

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
VHA MASTER SPECIFICATIONS**

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SECTION 00 01 15
LIST OF DRAWING SHEETS

The drawings listed below accompanying this specification form a part of the contract.

<u>Drawing No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
	<u>GENERAL</u>
X1	Cover Sheet, Location Plan, Site Plans, and Building Elevations
	<u>ARCHITECTURAL</u>
A1	Demolition and Remodeling Plans
A2	Reflected Ceiling Demolition and Remodeling Plans
A3	Elevations, Building Sections and Schedules
A4	Wall Sections and Details
	<u>ASBESTOS ABATEMENT</u>
AB1	Asbestos Abatement Plans
	<u>STRUCTURAL</u>
S1	Foundation, 1 st Floor Framing, 2 nd Floor Framing and Roof Framing Plans, General Structural Notes, Sections and Details
	<u>FIRE PROTECTION</u>
FP1	Fire Protection Demolition and Remodeling Plans
	<u>HVAC</u>
H1	HVAC Piping Demolition and Remodeling Plans
H2	Ventilation Demolition and Remodeling Plans
	<u>ELECTRICAL</u>
E1	Electrical Symbols and Schedules
E2	Electrical Existing Partial Overall and Demolition Plans
E3	Electrical Lighting and Power/Systems Plans
	- - - END - - -



**GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION
AND ENGINEERING REVIEW**

St. Cloud VA Hospital Building #28 Stair Tower Addition
St. Cloud, Minnesota

NTI Project No. 12.60080.100



NORTHERN TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

6588 141st Ave. NW, Ramsey, MN 55303 • 763-433-9175 • 763-323-4739 Fax

December 5, 2012

Image Group, Inc.
403 Center Avenue, Suite 300
Moorhead, MN 56560

Attn: Mr. Richard A Moorhead

Subject: Geotechnical Exploration and Engineering Review
St. Cloud VA Hospital Building #28 Stair Tower Addition - St. Cloud, Minnesota
NTI Project No. 12.60080.100

In accordance to your request, Northern Technologies, Inc. (NTI) conducted a Geotechnical Exploration for the above referenced project. Our services included advancement of the exploration boring and preparation of an engineering report with recommendations developed from our geotechnical services. Our work was performed in general accordance with our proposal of October 17, 2012.

Soil samples obtained at the site will be held for 60 days at which time they will be discarded. Please advise us in writing if you wish to have us retain them for a longer period. You will be assessed an additional fee if soil samples are retained beyond 60 days.

We appreciate the opportunity to have been of service on this project. If there are any questions regarding the soils explored or our review and recommendations, please contact us at your convenience at (763) 433-9175.

Northern Technologies, Inc.

Ryan Menter, P.E.
Project Engineer

Ryan M. Benson, P.E.
Senior Engineer



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St. Cloud, Minnesota

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GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION AND ENGINEERING REVIEW

St. Cloud VA Hospital Building #28 Stair Tower Addition
St. Cloud, Minnesota

NTI Project No. 12.60080.100

1.0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We briefly summarize below our geotechnical recommendations for the proposed project. The summary must be read in complete context with our report.

We conclude you may support the proposed St. Cloud VA Hospital Building #28 Stair Tower Addition on standard spread footings.

- The stair tower structure's shallow foundations may be sized based on an allowable bearing capacity of 3,000 pounds per square foot (psf) after completion of the site preparation recommendations.
- Foundations must provide adequate resistance to uplift from supporting frames. *The Structural Engineer of Record is solely responsible for determining the depth and adequacy of shallow foundations.*
- Our exploration indicates soils not suitable for direct foundation support (topsoil/previously placed undocumented possible fill) extends to approximately 9 feet below current grade at our boring location. Similar but variable depth of unsuitable soils should be anticipated across the project. We recommend additional site evaluation during site stripping and excavation to confirm removal of unsuitable soils from below project foundations.
- *We did not encounter measurable ground water during or at the completion of drilling operations at the boring.* The moisture content of soils and the water table can vary annually and per recent precipitation. We direct your attention to other report sections and appendices concerning ground water issues and subsurface drainage recommendations.



2.0. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Site / Project Description

The proposed project consists of the construction of a new stair tower in the southwest corner of the existing building #28 at the VA Hospital facility in St. Cloud, Minnesota. The low floor of the proposed tower will match the existing building #28 low floor elevation of approximately 4 feet below the existing grade. NTI understands that the existing foundations of the adjacent building are located approximately 8 feet below existing grade and that the proposed foundations for the stair tower will match this elevation.

2.2. Scope of Services

The purpose of this report is to present a summary of our geotechnical exploration and provide generalized opinions and recommendations regarding the soil conditions and design parameters for founding of the project. Our "scope of services" was limited to the following:

1. Explore the project subsurface by means of one standard penetration boring extending to a depth of approximately 20 feet below existing grade, and conduct laboratory tests on representative samples to characterize the engineering and index properties of the soils.
2. Prepare a report presenting our findings from our field exploration, laboratory testing, and engineering recommendations for foundation type and depth, allowable bearing capacity, estimated settlements, excavation, engineered fill, backfill, compaction and potential construction difficulties related to excavation and backfilling.

3.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM RESULTS

3.1 Exploration Scope

Site geotechnical drilling occurred on November 26, 2012, and was advanced at the approximate location as presented on the diagram within the appendices. NTI performed the boring at the location staked in the field by a representative of the VA Hospital.

3.2 Surface Conditions

The proposed stair tower addition area is currently a landscaped lawn area. We assume this area has been previously developed and although not encountered within the boring the site may include demolition material from prior occupancy or from other off site locations.



3.3 Subsurface Conditions

Please refer to the boring log within the appendices for a detailed description and depths of stratum. The borehole was backfilled with auger cuttings, or abandoned using high solids bentonite or neat cement grout as per appropriate state statutes. Minor settlement of the borehole is expected to occur. Owner is responsible for final closure of the borehole. The general geologic origin of retained soil samples is listed on the log with upper portion of soil profile approximate due to sampling by auger flights.

The overall subsurface soil profile at the boring consisted of approximately 6 inches of topsoil underlain by 9 feet of previously placed undocumented fill overlying native alluvial sand soils. The alluvial soils extended to the termination depth of the boring. The previously placed fill was variable and was generally comprised of poorly graded sand. The native alluvial soils were judged to be medium dense to very dense based on Standard Penetration N-Values of 14 blows per foot to 85 blows for 6 inches. The high blow counts were likely due to cobbles encountered during sampling. Additional comment on the evaluation of recovered soil samples is presented within the report appendices.

3.4 Ground Water Conditions

The drill crew observed the boring for ground water and noted cave-in depth of the boring, if any, during and at the completion of drilling activities. These observations and measurements are noted on the boring log.

We did not encountered measurable ground water during or at the completion of drilling operations at the boring. The moisture content of soils and the water table can vary annually and per recent precipitation. We direct your attention to other report sections and appendices concerning ground water issues and subsurface drainage recommendations.

3.5 Laboratory Test Program

Our analysis and recommendations of this report are based upon our interpretation of the standard penetration resistance determined while sampling soils and experience with similar soils from other sites near the project. The results of such tests are summarized on the boring logs.

4.0 ENGINEERING REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on our present knowledge of the project. We ask that you or your design team notify us immediately if significant changes are made in location or design as we would need to review our current recommendations and provide modified or different recommendations with respect to such change(s).



4.1 Project Scope

The project will include the construction of a new stair tower in the southwest corner of Building #28 at the St Cloud VA Hospital. At present, we assume the final elevations will be within plus or minus 2 feet of existing grade. Design loads for the proposed structure were not available to NTI at time of report preparation. Therefore, NTI has assumed that linear strip footings will not exceed 6 kips per lineal foot and column pads will not exceed 250 kips.

4.2 Site Preparation

Project construction, as proposed, will involve stripping of topsoil and removal of all existing underground utilities from within the proposed stair tower pad. Following surface stripping, the site will require the implementation of a corrective grading plan. We recommend removal of the previously placed fill and/or any unsuitable material(s) encountered during advancement of project excavations from below the proposed stair tower. Our field exploration indicates removal unsuitable soils should result in excavations extending to approximately 9 feet below existing grade. This is in very close proximity to the elevation of the existing foundations. Care should be taken not to undermine the existing footings during soil correction activities.

The Geotechnical Engineer of Record or their designated representative should observe and test excavated areas to determine that unsuitable material(s) have been removed and that exposed subgrade soils provide adequate bearing support. Such observations should occur prior to the placement of engineered fill, or construction of footings.

Excavations that extend below the bottom of footings should be oversized. The minimum excavation oversize should extend per the requirements outlined within the diagram in Appendix B.

The exposed sand soils at the base of excavations should be compacted with a large vibratory roller until such materials achieve no less than 100% of the standard proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D 698).

The non-organic sand soils on-site, including the existing fill, may be used as engineered fill for preparation of the stair tower pad when such soils are conditioned and placed as presented within this report. Engineered fill for site corrective earthwork and for support of project footings should be tempered for moisture content and placed and compacted to no less than 100 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density, ASTM D698.

4.3 Foundations

The following bearing recommendations are based on our understanding of the project. We should be notified of any changes made to the project size, location, design, or site grades so we can assess how such changes impact our recommendations.



The proposed stair tower may be supported on conventional spread footings bearing on competent, non-organic sand, or engineered sand fill, providing such construction complies with the criteria established within this report. Footings may be designed for a maximum net allowable soil bearing pressure of up to 3000 pounds per square foot.

The spread footings should be based at least at a depth of 42 inches below outside finished grade for frost protection. Interior footings should be based at least 18 inches below design floor elevation. Footings for appurtenant unheated structures, such as an entry canopy, should be based at least 60 inches below grade.

4.4 Estimate of Foundation Settlement

The recommended soil bearing pressure provides a factor of safety greater than 3 against localized bearing failure when construction complies with report criteria and recommendations. We estimate that footings loaded per report recommendations may experience long term, total settlement of approximately 1/2 to 1 inch. Differential settlement will be on the order of 25 to 50 percent of total settlement. Generally, the greatest differential settlement occurs between lightly loaded and heavily loaded footings, particularly if heavily loaded footings are located adjacent to lightly loaded strip footings. Most of the settlement will occur on first loading, as the structure is erected.

Total and differential movement of footings could be significantly greater than the above estimates if construction is supported on frozen soils, the moisture content of the bearing soils significantly changes from insitu conditions, or snow or ice lenses are allowed to develop in the foundation subsoils.

4.5 Slab-on-Grade Floor

The final 6 inches of fill below the concrete floor slab should consist of sand (sand cushion) with 100 percent material passing the 1 inch sieve no more than 40 percent material passing the No. 40 U.S. Sieve and no more than 5 percent material passing the No. 200 U.S. Sieve. The moisture content of the sand cushion should be tempered to the same limiting values as for the engineered granular fill.

Design of the floor slab may be based on an estimated modulus of subgrade reaction (k) of 250 lbs/in³. We generally recommend that floor slab be internally reinforced. However the need for reinforcement should be determined by the Structural Engineer of Record.

If the interior floor slab is covered with impervious or near impervious surfacing such as, but not limited to, paint, hardening agent, vinyl tile, ceramic tile, or wood flooring, a vapor retarder should be installed. The vapor retarder should consist of a synthetic membrane placed either below the sand cushion or at the underside of the concrete floor. The location of the membrane is contentious and has both positive and negative aspects on the long term performance of the floor system.

The floor slab should be isolated from the walls and columns. Such isolation should include installation of a 1/2 inch thick expansion joint between the floor and walls, and/or columns to minimize binding between the construction materials. Such construction should also include



application of a compatible sealant within the expansion joint after curing of the floor slab, to reduce moisture penetration through the joint. As a minimum, we recommend that a bond breaker be incorporated between the floor slab and foundation walls to reduce binding between components.

4.6 **Foundation Wall Backfill & Subsurface Drainage**

Exterior wall fill placement around the foundation and associated final grading adjacent to the building can significantly impact the performance of a structure. *We understand the project will include basement construction with foundation walls which retain soils.*

Exterior backfill for basement foundation walls shall consist of the on-site sand or an imported "pit run" granular soil with a fine content equal to or less than 12 percent passing the No. 200 US Sieve opening. (i.e. fill extending to within 2 feet of final grade). The final one and one half to two feet of exterior backfill within lawn areas should consist of imported clay or onsite topsoil while exterior backfill below sidewalks and pavements should consist of a free draining aggregate base. You should temper all backfill for correct moisture content and then place and compact individual lifts of exterior backfill per criteria presented within the appendix attachment.

Placement of exterior backfill should be limited against below grade foundation walls until lateral restraint of the foundation walls has been installed to the satisfaction of the Structural Engineer. Final grading of exterior backfill should provide sufficient grade for positive drainage from structure. We presented within another report section recommendations for final grading.

Foundation walls will experience lateral loading from retained soils. This lateral loading may be modeled as an equivalent earth pressure applied to the foundation wall providing such complies with geometric conditions which support such modeling. We recommend using granular backfill designed to the Table 1 "at-rest" equivalent fluid pressure for design of respective below grade foundations.

Table 1: Estimate of Equivalent Fluid Weight of Retained Soils

Type of Retained Soil		Friction Angle (deg.)	"At Rest" Condition (pcf)	"Active" Condition (pcf)	"Passive" Condition (pcf)
Unit Weight of Equivalent Fluid *	Sand -- SP, SP-SM (115 pcf)	30	60	40	300
* The recommendations for equivalent fluid weight are based solely on assumed conditions with respect to sloping ground and/or surcharge loads and do not include a factor of safety. Design professional is cautioned that actual loads imparted to the structure will be dependent on soil conditions, site geometric considerations and surcharge loads imparted to the structure.					



Exterior wall back fill in green areas should be compacted to at least 90 percent standard proctor density ASTM D698. Exterior wall back fill under exterior slabs shall be compacted to at least 95 percent of standard proctor density.

