

AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION/MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT				1. CONTRACT ID CODE J	PAGE OF PAGES 1 2
2. AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION NO. 0004	3. EFFECTIVE DATE 26-Nov-2002	4. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQ. NO. W26GLG-2200-8661		5. PROJECT NO.(If applicable) MUHJ03-3004	
6. ISSUED BY CONTRACTING OFFICE (CA/CW) US ARMY ENGR DIST NORFOLK ATTN: CENAO-SS-C 803 FRONT STREET NORFOLK VA 23510-1096	CODE DACA65	7. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than item 6) See Item 6		CODE	
8. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR (No., Street, County, State and Zip Code)				X	9A. AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION NO. DACA65-02-R-0027
				X	9B. DATED (SEE ITEM 11) 12-Aug-2002
					10A. MOD. OF CONTRACT/ORDER NO.
					10B. DATED (SEE ITEM 13)
CODE	FACILITY CODE				
11. THIS ITEM ONLY APPLIES TO AMENDMENTS OF SOLICITATIONS					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The above numbered solicitation is amended as set forth in Item 14. The hour and date specified for receipt of Offer <input type="checkbox"/> is extended, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is not extended. Offer must acknowledge receipt of this amendment prior to the hour and date specified in the solicitation or as amended by one of the following methods: (a) By completing Items 8 and 15, and returning _____ copies of the amendment; (b) By acknowledging receipt of this amendment on each copy of the offer submitted; or (c) By separate letter or telegram which includes a reference to the solicitation and amendment numbers. FAILURE OF YOUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO BE RECEIVED AT THE PLACE DESIGNATED FOR THE RECEIPT OF OFFERS PRIOR TO THE HOUR AND DATE SPECIFIED MAY RESULT IN REJECTION OF YOUR OFFER. If by virtue of this amendment you desire to change an offer already submitted, such change may be made by telegram or letter, provided each telegram or letter makes reference to the solicitation and this amendment, and is received prior to the opening hour and date specified.					
12. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA (If required)					
13. THIS ITEM APPLIES ONLY TO MODIFICATIONS OF CONTRACTS/ORDERS. IT MODIFIES THE CONTRACT/ORDER NO. AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 14.					
A. THIS CHANGE ORDER IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO: (Specify authority) THE CHANGES SET FORTH IN ITEM 14 ARE MADE IN THE CONTRACT ORDER NO. IN ITEM 10A.					
B. THE ABOVE NUMBERED CONTRACT/ORDER IS MODIFIED TO REFLECT THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES (such as changes in paying office, appropriation date, etc.) SET FORTH IN ITEM 14, PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF FAR 43.103(B).					
C. THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT IS ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY OF:					
D. OTHER (Specify type of modification and authority)					
E. IMPORTANT: Contractor <input type="checkbox"/> is not, <input type="checkbox"/> is required to sign this document and return _____ copies to the issuing office.					
14. DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION (Organized by UCF section headings, including solicitation/contract subject matter where feasible.) Amendment No. 0004 to DACA65-02-R-0027, F-22 Facilities Kitchen, Langley Air Force Base, VA.					
Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the document referenced in Item 9A or 10A, as heretofore changed, remains unchanged and in full force and effect.					
15A. NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print)			16A. NAME AND TITLE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or print)		
			TEL: _____ EMAIL: _____		
15B. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR _____ (Signature of person authorized to sign)	15C. DATE SIGNED	16B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY _____ (Signature of Contracting Officer)		16C. DATE SIGNED 26-Nov-2002	

FY03 F-22 FLIGHT KITCHEN
LANGLEY AFB, VIRGINIA
AMENDMENT NO. 4

SECTION SF 30 BLOCK 14 CONTINUATION PAGE

The following items are applicable to this modification:

CONTINUATION

Delete all specification section changes under Amendment 3.

