Section 1.2-3.2 Infection Control Risk Assessment.
- m. National Standard Plumbing Code, latest edition
- n. OSHA Approved Blood Lead Laboratories - see <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodlead/index.html>
- o. Underwriters Laboratories (UL) UL 586-1996 (Rev 2009) High-Efficiency, Particulate, Air Filter Units