NTI recommends that a subsurface drainage system be installed at the base of basement foundation walls to limit moisture accumulation within granular soils below interior floors. You should also consider placement of a separate subsurface drainage system exterior to perimeter foundation walls.

As a general guideline, such drainage consists of a geotextile and coarse drainage encased slotted or perforated pipe extending to sump basin(s). We recommend that exterior drainage be separated from interior drainage to reduce risk of cross flow and moisture infiltration below structure interior. The project Architect and/or Structural Engineer of Record should determine actual need for subsurface drainage.

4.7 Drainage

Final grading adjacent to the structure can significantly impact the performance of a structure. Positive site drainage should be maintained during and after construction. Exterior grades should slope away from the structure on at least an 8% grade, within 10 feet of structure(s). Water should not be allowed to pond on the site soils during construction.

5.0. CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

5.1. Excavation Stability

Excavation depth and sidewall inclination should not exceed those specified in local, state or federal regulations. Excavations may need to be widened and sloped, or temporarily braced, to maintain or develop a safe work environment. Also, contractors should comply with local, state, and federal safety regulations including current OSHA excavation and trench safety standards. Temporary shoring must be designed in accordance with regulatory requirements.

5.2. Engineered Fill & Winter Construction

The Geotechnical Engineer of Record or their designated representative should observe and evaluate excavations to verify removal of uncontrolled fills, topsoil and/or unsuitable material(s), and adequacy of bearing support of exposed soils. Such observation should occur prior to placement of concrete.

Frozen soil should never be used as engineered fill or backfill nor should you support foundations on frozen soils. Moisture freezing within the soil matrix of fine grained and/or cohesive soils produces ice lenses. Such soils gain moisture from capillary action and, with continued growth, heave with formation of ice lenses within the soil matrix. Foundations constructed on frozen soils settle at or after thaw if ice lenses. You should protect excavations



and foundations from freezing conditions or accumulation of snow, and remove frozen soils, snow, and ice from within excavations from below proposed foundations.

6.0 CLOSURE

Our conclusions and recommendations are predicated on observation and testing of the earthwork directed by Geotechnical Engineer of Record. Our opinions are based on data assumed representative of the site. However, the area coverage of the one boring in relation to the entire project is very small. For this and other reasons, we do not warrant conditions below the depth of our boring, or that the strata logged from our boring are necessarily typical of the site. Deviations from our recommendations by plans, written specifications, or field applications shall relieve us of responsibility unless our written concurrence with such deviations has been established.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Image Group, Inc. for specific application to the proposed St. Cloud VA Hospital Building #28 Stair Tower Addition in St. Cloud, Minnesota. Northern Technologies, Inc. has endeavored to comply with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practice common to the local area. Northern Technologies, Inc. makes no other warranty, expressed or implied.

Northern Technologies, Inc.

Ryan Menter, P.E.
Project Engineer

Ryan M. Benson, P.E.
Senior Engineer

I hereby certify that this plan, specification, or report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a Duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the Laws of the State of Minnesota.

Ryan M. Benson
Date: 12-05-12 Reg. No. 42724

RMB:rmb

Attachments: Appendices



APPENDIX A



GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION OF RECOVERED SOIL SAMPLES

We visually examined recovered soil samples to estimate distribution of grain sizes, plasticity, consistency, moisture condition, color, presence of lenses and seams, and apparent geologic origin. We then classified the soils according to the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D2488). A chart describing this classification system and general notes explaining soil sampling procedures are presented within appendices attachments.

The stratification depth lines between soil types on the logs are estimated based on the available data. Insitu, the transition between type(s) may be distinct or gradual in either the horizontal or vertical directions. The soil conditions have been established at our specific boring locations only. Variations in the soil stratigraphy may occur between and around the boring, with the nature and extent of such change not readily evident until exposed by excavation. These variations must be properly assessed when utilizing information presented on the boring logs.

We request that you, your design team or contractors contact NTI immediately if local conditions differ from those assumed by this report, as we would need to review how such changes impact our recommendations. Such contact would also allow us to revise our recommendations as necessary to account for the changed site conditions.

FIELD EXPLORATION PROCEDURES

Soil Sampling – Standard Penetration Boring:

Soil sampling was performed according to the procedures described by ASTM D-1586. Using this procedure, a 2 inch O.D. split barrel sampler is driven into the soil by a 140 pound weight falling 30 inches. After an initial set of six inches, the number of blows required to drive the sampler an additional 12 inches is recorded (known as the penetration resistance (i.e. “N-value”) of the soil at the point of sampling. The N-value is an index of the relative density of cohesionless soils and an approximation of the consistency of cohesive soils.

Soil Sampling – Power Auger Boring:

The boring(s) was/were advanced with a 6 inch nominal diameter continuous flight auger. As a result, samples recovered from the boring are disturbed, and our determination of the depth, extent of various stratum and layers, and relative density or consistency of the soils is approximate.

Soil Classification:

Soil samples were visually and manually classified in general conformance with ASTM D-2488 as they were removed from the sampler(s). Representative fractions of soil samples were then sealed within respective containers and returned to the laboratory for further examination and verification of the field classification. In addition, select samples were submitted for laboratory tests. Individual sample information, identification of sampling methods, method of advancement of the samples and other pertinent information concerning the soil samples are presented on boring logs and related report attachments.



General Notes

DRILLING & SAMPLING SYMBOLS		LABORATORY TEST SYMBOLS	
SYMBOL	DEFINITION	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
C.S.	Continuous Sampling	W	Moisture content-percent of dry weight
P.D.	2-3/8" Pipe Drill	D	Dry Density-pounds per cubic foot
C.O.	Cleanout Tube	LL, PL	Liquid and plastic limits determined in accordance with ASTM D 423 and D 424
3 HSA	3 1/4" I.D. Hollow Stem Auger	Q _u	Unconfined compressive strength-pounds per square foot in accordance with ASTM D 2166-66
4 FA	4" Diameter Flight Auger	Additional insertions in Qu Column Pq Penetrometer reading-tons/square foot S Torvane reading-tons/square foot G Specific Gravity – ASTM D 854-58 SL Shrinkage limit – ASTM 427-61 pH Hydrogen ion content-meter method O Organic content-combustion method M.A.* Grain size analysis C* One dimensional consolidation Q _c * Triaxial Compression * See attached data Sheet and/or graph	
6 FA	6" Diameter Flight Auger		
2 1/2 C	2 1/2" Casing		
4 C	4" Casing		
D.M.	Drilling Mud		
J.W.	Jet Water		
H.A.	Hand Auger		
NXC	Size NX Casing		
BXC	Size BX Casing		
AXC	Size AX casing		
SS	2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample		
2T	2" Thin Wall Tube Sample		
3T	3" Thin Wall Tube Sample		

Water Level Symbol

Water levels shown on the boring logs are the levels measured in the boring at the time and under the conditions indicated. In sand, the indicated levels can be considered reliable ground water levels. In clay soils, it is not possible to determine the ground water level within the normal scope of a test boring investigation, except where lenses or layers of more pervious water bearing soil is present and then a long period of time may be necessary to reach equilibrium. Therefore, the position of the water level symbol for cohesive or mixed soils may not indicate the true level of the ground water table. The available water level information is given at the bottom of the log sheet.

Descriptive Terminology

DENSITY		CONSISTENCY	
TERM	"N" VALUE	TERM	"N" VALUE
Very Loose	0-4	Soft	0-4
Loose	5-8	Medium	5-8
Medium Dense	9 – 15	Rather Stiff	9 – 15
Dense	16 – 30	Stiff	16 – 30
Very Dense	Over 30	Very Stiff	Over 30

Standard "N" Penetration: Blows per foot of a 140 pound hammer falling 30 inches on a 2 inch OD split spoon.

Relative Proportions

TERMS	RANGE
Trace	0-5%
A little	5-15%
Some	15-30%
With	30-50%

Particle Sizes

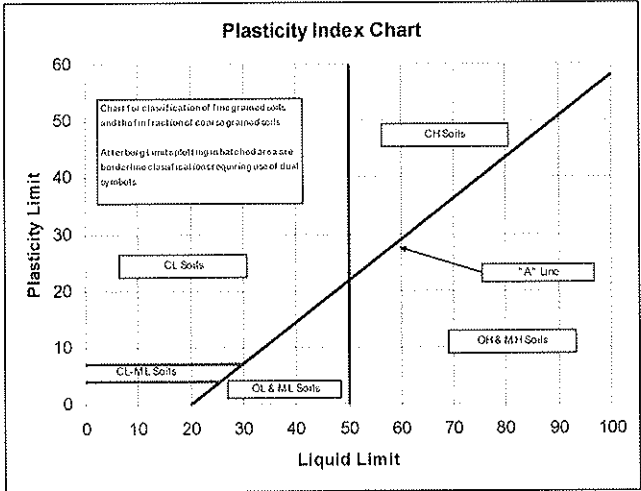
Boulders	Over 3"
Gravel - Coarse	3/4" – 3"
Medium	#4 – 3/4"
Sand - Coarse	#4 - #10
Medium	#10 - #40
Fine	#40 - #200
Silt and Clay	Determined by plasticity characteristics.

Note: Sieve sizes are U.S. Standard.



Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes

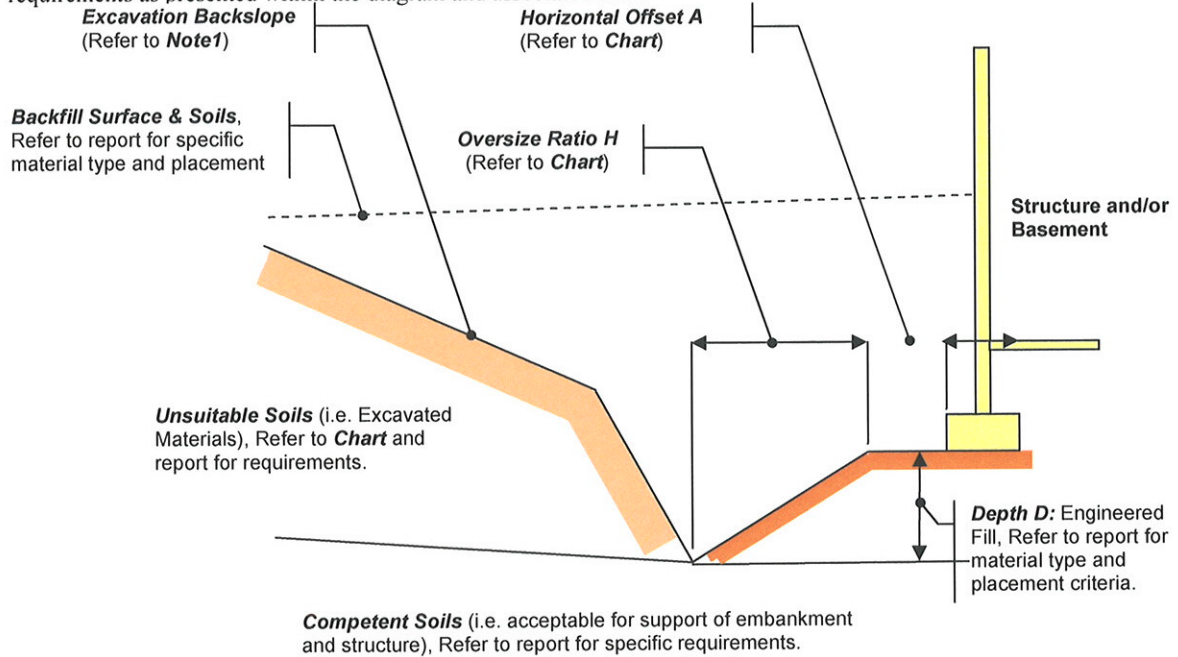
ASTM Designation D-2487 and D 2488 (Unified Soil Classification System)

Major Divisions	Group Symbols	Typical Names	Classification Criteria					
Course Grained Soils More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve *	Gravels 50% or more of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sieve.	Clean Gravels	GW	Well –graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.	Classification on basis of percentage of fines. Less than 5% passing No. 200 Sieve: GW, GP, SW, SP More than 12% passing No. 200 Sieve: GM, GC, SM, SC From 5% to 12% passing No. 200 Sieve: Borderline Classification requiring use of dual symbols.	$C_u = D_{60} / D_{10}$ greater than 4. $C_z = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$ between 1 & 3.		
			GP	Poorly graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.		Not meeting both criteria for GW materials.		
		Gravels with Fines	GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.		Atterberg limits below "A" line, or P.I. less than 4.	Atterberg limits plotting in hatched area are <i>borderline</i> classifications requiring use of dual symbols.	
			GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures.		Atterberg limits above "A" line with P.I. greater than 7.		
	Sands More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve.	Clean Sands	SW	Well-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines.		$C_u = D_{60} / D_{10}$ greater than 6. $C_z = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$ between 1 & 3.		
			SP	Poorly-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines.		Not meeting both criteria for SW materials.		
		Sands with Fines	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures.		Atterberg limits below "A" line, or P.I. less than 4.	Atterberg limits plotting in hatched area are <i>borderline</i> classifications requiring use of dual symbols.	
			SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.		Atterberg limits above "A" line with P.I. greater than 7.		
			Fine Grained Soils More than 50% passes No. 200 sieve *	Silts and Clays Liquid Limit of 50% or less		ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands.	
						CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, silty clays, lean clays.	
OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.							
Silts and Clays Liquid Limit greater than 50%.	MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts.						
	CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.						
	OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity.						
Highly Organic Soils	Pt	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils.						



Excavation Oversize

Excavation oversize facilitates distribution of load induced stress within supporting soils. Unless otherwise superseded by report specific requirements, all construction should conform to the minimum oversize and horizontal offset requirements as presented within the diagram and associated chart.



Definitions

Oversize Ratio H: The ratio of the horizontal distance divided by the engineered fill depth (i.e. # Horizontal / Depth D). Refer to Chart for specific requirements.