Remove and Replace the following specification sections:

01355, 01670, 02220, 02811, 02821, 04220, 07412, 10200, 11310, 13110, and 15995

Delete the following specification sections:

01450, 02111, and 02120

Add the following specification section:

02072

Specification Section 02315, Paragraph 3.3: Add the following sentence to end the paragraph " All Excavation and Dewatering shall be coordinated with specification section 02072" .

SECTION 02072

EXCAVATION OF PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL
10/02 [CENAO ModMaster by GeoEnv Eng Sec]

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this section to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in the text by basic designation only.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)

CFR 29 Part 1910.120	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
CFR 40 Part 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
CFR 40 Part 263	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 401	Effluent Guidelines and Standards
49 CFR 178	Specifications for Packaging

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

EPA SW-846	(Nov 1986, 3rd Ed) Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (Vol IA, IB, IC, and II)
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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (COE)

ER 1110-1-263	Chemical Data Quality Management for Hazardous Waste Remedial Activities
ER 385-1-92	Safety and Occupational Health Document Requirements for Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Activities
EM 385-1-1	(1996) Safety and Health Requirements Manual
EM 200-1-1	(1994) Validation of Analytical Chemistry Laboratories
EM 200-1-3	(Sep 94) Requirements for the Preparation of Sampling and Analysis Plans
EM 200-1-6	(1997) Chemical Quality Assurance

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

9VAC 20-60	Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
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9VAC 20-80	Solid Waste Management Regulations
9VAC 20-110	Regulations Governing the Transportation of Hazardous Materials
9VAC 25-31	Virginia VPDES General Permit
9VAC 25-120	General VPDES Permit for Discharge from Petroleum Contaminated Sites
9VAC 25-180	VPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharge-Construction Sites
9VAC 25-260	Virginia Water Quality Standards

1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

1.2.1 Measurement

1.2.1.1 Excavated Soil

a. Excavation, stockpiling, and characterization of all soil excavated in accordance with these plans and specifications will not be measured, and all associated costs shall be included in the Contractor's lump sum bid price.

b. Excavated soil that is confirmed to exceed regulated levels for clean fill as defined in 9VAC 20-80, shall be measured for transportation and disposal in tons as indicated on certified weigh tickets from the disposal facility.

1.2.1.2 Dewatered Water

Containerization, characterization, and treatment and discharge or transportation and disposal as applicable and in accordance with these plans and specifications will not be measured, and all associated costs shall be included in the Contractor's lump sum bid price.

1.2.2 Payment

Compensation for work covered by this section will be in accordance with the Bid Schedule.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

The following shall be submitted in accordance with SECTION 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Work Plan; GA

The Contractor shall develop, implement, maintain, and supervise as part of the work, a comprehensive plan for contaminated soil removal, stockpiling, testing, treatment & disposal, and related operations. The Work Plan shall demonstrate compliance with the

contract clauses, referenced standards, this specification, ER 1110-1-263, ER 385-1-92, EM 385-1-1, 9VAC 20-60, 9VAC 20-80, 9VAC 20-110, 9VAC 25-120, 9VAC 25-260, and CFR 29 Part 1910.120. No work at the site, with the exception of site inspections and mobilization, shall be performed until the plan is approved. At a minimum the Work Plan shall include:

- a. Scheduling and operational sequencing of all work associated with excavations to be performed in areas of known or potential contamination.
- b. Description of the excavation, screening for contamination, stockpiling, and disposal procedures. This shall include a detailed drawing, identifying the location of all excavations and stockpiling activities and all exclusion zones, contamination reduction zones, and support zones associated with planned excavations.
- c. A Sampling and Analysis Plan, in accordance with ER 1110-1-263, EM 200-1-1, EM 200-1-3, and EM 200-1-6 which describes field screening and sampling methods and applicable quality control procedures, and which lists analysis parameters, EPA SW-846 or other applicable methods, and selected laboratory or laboratories including qualifications and quality assurance/control procedures.
- d. Identification of applicable regulatory requirements and permits.
- e. Methods to be employed for contaminated water removal, storage, sediment removal and treatment, and discharge or disposal, and methods proposed for control of surface water. For on-site sediment removal and treatment, full details of unit process(es), a proposed layout/staging including pumping and piping, manufacturer's operating instructions, and certification of compliance with applicable VDEQ, federal and local regulations, shall be submitted.
- f. Identification of waste and contaminated soil transporters and means of transportation and a copy of all State and/or Federal Licenses for hauling .
- g. Disposal facilities and alternate disposal facilities and means of disposal or remediation and a copy of all State and/or Federal Permits for treatment and disposal of waste and contaminated soil.
- h. Borrow source.
- i. Spill prevention plan.
- j. Spill contingency plan.
- k. Decontamination procedures.
- l. Methods of measuring weight of contaminated soil for disposal and volume of contaminated water for treatment or disposal.
- m. A statement of agreement from each transporter, and from each treatment, storage, and disposal facility operator to accept the