Horizontal Offset A: The horizontal distance between the outside edge of footing or critical position and the crest of the engineered fill section. Refer to Chart for specific requirements.

Note 1: Excavation depth and sidewall inclination should not exceed those specified in local, state or federal regulations including those defined by Subpart P of Chapter 27, 29 CFR Part 1926 (of Federal Register). Excavations may need to be widened and sloped, or temporarily braced, to maintain or develop a safe work environment.

Condition	Unsuitable Soil Type	Horizontal Offset A	Oversize Ratio H
Foundation Unit Load equal to or less than 3,000 psf.	SP, SM soils, CL & CH soils with cohesion greater than 1,000 psf	2 feet or width of footing, whichever is greater	Equal to or greater than Depth D
Foundation Unit Load greater than 3,000 psf	SP, SM soils, CL & CH soils with cohesion less than 1,000 psf	5 feet or width of footing, whichever is greater	Equal to or greater than Depth D
Foundation Unit Load equal to or less than 3,000 psf.	Topsoil or Peat	2 feet or width of footing, whichever is greater	Equal to or greater than two (2) time Depth D
Foundation Unit Load greater than 3,000 psf	Topsoil or Peat	5 feet or width of footing, whichever is greater	Equal to or greater than two (2) time Depth D



APPENDIX B



GROUND WATER ISSUES

The following presents additional comment and soil specific issues related to measurement of ground water conditions at your project site.

Note that our ground water measurements, or lack thereof, will vary depending on the time allowed for equilibrium to occur in the boring. Extended observation time was not available during the scope of the field exploration program and, therefore, ground water measurements as noted on the boring logs may or may not accurately reflect actual conditions at your site.

Seasonal and yearly fluctuations of the ground water level, if any, occur. Perched ground water may be present within sand and silt lenses bedded within cohesive soil formations. Groundwater typically exists at depth within cohesive and cohesionless soils.

Documentation of the local ground water surface and any perched ground water conditions at the project site would require installation of temporary piezometers and extended monitoring due to the relatively low permeability exhibited by the site soils. We have not performed such ground water evaluation due to the scope of services authorized for this project.

We anticipate pumps installed within temporary sumps should control subsurface seepage from perched conditions. However, we caution such seepage from such formations and any water entry from excavations below the ground water table may be heavy and will vary based on seasonal and annual precipitation, and ground related impacts in the vicinity of the project.



PLACEMENT and COMPACTION OF ENGINEERED FILL

Unless otherwise superseded within the body of the Geotechnical Exploration Report, the following criteria shall be utilized for placement of engineered fill on project. This includes, but is not limited to earthen fill placement to improve site grades, fill placed below structural footings, fill placed interior of structure, and fill placed as backfill of foundations.

Engineered fill placed for construction, if necessary should consist of natural, non-organic, competent soils native to the project area. Such soils may include, but are not limited to gravel, sand, or clays with Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D2488) classifications of GW, SP, SM, CL or CH. Use of silt or clayey silt as project fill will require additional review and approval of project Geotechnical Engineer of Record. Such soils have USCS classifications of ML, MH, ML-CL, MH-CH. Use of topsoil, marl, peat, other organic soils construction debris and/or other unsuitable materials as fill is not allowed. Such soils have USCS classifications of OL, OH, Pt.

Engineered fill, classified as clay, should be tempered such that the moisture content at the time of placement is equal to and no more than 3 percent above the optimum content for as defined by the appropriate proctor test. Likewise, engineered fill classified as gravel or sand should be tempered such that the moisture content at the time of placement is within 3 percent of the optimum content.

All engineered fill for construction should be placed in individual 8 inch maximum depth lifts. Each lift of fill should be compacted by large vibratory equipment until the in-place soil density is equal to or greater than the criteria established within the following tabulation.

Type of Construction	Compaction Criteria (% respective Proctor) ¹	
	Clay	Sand or Gravel
General Embankment Fill	95 to 100	Min. 95
Engineered Fill below Foundations	NA	Min. 100
Engineered Fill below Floor Slabs	95 to 98	Min. 95
Engineered Fill placed against Foundation Walls	95 to 98	95 to 100
Engineered Fill placed as Pavement Subgrade	Min. 95	Min. 95
Engineered Fill placed as Pavement Aggregate Base	NA	Min. 98
Engineered Fill placed within Utility Trench (to within 3 feet of pavement aggregate base or final grade	Min. 95	Min. 95
Engineered Fill placed as Utility Trench Fill (within 3 feet of pavement aggregate base or final grade	Min. 98	Min. 98

Note 1 Unless otherwise required, compaction criteria shall be based on the Standard Proctor Test (ASTM D698).

Density tests should be taken during engineered fill placement to document earthwork has achieved necessary compaction of the material(s). Recommendations for interior fill placement and backfill of foundation walls are presented within other sections of this report.



PROJECT SUMPS

The collection, control and removal of seepage and runoff from within project excavations is critical in maintaining the bearing capacity of native soils, in-place density of engineered fill and stability of embankments at project excavations.

As constructed, it is our opinion all sumps should consist of a 2 foot by 2 foot or larger plan dimension excavation(s) located adjacent to and directly exterior to the excavation oversize limit for structural engineered fill. Sump excavations should extend a minimum of 2 feet below the base of the excavation for collection of seepage and runoff.

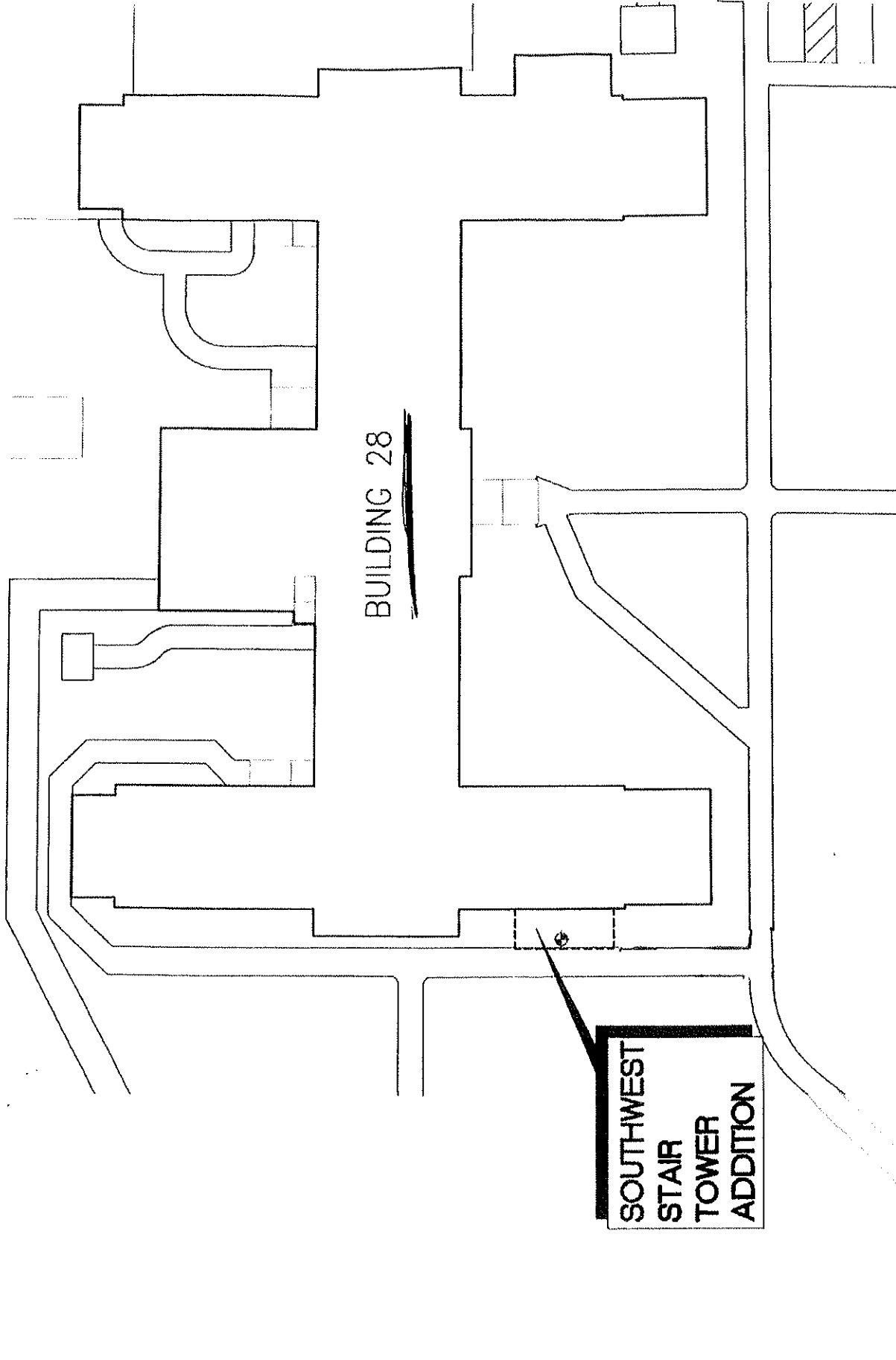
All sumps should be lined with a non-woven, needle-punched, geotextile having a grab tensile strength equal to or greater than 70 pounds per square inch (psi). A standpipe of 12 inches in diameter or larger should be centered within the sump excavation. This pipe should include sufficient openings for entry of seepage. We recommend that the standpipe extend to the ground surface to facilitate pumping during project construction. Infill within the sump area should consist of a 1½ to ¾ inch clear rock placed between the standpipe and walls of the sump excavation.

Pumping of sump(s) should continue until completion of the construction or until the Geotechnical Engineer of Record indicates such pumping is no longer necessary for stability of the project footings and related construction. Sumps should be abandoned per methods required by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record and per Federal, State and local governmental statutes.

Discharge from sumps should be directed away from site and be disposed within storm water systems or other systems which comply with Federal, State and local governmental statute. As constructed and operated, the General Contractor should be responsible for all permits, operation and abandonment of sumps or other temporary dewatering systems.

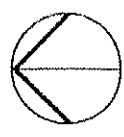


APPENDIX C



BUILDING 28

**SOUTHWEST
STAIR
TOWER
ADDITION**



BORING LOCATION PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"



Northern Technologies, Inc.
1408 Northland Drive, Suite 107
Mendota Heights, MN 55120
651-389-4191

BORING NUMBER SB-1

PAGE 1 OF 1

CLIENT Image Group, Inc.

PROJECT NAME VA Hospital- Building 28 SW Stair Tower Addition

PROJECT NUMBER 12.60080.100

PROJECT LOCATION St. Cloud, MN

DATE STARTED 11/26/12

COMPLETED 11/26/12

GROUND ELEVATION

HOLE SIZE 6 inches

DRILLING CONTRACTOR NTL

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

DRILLING METHOD 3 1/4 in. H.S.A.

AT TIME OF DRILLING --- No water observed.

LOGGED BY RTM

CHECKED BY RMB

AT END OF DRILLING --- No water observed.

NOTES Frost depth= 4 inches. Cave-in at 18 feet after casing was removed.

AFTER DRILLING ---

GEOTECH BH COLUMNS - REVISED DATA TEMPLATE_7-20-12.GDT - 12/5/12 08:38 - C:\USERS\RYAN\DESKTOP\GINT FILES\VA HOSPITAL STAIR ADDITION- GINT.GPJ

DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	RECOVERY % (RQD)	BLOW COUNTS (N VALUE)	POCKET PEN. (tsf)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ATTERBERG LIMITS			FINES CONTENT (%)
									LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	
0		6" TOPSOIL										
		POSSIBLE FILL: SAND - (SP), fine to coarse grained, with gravel, occasional cobbles, brown, moist, loose to medium dense	AU 1									
			SS 2	33	2-2-3 (5)							
			HS									
5		NOTE: Drillers encountered hard drilling at 5 feet.	SS 3	44	3-5-6 (11)							
			HS									
		ANTICIPATED BOTTOM OF EXISTING FOUNDATION	SS 4	67	3-6-8 (14)							
			HS									
10		SAND - (SP), fine to coarse grained, with gravel, occasional cobbles, brown, moist, medium dense to very dense (Alluvial)	SS 5	67	3-6-8 (14)							
			HS									
			SS 6	67	3-7-10 (17)							
			HS									
15			SS 7	56	6-11-13 (24)							
			HS									
			SS 8	0	35-50/6"							
		NOTE: Cobble encountered at 18 feet.	HS									
20			SS 9	28	11-15-16 (31)							

Borehole backfilled with soil cuttings.
Boring terminated at 21.0 feet.

**SECTION 01 00 00
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

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SECTION 01 00 00
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 GENERAL INTENTION

- A. Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, tools and equipment required for the construction of the Building 28 South West Stair Tower and completion of the phased remodeling of Building 28 interiors. The work consists of demolition and construction as detailed in the contract drawings and specifications. This work includes interior work of existing offices and portions of the adjoining corridors for the construction of the above-mentioned project. The construction includes but is not limited to construction of new walls, ceilings, and floors; plumbing, mechanical and electrical work (including new, modification, expansion and connection to existing utility systems); and interior finishes. The contractor will be responsible for the removal and oversight of any asbestos that may be encountered as indicated on the construction documents.
- B. Visits to the site by Bidders may be made only by appointment with the VA Health Care System Contracting Officer and are strongly recommended.
- C. Offices of Image Group, as Architect - Engineers, will render certain technical services during construction. Such services shall be considered as advisory to the Government and shall not be construed as expressing or implying a contractual act of the Government without affirmations by Contracting Officer or his duly authorized representative.
- D. Before placement and installation of work subject to tests by testing laboratories provided by Contractor shall notify the COR (Contracting Officers Representative) in sufficient time to be present at the site in time for proper oversight of 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 VAHCS security management program and obtain permission of the VAHCS police, be identified by project and employer, and restricted from unauthorized access.
- F. OSHA Requirements:
1. Prior to commencing work, general contractor shall provide proof that a **30-hour OSHA** certified "competent person"/supervisor (CP) (29

CFR 1926.20(b) (2) will maintain a presence at the work site whenever the general or subcontractors are present.

2. All employees of general contractor or subcontractors shall have at minimum the **10-hour OSHA** certified Construction Safety course and other relevant competency training, as determined by VAHCS CP with input from the Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) team.

G. Training:

1. Beginning July 31, 2005, all employees of general contractor or subcontractors shall have the at minimum the 10-hour OSHA certified Construction Safety course and other relevant competency training, as determined by VA CP with input from the Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) team.
2. Submit training records of all such employees for approval before the start of work.
3. Notice to proceed will be issued not less than 2 weeks after receipt of bonds; time extensions will not be granted because of the need for training.

H. Identification Badge:

All contractor employees working on this project will be required to obtain and wear while on VA property, a VA picture identification badge. The badge will only be issued to those employees having the appropriate OSHA Construction Safety Cards. The badges will be issued free of charge by the VA. The badges must be returned upon completion of the contract. **All ID badges must be returned upon contract completion. There will be a \$200 charge for each ID badge not returned at the end of the contract.**

I. Project Acceptance (Substantial Completion):

1. The acceptance of a project for substantial completion is to include the following:
 - a. The completion of all items to meet the criteria of the contract drawings and specifications to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). Items for correction may be considered to be punch list items, as determined by the COR, if the COR finds them to be minor in correction. Value for the corrections will be held by the VA, as determined by the COR, until all corrections are completed to the satisfaction of the COR.

- b. The VA will not accept a project, or phase of a project as determined by contract documents, as substantially complete until a complete passing test and balance report of the affected HVAC system has been submitted and accepted as complete and passing by the COR. It is recommended that the HVAC system be completed with sufficient time to make corrections to submit a passing report. A time extension to the contract will not be considered for corrections to the HVAC system that are determined by the COR to be installation or design errors if within the contract.

1.2 STATEMENT OF BID ITEM(S)

A. ITEM I, Submitted bids shall include all labor, material, tools and equipment required for the complete construction, erection and remodeling of the below mentioned stair tower project as according to the drawings and specifications. Work and services required by the Building 28 South West Stair Tower project shall include but will not be limited to excavation, masonry, carpentry, steel erection, electrical, data networking, plumbing, and other certain trades. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to coordinate all activities with the VA **Contracting Officer's Representative** (COR) and as according to the contract documents.

B. ALTERNATE NO.1: "Not Used"

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS FOR CONTRACTOR

A. AFTER AWARD OF CONTRACT, Contractor is to provide his/her own drawings and specifications for their use, as downloaded from WWW: FBO.gov

1.4 CONSTRUCTION SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

A. Security Plan:

1. All contractor employees working on this project will be required to obtain and wear while on VA property, a VA picture identification badge. The badge will only be issued to those employees having the appropriate OSHA Construction Safety Cards. The badges will be issued free of charge by the VA. The badges must be returned upon completion of the contract. **All ID badges must be returned upon contract completion. There will be a \$200 charge for each ID badge not returned at the end of the contract.**
2. All contractor and subcontractor employees that are to be on VA grounds are to submit the information required, as listed below, to the sponsor at least two weeks previous to requesting a badge. All employees of the contractor may be subject to a background

investigation and the VA has the right to refuse to badge any employee that would not pass the background investigation. It is expected that the contractor will have the employee scheduled for the issuance of a badge well in advance of starting work. Due to the badge process, the employee will not be able come to the VA, receive badge, and conduct work on same day.

Sponsor/Manager Info for contractors: (Add name of sponsor)

Flash Badge requirements:

First, middle and last name
 DOB
 SSN
 Height
 Eye Color
 Hair Color
 (Cont)

Contract End Date – according to the PIV (personal identification verification) conf call, this would be the date after option years – up to 3 years from issuance.

Name of Firm or Company

Name of COR

3. The security plan defines both physical and administrative security procedures that will remain effective for the entire duration of the project.
4. 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 project site without appropriate badge. 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 Contracting Officer for approval so that security and arrangements can be provided for the employees. This notice is separate from any notices required for utility shutdown described later in this section.
3. No photography of VAHCS premises is allowed without written permission of the Contracting Officer.

4. VAHCS 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 Contracting Officer.
5. Door hardware installed in construction doors is to be self closing and storage function lock, able to receive a BEST 7 pin core and only operable with a key. The VA will install the construction core and issue keys to the contractor's personnel. All construction fences are to be locked with a VA lock in series so VA engineering and police personnel have emergency access at all times. Keys to necessary construction areas can be checked out with the approval of the COR. The contractor is to give a minimum of 1 week notice for security approval for areas that need to be entered for construction purposes.
6. The General Contractor shall turn over all permanent lock cylinders to the VA locksmith for permanent installation. See Section 08 71 00, DOOR HARDWARE and coordinate.
7. VA construction core keys will be issued to the contractor as deemed necessary by the COR. All keys must be returned when no longer needed or upon completion of the contract. **There will be a \$25 charge for each key not returned at the end of the contract. Should VA security be compromised as a result of failure to return a key(s), there will be an additional charge to the contractor of \$25 for each door re-cored.**

C. 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 Contracting Officer upon request.

4. These security documents shall not be removed or transmitted from the project site without the written approval of Contracting Officer.
5. All paper waste or electronic media such as CD's and diskettes shall be shredded and destroyed in a manner acceptable to the VAHCS.
6. Notify Contracting Officer and Site Security Officer immediately when there is a loss or compromise of "sensitive information".

D. Motor Vehicle Restrictions

1. Separate permits shall be issued for General Contractor and its employees for parking in designated areas only.

1.5 FIRE SAFETY

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

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

E84-2008.....Surface Burning Characteristics of Building
Materials

2. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

10-2006.....Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers

30-2007.....Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

51B-2003.....Standard for Fire Prevention during Welding,
Cutting and Other Hot Work

70-2007.....National Electrical Code

241-2004.....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) Contracting Officers Representative 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 subcontractors 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, VAHCS safety guidelines, means of egress, break areas, work hours, locations of restrooms, use of

VAHCS equipment, etc. Documentation shall be provided to the COR that individuals have undergone contractor's safety briefing.

- C. OSHA Safety Plan: The contractor is to submit a safety plan modified to cover the scope of the project. This safety plan is to be submitted for review by the Facility Safety Officer for compliance. All subcontractors are to have their own safety plan per OSHA requirements and must align and comply with the general contractor's approved safety plan. The contractor is also to submit all required Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) that apply to the project for VA file.
- D. Site and Building Access: Maintain free and unobstructed access to facility emergency services and for fire, police and other emergency response forces in accordance with NFPA 241.
- E. 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).
- F. **Temporary Construction Partitions:** (NO WOOD ALLOWED)
 - 1. Install and maintain temporary construction partitions to provide smoke-tight separations between construction areas as described in construction phasing plans and all other adjoining areas. Construct partitions are to be constructed of gypsum board on metal steel studs. Extend the partitions through suspended ceilings to floor slab deck or roof. Ceilings are to be replaced on occupied side of barrier during construction. Seal joints and penetrations. At door openings, install Class C, ¾ hour fire/smoke rated doors with self-closing devices. Fire ratings shall be increased accordingly to provide equivalent life safety when fire walls are breached. Construction barriers are to be fire taped and painted.
 - 2. Construction barriers located on the second floor of Building 28 shall be constructed of two layers of abuse resistant gypsum board (fire taped and painted), steel studs and approved insulation for sound attenuation. All other construction barriers not located on 2nd floor may be constructed as listed on above section F.1 (Temporary Construction Partitions)
 - 3. Close openings in smoke barriers and fire-rated construction to maintain fire ratings. Seal penetrations with listed through-penetration firestop materials in accordance with Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING SYSTEMS.

- G. Temporary Heating and Electrical: Install, use and maintain installations in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 70.
- H. Means of Egress: Do not block exiting for occupied buildings, including paths from exits to roads. Minimize disruptions and coordinate with COR.
- I. Egress Routes for Construction Workers: Maintain free and unobstructed egress. Inspect daily. Report findings and corrective actions weekly to COR.
- J. Fire Extinguishers: Provide and maintain extinguishers in construction areas and temporary storage areas in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 10.
- K. Flammable and Combustible Liquids: Store, dispense and use liquids in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, NFPA 241 and NFPA 30.
- L. 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. Provide fire watch for impairments more than 4 hours in a 24-hour period. Request interruptions in accordance with Article, OPERATIONS AND STORAGE AREAS, and coordinate with COR. All existing or temporary fire protection systems (fire alarms, sprinklers) located in construction areas shall be tested as coordinated with the medical center. Parameters for the testing and results of any tests performed shall be recorded by the medical center and copies provided to the COR.
- M. Smoke Detectors: Prevent accidental operation. Remove temporary covers at end of work operations each day. Coordinate with COR.
- N. Hot Work: Perform and safeguard hot work operations in accordance with NFPA 241 and NFPA 51B. Coordinate with COR. Obtain permits from COR at least 2 hours in advance.
- O. Fire Hazard Prevention and Safety Inspections: Inspect entire construction areas weekly. Coordinate with, and report findings and corrective actions weekly to COR.
- P. 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. Smoking is permitted in outside areas on the back side of the medical center, but must be at least 25 feet from any entrance.

- Q. Dispose of waste and debris in accordance with NFPA 241. Remove from buildings daily.
- R. Perform other construction, alteration and demolition operations in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.
- S. If required, submit documentation to the COR that personnel have been trained in the fire safety aspects of working in areas with impaired structural or compartmentalization features.
- T. 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 Contracting Officer. 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 sheds, shops, offices) and utilities may be erected by the Contractor only with the approval of the Contracting Officer 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. With the written consent of the Contracting Officer, the buildings and utilities may be abandoned and need not be removed.
- C. The Contractor shall, under regulations prescribed by the Contracting Officer, use only established roadways, or use temporary roadways constructed by the Contractor when and as authorized by the Contracting Officer. 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.

(FAR 52.236-10)

- D. Working space and space available for storing materials shall be as determined by the COR.

- E. Workmen are subject to rules of VA Health Care System applicable to their conduct.
- F. Execute work so as to interfere as little as possible with normal functioning of Health Care System as a whole, including operations of utility services, fire protection systems and any existing equipment, and with work being done by others. Use of equipment and tools that transmit vibrations and noises through the building structure, are not permitted in buildings that are occupied, during construction, jointly by patients or medical personnel, and Contractor's personnel, except as permitted by COR where required by limited working space.
 - 1. Do not store materials and equipment in other than assigned areas.
 - 2. Schedule delivery of materials and equipment to immediate construction working areas in quantities sufficient for not more than 2 work days. Do not have supplies delivered to the Health Care System Warehouse. Provide unobstructed access to Health Care System areas required to remain in operation.
- G. Phasing: To insure such executions, Contractor shall furnish the COR with a schedule of approximate dates on which the Contractor intends to accomplish work in each specific area of site, building or portion thereof. In addition, Contractor shall notify the COR 2 weeks in advance of the proposed date of starting work in each specific area of site, building or portion thereof. Arrange such dates to insure accomplishment of this work in successive phases mutually agreeable to COR and Contractor.
- H. Building 28 will be occupied during performance of work. 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 Health Care System's operations will not be harmed. Contractor shall permit access to Department of Veterans Affairs personnel and patients through other construction areas which serve as routes of access to such affected areas and equipment. Coordinate alteration work in areas occupied by Department of Veterans Affairs so that the Health Care System operations will continue during the construction period.
- I. Construction Fence: Before construction operations begin, Contractor shall provide a chain link construction fence, 2100 mm (seven feet) minimum height, around the construction area indicated on the drawings.

This also applies to any staging area as agreed upon by the COR. Provide both an equipment and man gate as required for access with necessary hardware, including hasps and padlocks. Posts shall be vertical and spaced not more than 10' apart. Fasten fence fabric to terminal posts with tension bands and to line posts and top and bottom rails with tie wires spaced at maximum 15 inches. Fence material shall be pulled tight and secured to the posts so that the fence is vertical and has no sagging. Bottom of fences shall extend to one inch above grade. Remove the fence when directed by COR.

- J. Utilities Services: Maintain existing utility services for Health Care System at all times. Provide temporary facilities, labor, materials, equipment, connections, and utilities to assure uninterrupted services. Where necessary to cut existing water, steam, gases, sewer or air pipes, or conduits, wires, cables, etc. of utility services or of fire protection systems and communications systems (including telephone), they shall be cut and capped at suitable places where shown; or, in absence of such indication, where directed by COR.
1. No utility service such as water, gas, steam, sewers or electricity, or fire protection systems and communications systems may be interrupted without prior approval of COR. Electrical work shall be accomplished with all affected circuits or equipment de-energized. When an electrical outage cannot be accomplished, work on any energized circuits or equipment shall not commence without the Health Care Center Director's prior knowledge and written approval. Refer to specification Section 16050 for additional requirements.
 2. Contractor shall submit a request to interrupt any such services to COR, in writing, 48 hours in advance of proposed interruption. Request shall state reason, date, exact time of, and approximate duration of such interruption.
 3. Contractor will be advised (in writing) of approval of request, or of which other date and/or time such interruption will cause least inconvenience to operations of Health Care System. Interruption time approved by Health Care System may occur at other than Contractor's normal working hours.
 4. Major interruptions of any system must be requested, in writing, at least 15 calendar days prior to the desired time and shall be performed as directed by the COR.