specific waste from this work.

Site Health and Safety Plan; GA

There is potential for workers at the site to be exposed to petroleum constituents during excavation and handling. Pursuant to regulations issued by CFR 29 Part 1910.120, the Contractor shall take appropriate measures to safeguard the health of workers at the site. Such measures include apprising workers of the nature of the contaminants at the site, ensuring workers have appropriate training for working at contaminated sites, and preparing and conducting work in accordance with a site specific health and safety plan. The Contractor shall prepare a health and safety plan, in accordance with specification SECTION 01351 SAFETY, HEALTH, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (HTRW/UST), which addresses all aspects of worker notification, training, exposure, protective equipment, and other protection at the site.

SD-06 Test Reports

Test Reports; FIO

Test results for the fill material and discharged water. The reports shall include the chain-of-custody records.

SD-07 Certificates

Qualifications; GA

A statement demonstrating that the Contractor meets the requirements in paragraph QUALIFICATIONS. Include owner, owner point of contact with phone number, location of work site, and dates of previous projects.

Permits; FIO

Provide copies of permits for [transporting] [storing] [treating] [disposal] of wastes.

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Shipping Manifest; FIO

Manifests in accordance with Federal regulations CFR 40 Part 262 Section 23 and CFR 40 PART 263 and Commonwealth of Virginia regulations [9VAC 20-60, 9VAC 20-80, and 9VAC 20-110], as applicable.

Final records and documentation of treatment or disposal in accordance with paragraph CONTAMINATED SOIL DISPOSAL GUIDELINES and paragraph DOCUMENTATION OF TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL.

1.4 QUALIFICATIONS

The Contractor shall have a minimum of two years experience in the removal and disposal of petroleum contaminated soil and in the treatment and/or transportation and disposal of petroleum contaminated water.

1.5 NOTIFICATION

The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer (CO) immediately after a suspected contaminant beyond that indicated is encountered.

1.6 AVAILABLE DATA

On 10 Sept. 2002 representatives from the Norfolk District GeoEnvironmental Section and IMS Environmental collected seven soil samples, three groundwater samples and one water sample from a valve pit and one water sample from an electrical vault, at the site of the F-22 Kitchen Project. The seven soil samples were screened, in the field, utilizing a Flame Ionization Detector (FID), in order to decide which samples should be analyzed for the presence of petroleum. The FID readings ranged from within the zone of excavation, ranged from 40 ppm to a high of 80,000 ppm. Based on the FID results, three samples were sent Accutest Laboratories, Inc. for analysis of TPH-DRO and BTEX. The analyses indicated that total BTEX ranged from non-detect to 196 ppb, and TPH (JP-8) ranged from 19.9 ppm to 655 ppm. A copy of the results is provided as an attachment to these specifications.

In addition, based on the field screening results, three groundwater samples were collected from the same locations. The analyses indicate that total BTEX ranged from 3.2 ppb to 6.2 ppb, TPH (JP-8) ranged from 6.0 ppm to 22.2 ppm, and Naphthalene ranged from 122 ppb to 193 ppb. A copy of the results is provided as an attachment to these specifications.