5. In case of a contract construction emergency, service will be interrupted on approval of COR. Such approval will be confirmed in writing as soon as practical.
 6. 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.
- K. Abandoned Lines: All service lines such as wires, cables, conduits, ducts, pipes, and their hangers or supports, which are to be abandoned but are not required to be entirely removed, shall be sealed, capped or plugged. The lines shall not be capped in finished areas, but shall be removed and sealed, capped or plugged in ceilings, within furred spaces, in unfinished areas, or within walls or partitions; so that they are completely behind the finished surfaces.
- L. To minimize interference of construction activities with flow of Health Care System 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.
- M. 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.
1. Method and scheduling of required cutting, altering and removal of existing roads; walks and entrances must be approved by the COR.
- N. Cleaning up shall include the removal of all equipment, tools, materials and debris and leaving the areas in a clean, neat condition.

1.7 ALTERATIONS

- A. Survey: Before any work is started, the Contractor shall make a thorough survey with the COR of areas of buildings in which alterations occur and areas which are anticipated routes of access, and furnish a report, signed by both, to the Contracting Officer. This report shall list by rooms and spaces:
1. Existing condition and types of resilient flooring, doors, windows, walls and other surfaces not required to be altered throughout affected areas of building.
 2. Existence and conditions of items such as plumbing fixtures and accessories, electrical fixtures, equipment, Venetian blinds,

- shades, etc., required by drawings to be either reused or relocated, or both.
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 Contractor with new items in accordance with specifications which will be furnished by 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) of Section 01001, GENERAL CONDITIONS.
- C. Resurvey: 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 then existing, of resilient flooring, doors, windows, walls and other surfaces as compared with conditions of same as noted in first condition survey report:
1. Re-survey report shall also list any damage caused by Contractor to such flooring and other surfaces, despite protection measures; and, will form basis for determining extent of repair work required of Contractor to restore damage caused by Contractor's workmen in executing work of this contract.
- D. Protection: Provide the following protective measures:
1. Wherever existing roof surfaces are disturbed they shall be protected against water infiltration. In case of leaks, they shall be repaired immediately upon discovery.
 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.
 3. Protection of interior of existing structures at all times, from damage, dust and weather inclemency. Wherever work is performed, floor surfaces that are to remain in place shall be adequately

protected prior to starting work, and this protection shall be maintained intact until all work in the area is.

1.8 INFECTION PREVENTION MEASURES

- A. Implement the requirements of VAHCC's Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) team. ICRA Group may monitor dust in the vicinity of the construction work and require the Contractor to take corrective action immediately if the safe levels are exceeded.
- B. Establish and maintain a dust control program as part of the contractor's infection preventive measures in accordance with the guidelines provided by ICRA Group as specified here. Prior to start of work, prepare a plan detailing project-specific dust protection measures, including periodic status reports, and submit to COR for review for compliance with contract requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA AND SAMPLES.
 - 1. All personnel involved in the construction or renovation activity shall be educated and trained in infection prevention measures established by the medical center.
- C. Health Care System Infection Control personnel shall monitor for airborne disease (e.g. aspergillosis) as appropriate during construction. A baseline of conditions may be established by the Health Care System prior to the start of work and periodically during the construction stage to determine impact of construction activities on indoor air quality. In addition:
 - 1. The COR and VAHCS Infection Control personnel shall review pressure differential monitoring documentation to verify that pressure differentials in the construction zone and in the patient-care rooms are appropriate for their settings. The requirement for negative air pressure in the construction zone shall depend on the location and type of activity. Upon notification, the contractor shall implement corrective measures to restore proper pressure differentials as needed.
 - 2. In case of any problem, the Health Care System, along with assistance from the contractor, shall conduct an environmental assessment to find and eliminate the source.
- D. In general, following preventive measures shall be adopted during construction to keep down dust and prevent mold.
 - 1. Dampen debris to keep down dust and provide temporary construction partitions in existing structures where directed by COR. Blank off

ducts and diffusers to prevent circulation of dust into occupied areas during construction and to keep duct work to remain free of dust and debris. All ductwork determined to be contaminated during construction shall be cleaned by the contractor at the contractor's expense.

2. Do not perform dust producing tasks within occupied areas without the approval of the COR. For construction in any areas that will remain jointly occupied by the Health Care System and Contractor's workers, the Contractor shall:
 - a. Provide dust proof deck to deck minimum one-hour fire-rated temporary drywall on metal stud construction barriers to completely separate construction from the operational areas of the hospital in order to contain dirt debris and dust. The barrier must be constructed to the equivalence of the separation it replaces for fire and smoke rating. Barriers shall be sealed, painted, made presentable and maintained on hospital occupied side. Barrier also to be two sided with sound proofing insulation if in a patient accessible area. Install a self-closing rated door with a in a metal frame, commensurate with the partition, to allow worker access. The door shall be provided with a positive latch and lock that will accept a 7-pin BEST core. VA will key this lock to the VA construction key. Maintain negative air at all times. Negative air shall be exhausted at a rate of 4 air changes per hour. Approved exhaust fans and air scrubbers provided for negative air shall display their exhaust rate, and shall be ducted to a window and sealed to prevent air infiltration from the outside. Window box fans are not acceptable. Contractor must provide a means to show the COR that negative air is provided upon request at any time. A fire retardant polystyrene, 6-mil thick or greater plastic barrier meeting local fire codes may be used where dust control is the only hazard, and cannot exceed one 8 hour tour. If the work is to take longer, a sheet rock and metal stud barrier is to be used unless an agreement is reached with the COR and Health Care System.
 - b. Insure continuous negative air pressures occurring within the work area. Air scrubbers with HEPA filtration is required where the exhaust dust may reenter the breathing zone. Contractor shall verify that construction exhaust to exterior is not

reintroduced to the Health Care System through intake vents, or building openings. Install HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Accumulator) filter vacuum system rated at 95% capture of 0.3 microns including pollen, mold spores and dust particles. Insure continuous negative air pressures occurring within the work area. HEPA filters should have ASHRAE 85 or other prefilter to extend the useful life of the HEPA. Provide both primary and secondary filtrations units. Exhaust hoses shall be heavy duty, flexible steel reinforced and exhausted so that dust is not reintroduced to the Health Care Center.

- c. Adhesive Walk-off/Carpet Walk-off Mats, minimum 600mm x 900mm (24" x 36"), shall be used at all interior transitions from the construction area to occupied Health Care Center area. These mats shall be changed as often as required to maintain clean work areas directly outside construction area at all times.
- d. Vacuum and wet mop all transition areas from construction to the occupied Health Care System at the end of each workday. Vacuum shall utilize HEPA filtration. Maintain surrounding area frequently. Remove debris as they are created. Transport these outside the construction area in containers with tightly fitting lids.
- e. The contractor shall not haul debris through patient-care areas without prior approval of the COR and the Health Care System. When approved, debris shall be hauled in enclosed dust proof containers or wrapped in plastic and sealed with duct tape. No sharp objects should be allowed to cut through the plastic. Wipe down the exterior of the containers with a damp rag to remove dust. All equipment, tools, material, etc. transported through occupied areas shall be made free from dust and moisture by vacuuming and wipe down.
- f. Using a HEPA vacuum, clean inside the barrier and vacuum ceiling tile prior to replacement. Any ceiling access panels opened for investigation beyond sealed areas shall be sealed immediately when unattended.
- g. There shall be no standing water during construction. This includes water in equipment drip pans and open containers within the construction areas. All accidental spills must be cleaned up

and dried within 12 hours. Remove and dispose of porous materials that remain damp for more than 72 hours.

- h. At completion, remove construction barriers and ceiling protection carefully, outside of normal work hours. Vacuum and clean all surfaces free of dust after the removal.

E. Final Cleanup:

1. Upon completion of project, or as work progresses, remove all construction debris from above ceiling, vertical shafts and utility chases that have been part of the construction.
2. Perform HEPA vacuum cleaning of all surfaces in the construction area. This includes walls, ceilings, cabinets, furniture (built-in or free standing), partitions, flooring, etc.
3. All new air ducts shall be cleaned prior to final inspection.

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 noted on drawings or in specifications as items to be stored. 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 Health Care System property.
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 Contracting Officer.

- 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 Contracting Officer may have the necessary work performed and charge the cost to the Contractor.

(FAR 52.236-9)

- C. Refer to Section 01 57 19, TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS, for additional requirements on protecting vegetation, soils and the environment. Refer to Articles, "Alterations", "Restoration", and "Operations and Storage Areas" for additional instructions concerning repair of damage to structures and site improvements. At a minimum, the contractor is to comply with all EPA regulations for protection from storm water pollution that would be caused by construction and implement all required safeties to maintain compliance. Also, all wash downs for concrete trucks is to be conducted off site. No containment areas are allowed on site.
- D. Refer to FAR clause 52.236-7, "Permits and Responsibilities," which is included in General Conditions. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or Storm Water pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) permit is required for this project. The Contractor is considered an "operator" under the permit and has extensive responsibility for compliance with permit requirements. VA will make the permit application available at the (appropriate medical center) office. The apparent low bidder, contractor and affected subcontractors shall furnish all information and certifications that are required to comply with the permit process and permit requirements. Many of the

permit requirements will be satisfied by completing construction as shown and specified. Some requirements involve the Contractor's method of operations and operations planning and the Contractor is responsible for employing best management practices. The affected activities often include, but are not limited to the following:

- E. Designating areas for equipment maintenance and repair;
- F. Providing waste receptacles at convenient locations and provide regular collection of wastes;
- G. Locating equipment wash down areas on site, and provide appropriate control of wash-waters; Concrete wash down is not allowed on site.
- H. Providing protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials; and
- I. Providing adequately maintained sanitary facilities.

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, 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, 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 Contractor's own expense, Contractor shall immediately restore to service and repair any damage caused by Contractor's workmen to existing piping and conduits, wires, cables, etc., of utility services or of fire protection systems and communications systems (including telephone) which are indicated on drawings and which are not scheduled for discontinuance or abandonment.
- 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 LAYOUT OF WORK

- A. The Contractor shall lay out the work from Government established base lines and bench marks, indicated on the drawings, and shall be responsible for all measurements in connection with the layout. The Contractor shall furnish, at 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 Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall also be responsible for maintaining and preserving all stakes and other marks established by the Contracting Officer until authorized to remove them. If such marks are destroyed by the Contractor or through Contractor's negligence before their removal is authorized, the Contracting Officer 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, 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, are in accordance with lines and elevations shown on contract drawings.
- 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. 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:
- D. Whenever changes from contract drawings are made in line or grading requiring certificates, record such changes on a reproducible drawing bearing the registered land surveyor or registered civil engineer seal, and forward these drawings upon completion of work to COR.

- E. 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".

1.13 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, to 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. Contractor shall deliver two approved completed sets of as-built drawings to the COR within 15 calendar days after each completed phase and after the acceptance of the project by the COR.
- D. Paragraphs A, B, & C shall also apply to all shop drawings.

1.14 USE OF ROADWAYS

- A. For hauling, use only established public roads and roads on Health Care System property and, when authorized by the COR, such temporary roads which are necessary in the performance of contract work. Temporary roads shall be constructed by the Contractor at Contractor's expense. 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, Contractor may construct them immediately for use 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 time set for completion of such buildings or parts thereof.

1.15 TEMPORARY USE OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- A. Use of new installed mechanical and electrical equipment to provide heat, ventilation, plumbing, light and power will be permitted subject to compliance with the following provisions:
 - 1. Permission to use each unit or system must be given by COR. If the equipment is not installed and maintained in accordance with the following provisions, the COR will withdraw permission for use of the equipment.

2. Electrical installations used by the equipment shall be completed in accordance with the drawings and specifications to prevent damage to the equipment and the electrical systems, i.e. transformers, relays, circuit breakers, fuses, conductors, motor controllers and their overload elements shall be properly sized, coordinated and adjusted. Voltage supplied to each item of equipment shall be verified to be correct and it shall be determined that motors are not overloaded. The electrical equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned before using it and again immediately before final inspection including vacuum cleaning and wiping clean interior and exterior surfaces.
3. Units shall be properly lubricated, balanced, and aligned. Vibrations must be eliminated.
4. Automatic temperature control systems for preheat coils shall function properly and all safety controls shall function to prevent coil freeze-up damage.
5. The air filtering system utilized shall be that which is designed for the system when complete, and all filter elements shall be replaced at completion of construction and prior to testing and balancing of system.
6. All components of heat production and distribution system, metering equipment, condensate returns, and other auxiliary facilities used in temporary service shall be cleaned prior to use; maintained to prevent corrosion internally and externally during use; and cleaned, maintained and inspected prior to acceptance by the Government
- B. Prior to final inspection, the equipment or parts used which show wear and tear beyond normal, shall be replaced with identical replacements, at no additional cost to the Government.
- C. This paragraph shall not reduce the requirements of the mechanical and electrical specifications sections.

1.16 TEMPORARY USE OF EXISTING ELEVATORS

- A. Use of existing elevators for handling building materials and Contractor's personnel will be permitted subject to following provisions:
 1. Contractor makes all arrangements with the COR for use of elevators. The COR will ascertain that elevators are in proper condition.
 2. Contractor covers and provides maximum protection of following elevator components:
 - a. Entrance jambs, heads soffits and threshold plates.

- b. Entrance columns, canopy, return panels and inside surfaces of car enclosure walls.
- c. Finish flooring.

1.17 TEMPORARY TOILETS

- A. Contractor may have for use of Contractor's workmen, such toilet accommodations as may be assigned to Contractor by Health Care System. Contractor shall keep such places clean and be responsible for any damage done thereto by Contractor's workmen. Failure to maintain satisfactory condition in toilets will deprive Contractor of the privilege to use such toilets.

1.18 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF UTILITY SERVICES

- A. The Government shall make all reasonably required amounts of utilities available to the Contractor from existing supplies, as specified in the contract. The Contractor shall carefully conserve any utilities furnished without charge.
- B. The Contractor, at Contractor's expense and in a workmanlike manner and satisfactory to the Contracting Officer, shall install and maintain all necessary temporary connections and distribution lines. Before final acceptance of the work by the Government, the Contractor shall remove all the temporary connections, distribution lines, meters, and associated paraphernalia.
- C. Contractor shall install meters for all utilities used for construction at Contractor's expense and furnish VA St. Cloud Health Care System a monthly record of the Contractor's usage of utilities as hereinafter specified.
- D. Heat: Furnish temporary heat necessary to prevent injury to work and materials through dampness and cold. Use of open salamanders or any temporary heating devices which may be fire hazards or may smoke and damage finished work, will not be permitted. Maintain minimum temperatures as specified for various materials:
 - 1. Obtain heat by connecting to Health Care Center heating distribution system.
 - a. Steam is available at no cost to Contractor.
 - b. Electric Resistance heat is not allowed.
 - c. Temporary gas/fuel heaters are only allowed with a submitted plan that is approved by the COR and facility Safety Officer. All gas/fuel is to be supplied by the contractor at contractor's expense.

E. Electricity (for Construction and Testing): Furnish all temporary electric services. (Need to discuss as to quantity to be used for determination of charges to the contractor.)

1. Obtain electricity by connecting to the Health Care Center electrical distribution system. The Contractor shall meter and pay for electricity required for electric cranes and hoisting devices, electrical welding devices and any electrical heating devices providing temporary heat. Electricity for all other uses is available at no cost to the Contractor.

F. Water (for Construction and Testing): Furnish temporary water service. (Need to discuss as to quantity to be used for determination of charges to the contractor.)

1. Obtain water by connecting to the Health Care System water distribution system. Provide reduced pressure backflow preventer at each connection. Water is available at no cost to the Contractor.
2. Maintain connections, pipe, fittings and fixtures and conserve water use so none is wasted. Failure to stop leakage or other wastes will be cause for revocation (at COR's discretion) of use of water from medical center's system.

1.19 NEW TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

- A. The contractor shall coordinate with the work of installation of telephone equipment by others. This work shall be completed before the building is turned over to VAHCS.

1.20 TESTS

- A. Pre-test mechanical and electrical equipment and systems and make corrections required for proper operation of such systems before requesting final tests. Final test will not be conducted unless pre-tested.
- B. Conduct final tests required in various sections of specifications in presence of an authorized representative of the Contracting Officer. Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, equipment, instruments, and forms, to conduct and record such tests.
- C. Mechanical and electrical systems shall be balanced, controlled and coordinated. A system is defined as the entire complex which must be coordinated to work together during normal operation to produce results for which the system is designed. For example, air conditioning supply air is only one part of entire system which provides comfort conditions for a building. Other related components are return air, exhaust air,

steam, chilled water, refrigerant, hot water, controls and electricity, etc. Another example of a complex which involves several components of different disciplines is a boiler installation. Efficient and acceptable boiler operation depends upon the coordination and proper operation of fuel, combustion air, controls, steam, feedwater, condensate and other related components.

- D. All related components as defined above shall be functioning when any system component is tested. Tests shall be completed within a reasonably short period of time during which operating and environmental conditions remain reasonably constant.
- E. Individual test result of any component, where required, will only be accepted when submitted with the test results of related components and of the entire system.

1.21 INSTRUCTIONS

- A. 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: 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.

1.22 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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

- - - E N D - - -

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 COR, that manufacturer cannot make scheduled delivery of approved item or;
 - B. Item delivered has been rejected and substitution of a suitable item is an urgent necessity or;
 - C. Other conditions become apparent which indicates approval of such substitute item to be in best interest of the Government.
- 1-4. Forward submittals in sufficient time to permit proper consideration and approval action by Government. Time submission to assure adequate lead time for procurement of contract - required items. Delays attributable to untimely and rejected submittals (including any laboratory samples to be tested) will not serve as a basis for extending contract time for completion.
- 1-5. Submittals will be reviewed for compliance with contract requirements by Architect-Engineer, 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.

- 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 COR 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. COR assumes no responsibility for checking quantities or exact numbers included in such submittals.
- A. Submit material and finish samples in quadruplicate. Submit other samples in single units unless otherwise specified. Submit seven (7) copies of shop drawings, schedules, manufacturers' literature and data, and certificates, 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 Medical Center, 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 Medical Center, VA project number, VA project title, 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 COR.

1. Laboratory shall furnish COR 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 COR with submission of material 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.
- 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 Medical Center location, VA project number, VA project title, 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 (except laboratory samples), shop drawings, test reports, certificates and manufacturers' literature and data, shall be submitted for approval to _____Facilities Management Projects (COR), 4801 Veterans Drive, St. Cloud, MN 56303.

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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 the Contractor.

1.2 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS:

- A. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):
- T27-11.....Standard Method of Test for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
- T96-02 (R2006).....Standard Method of Test for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
- T99-10.....Standard Method of Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 Kg (5.5 lb.) Rammer and a 305 mm (12 in.) Drop
- T104-99 (R2007).....Standard Method of Test for Soundness of Aggregate by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
- T180-10.....Standard Method of Test for Moisture-Density Relations of Soils using a 4.54 kg (10 lb.) Rammer and a 457 mm (18 in.) Drop
- T191-02(R2006).....Standard Method of Test for Density of Soil In-Place by the Sand-Cone Method
- C. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
- 506.4R-94 (R2004).....Guide for the Evaluation of Shotcrete
- D. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- A325-10.....Standard Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat Treated, 120/105 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength
- A370-12.....Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products
- A416/A416M-10.....Standard Specification for Steel Strand, Uncoated Seven-Wire for Prestressed Concrete

A490-12.....Standard Specification for Heat Treated Steel
Structural Bolts, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile
Strength

C31/C31M-10.....Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete
Test Specimens in the Field

C33/C33M-11a.....Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates

C39/C39M-12.....Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of
Cylindrical Concrete Specimens

C109/C109M-11b.....Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of
Hydraulic Cement Mortars

C136-06.....Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine
and Coarse Aggregates

C138/C138M-10b.....Standard Test Method for Density (Unit Weight),
Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete

C140-12.....Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing
Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units

C143/C143M-10a.....Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic
Cement Concrete

C172/C172M-10.....Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed
Concrete

C173/C173M-10b.....Standard Test Method for Air Content of freshly
Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method

C330/C330M-09.....Standard Specification for Lightweight
Aggregates for Structural Concrete

C567/C567M-11.....Standard Test Method for Density Structural
Lightweight Concrete

C780-11.....Standard Test Method for Pre-construction and
Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and
Reinforced Unit Masonry

C1019-11.....Standard Test Method for Sampling and Testing
Grout

C1064/C1064M-11.....Standard Test Method for Temperature of Freshly
Mixed Portland Cement Concrete

C1077-11c.....Standard Practice for Agencies Testing Concrete
and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction
and Criteria for Testing Agency Evaluation

C1314-11a.....Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of
Masonry Prisms

D422-63(2007).....Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Analysis
of Soils

D698-07e1.....Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction
Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort

D1140-00(2006).....Standard Test Methods for Amount of Material in
Soils Finer than No. 200 Sieve

D1143/D1143M-07e1.....Standard Test Methods for Deep Foundations Under
Static Axial Compressive Load

D1188-07e1.....Standard Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity
and Density of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
Using Coated Samples

D1556-07.....Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight
of Soil in Place by the Sand-Cone Method

D1557-09.....Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction
Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort
(56,000ft lbf/ft³ (2,700 KNm/m³))

D2166-06.....Standard Test Method for Unconfined Compressive
Strength of Cohesive Soil

D2167-08).....Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight
of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method

D2216-10.....Standard Test Methods for Laboratory
Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of
Soil and Rock by Mass

D2974-07a.....Standard Test Methods for Moisture, Ash, and
Organic Matter of Peat and Other Organic Soils

D3666-11.....Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements
for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and
Paving Materials

D3740-11.....Standard Practice for Minimum Requirements for
Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection
of Soil and Rock as used in Engineering Design
and Construction

D6938-10.....Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and
Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by
Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

E94-04(2010).....Standard Guide for Radiographic Examination

E164-08.....Standard Practice for Contact Ultrasonic Testing
of Weldments

E329-11c.....Standard Specification for Agencies Engaged in
Construction Inspection, Testing, or Special
Inspection

E543-09.....Standard Specification for Agencies Performing
Non-Destructive Testing

E605-93(R2011).....Standard Test Methods for Thickness and Density
of Sprayed Fire Resistive Material (SFRM)
Applied to Structural Members

E709-08.....Standard Guide for Magnetic Particle Examination

E1155-96(R2008).....Determining FF Floor Flatness and FL Floor
Levelness Numbers

E. American Welding Society (AWS):

D1.D1.1M-10.....Structural Welding Code-Steel

1.3 REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Accreditation Requirements: Construction materials testing laboratories must be accredited by a laboratory accreditation authority and will be required to submit a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation and Scope of Accreditation to the COR. The laboratory's scope of accreditation must include the appropriate ASTM standards (i.e.; E329, C1077, D3666, D3740, A880, E543) listed in the technical sections of the specifications. Laboratories engaged in Hazardous Materials Testing shall meet the requirements of OSHA and EPA. The policy applies to the specific laboratory performing the actual testing, not just the "Corporate Office."
- B. Inspection and Testing: Testing laboratory shall inspect materials and workmanship and perform tests described herein and additional tests requested by COR. When it appears materials furnished, or work performed by Contractor fail to meet construction contract requirements, Testing Laboratory shall direct attention of COR to such failure.
- C. Written Reports: Testing laboratory shall submit test reports to COR, Contractor, unless other arrangements are agreed to in writing by the COR. Submit reports of tests that fail to meet construction contract requirements on colored paper.
- D. Verbal Reports: Give verbal notification to COR immediately of any irregularity.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EARTHWORK:

- A. General: The Testing Laboratory shall 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 shall be as identified herein and shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Provide part time observation of fill placement and compaction and field density testing in building areas to verify that earthwork compaction obtained is in accordance with contract documents.
2. 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 ASTM D698 and/or ASTM D1557.
2. Make field density tests in accordance with the primary testing method following ASTM D6938 wherever possible.
 - a. Building Slab Subgrade: At least one test of subgrade for every 185 (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 (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. Sidewalk: One test for each 90 m (300 feet), but in no case fewer than two tests.
 - d. 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.
 - e. 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 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.

3.2 SITE WORK CONCRETE:

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

3.3 CONCRETE:

A. 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 (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. 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 (25 cubic yards) thereafter each day. For concrete not required to be air-entrained, test every 80 (100 cubic yards) at random. For pumped concrete, initially test concrete at both the hopper and the discharge end of the hose to determine change in air content.
6. If slump or air content fall outside specified limits, make another test immediately from another portion of same batch.
7. Perform unit weight tests in compliance with ASTM C138 for normal weight concrete and ASTM C567 for lightweight concrete. Test the first truck and each time cylinders are made.
8. Notify laboratory technician at batch plant of mix irregularities and request materials and proportioning check.
9. Verify that specified mixing has been accomplished.
10. Environmental Conditions: Determine the temperature per ASTM C1064 for each truckload of concrete during hot weather and cold weather concreting operations:

- a. When ambient air temperature falls below 4.4 degrees C (40 degrees F), record maximum and minimum air temperatures in each 24 hour period; record air temperature inside protective enclosure; record minimum temperature of surface of hardened concrete.
 - b. When ambient air temperature rises above 29.4 degrees C (85 degrees F), record maximum and minimum air temperature in each 24 hour period; record minimum relative humidity; record maximum wind velocity; record maximum temperature of surface of hardened concrete.
- 11. Inspect the reinforcing steel placement, including bar size, bar spacing, top and bottom concrete cover, proper tie into the chairs, and grade of steel prior to concrete placement. Submit detailed report of observations.
- 12. Observe conveying, placement, and consolidation of concrete for conformance to specifications.
- 13. Observe condition of formed surfaces upon removal of formwork prior to repair of surface defects and observe repair of surface defects.
- 14. Observe curing procedures for conformance with specifications, record dates of concrete placement, start of preliminary curing, start of final curing, end of curing period.
- 15. Observe preparations for placement of concrete:
 - a. Inspect handling, conveying, and placing equipment, inspect vibrating and compaction equipment.
 - b. Inspect preparation of construction, expansion, and isolation joints.
- 16. Observe preparations for protection from hot weather, cold weather, sun, and rain, and preparations for curing.
- 17. Observe concrete mixing:
 - a. Monitor and record amount of water added at project site.
 - b. Observe minimum and maximum mixing times.
- 18. Measure concrete flatwork for levelness and flatness as follows:
 - a. Perform Floor Tolerance Measurements and 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 COR with the results of all profile tests, including a running tabulation of the overall and 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.
- B. 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 COR. Compile laboratory test reports as follows:
Compressive strength test shall be result of one cylinder, except when one cylinder shows evidence of improper sampling, molding or testing, in which case it shall be discarded and strength of spare cylinder shall be used.
 - 2. Make weight tests of hardened lightweight structural concrete in accordance with ASTM C567.
 - 3. Furnish certified compression test reports (duplicate) to COR. In test report, indicate the following information:
 - a. Cylinder identification number and date cast.
 - b. Specific location at which test samples were taken.
 - c. Type of concrete, slump, and percent air.
 - d. Compressive strength of concrete in MPa (psi).
 - e. Weight of lightweight structural concrete in kg/ (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.

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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 recycling. Contractor requirements include 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. Wood (trees, tree trimmings, shrubs, etc.)
 - 2. Soil.
 - 3. Inerts (eg, concrete, masonry and asphalt).
 - 4. Compostable waste (yard and non-fat food waste, biodegradable landscaping materials).
 - 5. Engineered wood products (lumber, plywood, particle board and I-joists, pallets, crates, wood furniture and furnishings, etc.).
 - 6. Metal Ferrous (steel, cast iron, tine, etc.)
 - 7. Metal Non-Ferrous (aluminum, brass, copper, lead and appliances, etc.)
 - 8. Precious Metals (silver, gold)
 - 9. Fluorescent lamps and ballasts (one tube equals approximately 2.0 lbs.)
 - 10. Electronics (computer equipment, medical equipment, etc.)
 - 11. Motor Oil (one gallon equals approximately 7.5 lbs.)
 - 12. Corrugated cardboard.
 - 13. Paper and fiberboard (office paper, computer paper, envelopes, colored paper and packaging, etc.)