Analyses of water collected from the valve pit and electrical vault indicate contaminant levels that will allow the water to be pumped out and discharged on-site. A copy of the results is provided as an attachment to these specifications.

1.6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Contractor shall take necessary measures specified herein, shown in Section 01355 Environmental Protection, and as otherwise required, to protect the environment.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 BACKFILL MATERIAL

Backfill material shall meet the applicable soils classifications as specified in Section 02300 Earthwork, Section 02315 Excavation, Filling and Backfilling For Buildings, and Section 02316 Excavation, Trenching and Backfilling For Utilities Systems as applicable. Material removed from the excavation can be used for backfill in accordance with the requirements of paragraph BACKFILLING, if it is confirmed to meet the requirements of 9VAC20-80-700 for clean fill and the applicable soils classification.

2.2 CONTAINERS FOR HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES

Containers for hazardous and special wastes shall comply with the applicable requirements of 49 CFR 178 and 9VAC20-110.

PART 3 EXECUTION

No work covered by this Section shall be performed until the Work Plan and Site Health and Safety Plan have been submitted and approved as specified. Based on the soil sample results described in paragraph AVAILABLE DATA, the

Contractor shall consider all soil excavated from within the indicated project limits to be contaminated, until characterization proves otherwise.

Additionally, all dewatered groundwater shall be considered contaminated and shall be containerized and characterized prior to discharge on-site or disposal off site. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits as required to perform the work as indicated and specified, and the Government shall be held harmless for any associated delays or costs incurred by the Contractor.

3.1 SAFETY

Personnel working inside and in the general vicinity of the excavation shall be trained and thoroughly familiar with the safety precautions, procedures, and equipment required for controlling potential hazards associated with this work. Personnel shall use proper protection and safety equipment during work in and around the excavation in accordance with the approved Site Health and Safety Plan, and as otherwise specified.

3.2 SOIL EXAMINATION, TESTING, AND ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Soil Examination

The Contractor shall examine the soil within the project site and shall immediately notify the CO of suspected soil contamination beyond that indicated, and all work within the area of suspected contamination shall be stopped as soon as practicable. As soon as practicable is defined as securing and protecting all open trenches and equipment, and providing measures to prevent contamination of other soil or water. The Contractor shall not perform any additional work in the area of suspected contamination until notified, in writing, by the Contracting Officer.

3.2.2 Stockpiled Material Sampling

Stockpiled contaminated and suspected contaminated soil shall be sampled in accordance with 9VAC 20-80 and as modified herein, and preserved in accordance with EPA SW-846. For VOC analysis, in addition to the sampling required by 9VAC 20-80, a minimum of one discrete sample shall be collected from a representative and relatively undisturbed location within the excavation or stockpile.

3.2.3 Testing and Analysis

Soil samples from the excavation and stockpiled material shall be characterized by testing in accordance with EPA SW-846, 9VAC 20-60, and 9VAC 20-80, as modified herein for the following:

- a. GRO/TPH by EPA Method 5035/8015 modified;
- b. DRO/TPH by EPA Method 3550/8015 modified;
- c. Benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene (BTEX) by EPA Method 5035/8021B;
- d. toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) by EPA Method 1311 for lead by EPA Method 6010/7000;
- e. Total organic halogens (TOX) by EPA method 9020;

- f. Paint filter liquids by EPA Method 9095;
- g. All additional analyses as may be required by the approved off-site disposal facility.

3.2.4 Test Reports

Copies of all test results shall be provided to the Contracting Officer. The testing laboratory and Contractor shall adhere to the quality control program, including detection limits, spikes, blanks, and duplicates, of EPA SW-846 and EM 200-1-3 as applicable. All additional testing required by the disposal or treatment facility shall be at the Contractor's expense.

3.3 EXCAVATION

Excavation and dewatering shall be performed in accordance with the approved Work Plan and shall be strictly limited to the extent necessary to properly and safely complete the work as indicated and specified.