14. Roofing materials.
15. Plastics (containers and packaging of all types: PET, #2 HDPF, #3 PVC, #4 LDPE, #5 PP, #6 PSS, #7 Other).
16. Fats and greases.
17. Rubber (Rubber products and tires).
18. Glass containers.
19. Other glass (window panes and plate glass).
20. Textiles.
21. Carpet and/or pad.
22. Gypsum board.
23. Insulation.
24. Paint.
25. Plumbing fixtures.
26. Electrical wiring.

1.2 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 02 41 00, DEMOLITION.
- B. Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

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. Non-recyclable excess or unusable construction materials.
 2. Non-recyclable 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 reuse and recycle demolition and construction materials 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 [://www.cwm.wbdg.gov](http://www.cwm.wbdg.gov) 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. Containers for construction and demolition debris shall be tarped unless adding or removing 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 Debris: 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 clean 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 clean inert waste, such as asphalt and concrete exclusively for the purpose of beneficial fill.
- H. Inert Solids/Inert Waste: Non-liquid solid resources including, but not limited to, soil and concrete that does not contain hazardous waste or insoluble or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board, or regulatory agency 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. In accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, and SAMPLES, furnish the following:
- B. Prepare and submit to the COR a written construction and demolition debris management plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - 1. Procedures to be used for debris management.
 - 2. Techniques to be used to minimize waste generation.
 - 3. Analysis of the estimated job site waste to be generated:
 - a. List of each material and quantity to be salvaged, reused, recycled.
 - b. List of each material and quantity proposed to be taken to a landfill.
 - 4. Detailed description of the Means/Methods to be used for material handling.
 - a. On site: Material separation, storage, protection and protection from weather elements.
 - b. Off site: Transportation means and destination. Include list of materials.
 - 1) Description of materials to be site-separated and self-hauled to designated facilities.
 - 2) Description of mixed materials to be collected by designated waste haulers and removed from the site.
 - c. The names and locations of mixed debris reuse and recycling facilities or sites.
 - d. The names and locations of trash disposal landfill facilities or sites.

- e. Documentation that the facilities or sites are approved to receive the materials.
- C. Designated Manager responsible for instructing personnel, supervising, documenting and administer over meetings relevant to the Waste Management Plan.
- D. An itemized monthly summary of construction and demolition debris diversion and disposal, that includes the type, quantity, proceeds (+) or costs (-) of each materials; generated at the work site and disposed of or diverted from disposal through reuse or recycling.

1.6 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. Publications are referenced by the basic designation only. In the event that criteria requirements conflict, the most stringent requirements shall be met.
- B. U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC):
LEED Green Building Rating System for New Construction

1.7 RECORDS

- A. Maintain records to document the quantity of waste generated; the quantity of waste diverted through sale, reuse, or recycling by materials type proceeds (+) or cost (-) for each material type; and the quantity of waste disposed by landfill or incineration. Records shall be kept in accordance with the LEED Reference Guide and LEED Template.

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, tarps and storage areas to facilitate effective waste management.
- B. Clearly identify containers, bins and storage areas so that recyclable and reusable materials are separated from trash and can be transported to respective recycling or reuse facility for processing.
- C. Hazardous wastes shall be separated, labeled, stored, transported and 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 an itemized list of material types, quantities, proceeds (+) or costs (-), 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, and invoices. Include the net total costs for each disposal.

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SECTION 01 81 11
SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This Section describes general requirements and procedures to comply with the Guiding Principles for Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding incorporated in the Executive Orders 13423 and 13514; Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA 2005) and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007).

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- A. To maximize resource efficiency and reduce the environmental impacts of construction and operation, the Contractor during the construction phase of this project shall implement the following procedures:
1. Select products that minimize consumption of energy, water and non-renewable resources, while minimizing the amounts of pollution resulting from the production and employment of building technologies. It is the intent of this project to conform with EPA's Five Guiding Principles on environmentally preferable purchasing. The five principles are:
 - a. Include environmental considerations as part of the normal purchasing process.
 - b. Emphasize pollution prevention early in the purchasing process.
 - c. Examine multiple environmental attributes throughout a product's or service's life cycle.
 - d. Compare relevant environmental impacts when selecting products and services.
 - e. Collect and base purchasing decisions on accurate and meaningful information about environmental performance.
 2. Control sources for potential Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) pollutants by controlled selection of materials and processes used in project construction in order to attain superior IAQ.
 3. Products and processes that achieve the above objectives to the extent currently possible and practical have been selected and included in these Construction Documents. The Contractor is responsible to maintain and support these objectives in developing means and methods for performing the work of this Contract and in proposing product substitutions and/or changes to specified processes.

4. Use building practices that insure construction debris and particulates do not contaminate or enter duct work prior to system startup and turn over.

1.3 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Section 01 74 19 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT

1.4 DEFINITIONS

- A. Agrifiber Products: Composite panel products derived from agricultural fiber
- B. Biobased Product: As defined in the 2002 Farm Bill, a product determined by the Secretary to be a commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that is composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products or renewable domestic agricultural materials (including plant, animal, and marine materials) or forestry materials
- C. Biobased Content: The weight of the biobased material divided by the total weight of the product and expressed as a percentage by weight
- D. Certificates of Chain-of-Custody: Certificates signed by manufacturers certifying that wood used to make products has been tracked through its extraction and fabrication to ensure that it was obtained from forests certified by a specified certification program
- E. Composite Wood: A product consisting of wood fiber or other plant particles bonded together by a resin or binder
- F. Construction and Demolition Waste: Includes solid wastes, such as building materials, packaging, rubbish, debris, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations. A construction waste management plan is to be provided by the Contractor as defined in Section 01 74 19.
- G. Third Party Certification: Certification of levels of environmental achievement by nationally recognized sustainability rating system.
- H. Light Pollution: Light that extends beyond its source such that the additional light is wasted in an unwanted area or in an area where it inhibits view of the night sky
- I. Recycled Content Materials: Products that contain pre-consumer or post-consumer materials as all or part of their feedstock
- J. Post-Consumer Recycled Content: The percentage by weight of constituent materials that have been recovered or otherwise diverted from the solid-waste stream after consumer use

- K. Pre-Consumer Recycled Content: Materials that have been recovered or otherwise diverted from the solid-waste stream during the manufacturing process. Pre-consumer content must be material that would not have otherwise entered the waste stream as per Section 5 of the FTC Act, Part 260 "Guidelines for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims": www.ftc.gov/bcp/grnrule/guides980427
- L. Regional Materials: Materials that are extracted, harvested, recovered, and manufactured within a radius of 250 miles (400 km) from the Project site
- M. Salvaged or Reused Materials: Materials extracted from existing buildings in order to be reused in other buildings without being manufactured
- N. Sealant: Any material that fills and seals gaps between other materials
- O. Type 1 Finishes: Materials and finishes which have a potential for short-term levels of off gassing from chemicals inherent in their manufacturing process, or which are applied in a form requiring vehicles or carriers for spreading which release a high level of particulate matter in the process of installation and/or curing.
- P. Type 2 Finishes: "Fuzzy" materials and finishes which are woven, fibrous, or porous in nature and tend to adsorb chemicals offgas
- Q. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. Compounds that have negligible photochemical reactivity, listed in EPA 40 CFR 51.100(s), are also excluded from this regulatory definition.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Sustainable Design Submittals:
 - 1. Heat Island Effect:
 - a. Site Paving: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets for all impervious paving materials, highlighting the Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of the material. Also, provide cut sheets for all pervious paving materials.
 - b. Roofing Materials: Submittals for roofing materials must include manufacturer's cut sheets or product data highlighting the Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of the material.
 - 2. Exterior Lighting Fixtures: Submittals must include cut sheets with manufacturer's data on initial fixture lumens above 90° from nadir

- for all exterior lighting fixtures, and, for parking lot lighting, verification that the fixtures are classified by the IESNA as "full cutoff" (FCO); OR provide documentation that exterior luminaires are IDA-Approved as Dark-Sky Friendly by the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) Fixture Seal of Approval Program.
3. Irrigation Systems: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets for all permanent landscape irrigation system components and for any rainwater harvesting system components, such as cisterns.
 4. Water Conserving Fixtures: Submittals must include manufacturer's cut sheets for all water-consuming plumbing fixtures and fittings (toilets, urinals, faucets, showerheads, etc.) highlighting maximum flow rates and/or flush rates. Include cut sheets for any automatic faucet-control devices.
 5. Process Water Use: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets for all water-consuming commercial equipment (clothes washers, dishwashers, ice machines, etc.), highlighting water consumption performance. Include manufacturer's cut sheets or product data for any cooling towers, highlighting water consumption estimates, water use reduction measures, and corrosion inhibitors.
 6. Elimination of CFCs AND HCFCs: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets for all cooling equipment with manufacturer's product data, highlighting refrigerants; provide manufacturer's cut sheets for all fire-suppression equipment, highlighting fire-suppression agents; provide manufacturer's cut-sheets for all polystyrene insulation (XPS) and closed-cell spray foam polyurethane insulation, highlighting the blowing agent(s).
 7. Appliances and Equipment: Provide copies of manufacturer's product data for all Energy Star eligible equipment and appliances, including office equipment, computers and printers, electronics, and commercial food service equipment (excluding HVAC and lighting components), verifying compliance with EPA's Energy Star program.
 8. On-Site Renewable Energy Systems: Provide cut sheets and manufacturer's product data for all on-site renewable energy generating components and equipment, including documentation of output capacity.
 9. Measurement and Verification Systems: Provide cut sheets and manufacturer's product data for all controls systems, highlighting electrical metering and trending capability components.

10. Salvaged or Reused Materials: Provide documentation that lists each salvaged or reused material, the source or vendor of the material, the purchase price, and the replacement cost if greater than the purchase price.
11. Recycled Content: Submittals for all materials with recycled content (excluding MEP systems equipment and components) must include the following documentation: Manufacturer's product data, product literature, or a letter from the manufacturer verifying the percentage of post-consumer and pre-consumer recycled content (by weight) of each material or product
 - a. An electronic spreadsheet that tabulates the Project's total materials cost and combined recycled content value (defined as the sum of the post-consumer recycled content value plus one-half of the pre-consumer recycled content value) expressed as a percentage of total materials cost. This spreadsheet shall be submitted every third month with the Contractor's Certificate and Application for Payment. It should indicate, on an ongoing basis, line items for each material, including cost, pre-consumer recycled content, post-consumer recycled content, and combined recycled content value.
12. Regional Materials: Submittals for all products or materials expected to contribute to the regional calculation (excluding MEP systems equipment and components) must include the following documentation:
 - a. Cost of each material or product, excluding cost of labor and equipment for installation
 - b. Location of product manufacture and distance from point of manufacture to the Project Site
 - c. Location of point of extraction, harvest, or recovery for each raw material in each product and distance from the point of extraction, harvest, or recovery to the Project Site
 - d. Manufacturer's product data, product literature, or a letter from the manufacturer verifying the location and distance from the Project Site to the point of manufacture for each regional material
 - e. Manufacturer's product data, product literature, or a letter from the manufacturer verifying the location and distance from the Project Site to the point of extraction, harvest, or recovery for

- each regional material or product, including, at a minimum, gravel and fill, planting materials, concrete, masonry, and GWB
- f. An electronic spreadsheet that tabulates the Project's total materials cost and regional materials value, expressed as a percentage of total materials cost. This spreadsheet shall be submitted every third month with the Contractor's Certificate and Application for Payment. It should indicate on an ongoing basis, line items for each material, including cost, location of manufacture, distance from manufacturing plant to the Project Site, location of raw material extraction, and distance from extraction point to the Project Site.
13. Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets highlighting the installed carbon dioxide monitoring system components and sequence of controls shop drawing documentation, including CO2 differential set-points and alarm capabilities.
14. Interior Adhesives and Sealants: Submittals for all field-applied adhesives and sealants, which have a potential impact on indoor air, must include manufacturer's MSDSs or other Product Data highlighting VOC content.
- a. Provide manufacturers' documentation verifying all adhesives used to apply laminates, whether shop-applied or field-applied, contain no urea-formaldehyde.
15. Interior Paints and Coatings: Submittals for all field-applied paints and coatings, which have a potential impact on indoor air, must include manufacturer's MSDSs or other Product Data highlighting VOC content
16. Exterior Paints and Coatings: Submittals for all field-applied paints and coatings, which have a potential impact on ambient air quality, must include manufacturer's MSDSs or other manufacturer's Product Data highlighting VOC content.
17. Floorcoverings:
- a. Carpet Systems: Submittals for all carpet must include the following:
- 1) A copy of an assessment from the Building for Environmental and Economic Sustainability (BEES) software model, either Version 3.0 or 4.0, with parameters of the model set as described by this specification section.

- 2) Manufacturer's product data verifying that all carpet systems meet or exceed the testing and product requirements of the Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label Plus program.
- b. Engineered Wood Flooring: Submittals for all engineered wood flooring must include manufacturer's product data verifying certification under either the Greenguard or FloorScore indoor emissions testing program.
- 18. Composite Wood and Agrifiber Binders: Submittals for all composite wood and agrifiber products (including but not limited to particleboard, wheatboard, strawboard, agriboard products, engineered wood components, solid-core wood doors, OSB, MDF, and plywood products) must include manufacturer's product data verifying that these products contain no urea-formaldehyde resins.
- 19. Systems Furniture and Seating: Provide manufacturer's product data verifying that all systems furniture and seating products meet the requirements of one of the following:
 - a. Greenguard certification
 - b. SCS Indoor Advantage certification
 - c. SCS Indoor Advantage Gold certification
 - d. BIFMA Standard X7.1-2005, as tested to BIFMA method M7.1-2005 and as verified by an independent laboratory
 - e. Calculated indoor air concentration limits for furniture systems and seating determined by the U.S. EPA's Environmental Technology Verification Large Chamber Test Protocol for Measuring Emissions of VOCs and Aldehydes (September 1999) testing protocol as conducted in an independent air quality testing laboratory
- 20. Entryway Systems: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets for all walk-off systems installed to capture particulates, including permanently installed grates, grilles, slotted systems, direct glue-down walk-off mats, and non-permanent roll-out mats.
- 21. Air Filtration: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets and product data highlighting the following:
 - a. Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) for filtration media in all air handling units (AHUs) per ASHRAE HVAC Design Manual for Hospitals and Clinics.
 - b. Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) for filtration media installed at return air grilles during construction if

permanently installed AHUs are used during construction. See above for requirements

22. Mercury in Lighting: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets or product data for all fluorescent or HID lamps highlighting mercury content.
 23. Lighting Controls: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets and shop drawing documentation highlighting all lighting controls systems components.
 24. Thermal Comfort Controls: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets and shop drawing documentation highlighting all thermal comfort-control systems components.
 25. Blended Cement: It is the intent of this specification to reduce CO₂ emissions and other environmentally detrimental effects resulting from the production of portland cement by requiring that all concrete mixes, in aggregate, utilize blended cement mixes to displace portland cement as specified in Section 03 30 00, CONCRETE typically included in conventional construction. Provide the following submittals:
 - a. Copies of concrete design mixes for all installed concrete
 - b. Copies of typical regional baseline concrete design mixes for all compressive strengths used on the Project
 - c. Quantities in cubic yards of each installed concrete mix
 26. Gypsum Wall Board: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets or product data verifying that all gypsum wallboard products are moisture and mold-resistant.
 27. Fiberglass Insulation: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets or product data verifying that fiberglass batt insulation contains no urea-formaldehyde.
 28. Duct Acoustical Insulation: Provide manufacturer's cut sheets or product data verifying that mechanical sound insulation materials in air distribution ducts consists of an impervious, non-porous coatings that prevent dust from accumulating in the insulating materials.
 29. Green Housekeeping: Provide documentation that all cleaning products and janitorial paper products meet the VOC limits and content requirements of this specification section.
- B. Project Materials Cost Data: Provide a spreadsheet in an electronic file indicating the total cost for the Project and the total cost of building materials used for the Project, as follows:

1. Not more than 60 days after the Preconstruction Meeting, the General Contractor shall provide to the Owner and Architect a preliminary schedule of materials costs for all materials used for the Project organized by specification section. Exclude labor costs and all mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) systems materials and labor costs. Include the following:
 - a. Identify each reused or salvaged material, its cost, and its replacement value.
 - b. Identify each recycled-content material, its post-consumer and pre-consumer recycled content as a percentage the product's weight, its cost, its combined recycled content value (defined as the sum of the post-consumer recycled content value plus one-half of the pre-consumer recycled content value), and the total combined recycled content value for all materials as a percentage of total materials costs.
 - c. Identify each regional material, its cost, its manufacturing location, the distance of this location from the Project site, the source location for each raw material component of the material, the distance of these extraction locations from the Project site, and the total value of regional materials as a percentage of total materials costs.
 - d. Identify each biobased material, its source, its cost, and the total value of biobased materials as a percentage of total materials costs. Also provide the total value of rapidly renewable materials (materials made from plants that are harvested in less than a 10-year cycle) as a percentage of total materials costs.
 - e. Identify each wood-based material, its cost, the total wood-based materials cost, each FSC Certified wood material, its cost, and the total value of Certified wood as a percentage of total wood-based materials costs.
 2. Provide final versions of the above spreadsheets to the Owner and Architect not more than 14 days after Substantial Completion.
- C. Construction Waste Management: See Section 01 74 19 "Construction Waste Management" for submittal requirements.
- D. Construction Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management: Submittals must include the following:

1. Not more than 30 days after the Preconstruction Meeting, prepare and submit for the Architect and Owner's approval, an electronic copy of the draft Construction IAQ Management Plan in an electronic file including, but not limited to, descriptions of the following:
2. Instruction procedures for meeting or exceeding the minimum requirements of the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning National Contractors Association (SMACNA) IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction, 1995, Chapter 3, including procedures for HVAC Protection, Source Control, Pathway Interruption, Housekeeping, and Scheduling
 - a. Instruction procedures for protecting absorptive materials stored on-site or installed from moisture damage
 - b. Schedule of submission to Architect of photographs of on-site construction IAQ management measures such as protection of ducts and on-site stored oil installed absorptive materials
 - c. Instruction procedures if air handlers must be used during construction, including a description of filtration media to be used at each return air grille
 - d. Instruction procedure for replacing all air-filtration media immediately prior to occupancy after completion of construction, including a description of filtration media to be used at each air handling or air supply unit
3. Not more than 30 days following receipt of the approved draft CIAQMP, submit an electronic copy of the approved CIAQMP in an electronic file, along with the following:
 - a. Manufacturer's cut sheets and product data highlighting the Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) for all filtration media to be installed at return air grilles during construction if permanently installed AHUs are used during construction.
 - b. Manufacturer's cut sheets and product data highlighting the Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) for filtration media in all air handling units (AHUs).
4. Not more than 14 days after Substantial Completion provide the following:
 - a. Documentation verifying required replacement of air filtration media in all air handling units (AHUs) after the completion of construction and prior to occupancy and, if applicable, required installation of filtration during construction.

- b. Minimum of 18 Construction photographs: Six photographs taken on three different occasions during construction of the SMACNA approaches employed, along with a brief description of each approach, documenting implementation of the IAQ management measures, such as protection of ducts and on-site stored or installed absorptive materials.
 - c. A copy of the report from testing and inspecting agency documenting the results of IAQ testing, demonstrating conformance with IAQ testing procedures and requirements defined in Section 01 81 09 "Testing for Indoor Air Quality."
- E. Commissioning: See Section 01 91 00 "General Commissioning Requirements" for submittal requirements.
- F. Sustainable Design Progress Reports: Concurrent with each Application for Payment, submit reports for the following:
 - 1. Construction Waste Management: Waste reduction progress reports and logs complying with the requirements of Section 01 74 19 "Construction Waste Management."
 - 2. Construction IAQ Management: See details below under Section 3.2 Construction Indoor Air Quality Management for Construction IAQ management progress report requirements.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Preconstruction Meeting: After award of Contract and prior to the commencement of the Work, schedule and conduct meeting with Owner, Architect, and all Subcontractors to discuss the Construction Waste Management Plan, the required Construction Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan, and all other Sustainable Design Requirements. The purpose of this meeting is to develop a mutual understanding of the Project's Sustainable Design Requirements and coordination of the Contractor's management of these requirements with the Contracting Officer and the Construction Quality Manager.
- B. Construction Job Conferences: The status of compliance with the Sustainable Design Requirements of these specifications will be an agenda item at all regular job meetings conducted during the course of work at the site.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PRODUCT ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Site Clearing: Topsoil shall be provided by the Contractor from on-site material which has been stockpiled for reuse. Off-site borrow should

only be used when on-site sources are exhausted. Chip and/or compost on site all vegetated material identified for removal.

- B. Do not burn rubbish, organic matter, etc. or any material on the site. Dispose of legally in accordance with Specifications Sections 01 74 19.
- C. Roofing Materials: All roofing systems, other than vegetated roof systems, must comply with the following requirements:
 - 1. Low-Sloped roofing less than or equal to 2:12 slope must have an SRI of at least 78.
 - 2. Steep-Sloped roofing greater than 2:12 slope must have an SRI of at least 29.
 - 3. Roofing Materials: Light-colored, reflective, and high-emissivity roofing helps to reduce localized heat build-up from roof surfaces that contribute to the urban heat island effect.
- D. Exterior Lighting Fixtures:
 - 1. All exterior luminaires must emit 0% of the total initial designed fixture lumens at an angle above 90° from nadir and/or meet the requirements of the Dark Sky certification program.
 - 2. Exterior lighting cannot exceed 80% of the lighting power densities defined by ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004, Exterior Lighting Section, without amendments.
 - 3. No lighting of building facades or landscape features is permitted.
- E. Herbicides and Pest Control: Herbicides shall not be permitted, and pest control measures shall utilize EPA-registered biopesticides only.
- F. Landscape Irrigation: Use water-efficient landscape and irrigation strategies, including water reuse and recycling, to reduce outdoor potable water consumption by a minimum of 50 percent over that consumed by conventional means (plant species and plant densities).
- G. Water-Conserving Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures and fittings shall use in aggregate at least 20% less water than the water use baseline calculated for the building after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements. Flow and flush rates shall not exceed the following:
 - 1. Toilets: no more than 1.3 gallons per flush, otherwise be dual flush 1.6/0.8 gallons per flush, and have documented bowl evacuation capability per MaP testing of at least 400 grams
 - 2. Urinals: Waterless or Water sense rated with no more than 0.5 gallons per flush.
 - 3. Lavatory Faucets: 0.5 gpm with automatic faucet controls

4. Kitchen Sink Lavatories: 2.2 gpm
 5. Showerheads: no more than 1.5gpm
- H. Process Water Use: Employ strategies that in aggregate result in 20% less water use than the process water use baseline for the building after meeting the commercial equipment and HVAC performance requirements as listed in the Table below. For equipment not addressed by EPACT 2005 or the list below, additional equipment performance requirements may be proposed provided documentation supporting the proposed benchmark or industry standard is submitted.
1. Clothes Washer: 7.5 gallons/cubic foot/cycle
 2. Dishwasher with Racks: 1.0 gallons/rack
 3. Ice Machine: 20 gallons/100 pounds ice for machines making over 175 pounds of ice per day; 30 gallons/100 pounds ice for machines making less than 175 ice per day. Avoid water-cooled machines.
 4. Food Steamer: 2 gallons/hour. Use only boilerless steamers.
 5. Pre-Rinse Spray Valves: 1.4 gallons/minute
 6. Kitchen Pot-Washing Sinks: 2.2 gallons/minute
 7. Cooling Towers: 2.3 gallons/ton-hr. water loss
- I. Elimination of CFCs AND HCFCs:
1. Ozone Protection and Greenhouse Gas Reduction: Base building cooling equipment shall contain no refrigerants other than the following: HCFC-123, HFC-134a, HFC-245fa, HFC-407c, or HFC 410a.
 2. Fire suppression systems may not contain ozone-depleting substances such as halon 1301 and 1211.
 3. Extruded polystyrene insulation (XPS) and closed-cell spray foam polyurethane insulation shall not be manufactured with hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) blowing agents.
- J. Appliances and Equipment: All materials and equipment being installed that falls under the Energy Star or FEMP programs must be Energy Star or FEMP-rated. Eligible equipment includes refrigerators, motors, laundry equipment, office equipment and more. Refer to each program's website for a complete list.
- K. HVAC Distribution Efficiency:
1. All duct systems shall be constructed of aluminum, stainless steel or galvanized sheet metal, as deemed appropriate based on the application requirements. No fiberglass duct board shall be permitted.

2. All medium- and high-pressure ductwork systems shall be pressure-tested in accordance with the current SMACNA standards.
 3. All ductwork shall be externally insulated. No interior duct liner shall be permitted.
 4. Where possible, all air terminal connections shall be hard-connected with sheet metal ductwork. If flexible ductwork is used, no flexible duct extension shall be more than six feet in length.
 5. All HVAC equipment shall be isolated from the ductwork system with flexible duct connectors to minimize the transmittance of vibration.
 6. All supply and return air branch ducts shall include the appropriate style of volume damper. Air terminal devices such as grilles, registers, and diffusers shall be balanced at duct branch dampers, not at terminal face.
- L. Measurement and Verification: Install controls and monitoring devices as required by MEP divisions order to comply with International Performance Measurement & Verification Protocol (IPMVP), Volume III: Concepts and Options for Determining Energy Savings in New Construction, April 2003, Option D.
1. The IPMVP provides guidance on situation-appropriate application of measurement and verification strategies.
- M. Salvaged or Reused materials: There shall be no substitutions for specified salvaged and reused materials and products.
1. Salvaged materials: Use of salvaged materials reduces impacts of disposal and manufacturing of replacements.
- N. Recycled Content of Materials:
1. Provide building materials with recycled content such that post-consumer recycled content value plus half the pre-consumer recycled content value constitutes a minimum of 30% of the cost of materials used for the Project, exclusive of all MEP equipment, labor, and delivery costs. The Contractor shall make all attempts to maximize the procurement of materials with recycled content.
 - a. e post-consumer recycled content value of a material shall be determined by dividing the weight of post-consumer recycled content by the total weight of the material and multiplying by the cost of the material.
 - b. Do not include mechanical and electrical components in the calculations.
 - c. Do not include labor and delivery costs in the calculations.

- d. Recycled content of materials shall be defined according to the Federal Trade Commission's "Guide for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims," 16 CFR 260.7 (e).
- e. Utilize all on-site existing paving materials that are scheduled for demolition as granulated fill, and include the cost of this material had it been purchased in the calculations for recycled content value.
- f. The materials in the following list must contain the minimum recycled content indicated:

Category	Minimum Recycled Content
Compost/mulch	100% post-consumer
Asphaltic Concrete Paving	25% post-consumer
Cast-in-Place Concrete	6% pre-consumer
CMU: Gray Block	20% pre-consumer
Steel Reinforcing Bars	90% combined
Structural Steel Shapes	90% combined
Steel Joists	75% combined
Steel Deck	75% combined
Steel Fabrications	60% combined
Steel Studs	30% combined
Steel Roofing	30% post-consumer
Aluminum Fabrications	35% combined
Rigid Insulation	20% pre-consumer
Batt insulation	30% combined

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