3.3.1 Open Excavations

Open excavations and stockpile areas shall be secured while awaiting test results. The excavation shall not be backfilled without approval from the CO. The Contractor shall divert surface water around excavations to prevent water from directly entering into the excavation.

3.3.2 Stockpiles

a. Monitoring Excavated Material

Excavation shall be performed in a manner that will limit the amount of potentially contaminated soil that could be mixed with previously uncontaminated soil. All material excavated from within the project limits shall be considered contaminated and shall be stockpiled for sampling in accordance with paragraph STOCKPILED MATERIAL SAMPLING.

b. Stockpiling Contaminated Soil

Contaminated soil shall be placed on an impermeable geomembrane a minimum of 20 mils thick or on two (2) layers each a minimum of 10 mils thick, and covered with a minimum 10-mil thick sheet of geomembrane as specified. The geomembrane shall be placed such that the stockpiled soil does not come in contact with surface water run-off. The geomembrane cover shall prevent rain or surface water from coming into contact with the contaminated soil, as well as limit the escape of the volatile constituents in the stockpile. Contaminated soil may be stockpiled in sealed roll-offs approved for storage of hazardous waste, provided that proper sampling is not inhibited.

3.3.3 Contaminated Water

Water removed from the excavation shall be considered contaminated until characterization sampling and testing indicate otherwise. The water shall be contained, stored on-site and analyzed prior to being transported, treated, discharged, or disposed of. No Government facilities shall be used for storage or disposal of the waste. The Contractor shall provide approved containers, vehicles, equipment, labor, signs, placards, labels, and manifests necessary for accomplishment of the work, including materials necessary for cleaning up spills that could occur from the excavation operation.

3.3.4 Contaminated Water Disposal

a. Sample and Analysis

Contaminated water shall be sampled and analyzed, and certified results received, prior to discharge or disposal. Analytical results for water discharged to the storm sewer system or other permitted locations shall be furnished within 72 hours of sample collection, or more frequently if required by the issued permit. Documentation of all analyses performed shall be furnished to the Contracting Officer in accordance with Paragraph RECORDS. Type and frequency of analyses for contaminated water to be taken to an off-site treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facility shall conform to the requirements of the TSD facility. Type and frequency of analyses for contaminated water to be discharged to the storm sewer system or other permitted location shall conform to the permit requirements of 9VAC 25-120 for contamination by petroleum products other than gasoline to be discharged to saltwater receiving waters, except as modified by the permitting agency. Sampling and analyses of contaminated water and treated water, and the Contractor and laboratory quality assurance programs, shall be in accordance with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan.

b. Treatment and Disposal

Water that cannot be discharged into the storm water drainage system or other permitted location without causing a violation of 9VAC 25-120 or 9VAC 25-260 or Section 01355 Environmental Protection, shall be treated as necessary for discharge compliance, or shall be transported for treatment and disposal by an approved off-site TSD facility. The selection of on-site treatment and discharge versus transporting and off-site disposal, shall be solely at the Contractor's risk and responsibility and the Government shall assume no responsibility for any lack of data or for any assumptions made by the Contractor. When the contaminated water is to be treated on site for discharge, the proposed treatment including methods for removing any free product if encountered shall be included in the Work Plan, and the resulting compliant water shall be discharged as specified below for discharge of uncontaminated water. For water to be taken to an off-site TSD facility, the Contractor shall transport, treat, and dispose of the water in accordance with applicable requirements of 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, 40 CFR 401, 9VAC 20-80, 9VAC 20-110, and 9VAC 25-260.

3.3.5 Discharge of Uncontaminated Water

Water that meets the applicable requirements of 9VAC 25-120 and 9VAC 25-260 and VPDES permit per 9VAC 25-31 and 9VAC 25-180 may be discharged into the storm water drainage system or other permitted location at the site. Discharge location and methods and sediment removal procedures shall minimize disturbance to the receiving media in accordance with applicable specifications and permits, and shall be approved prior to implementation. For any non-compliance, discharge shall be halted and measures shall be taken as necessary to comply with the applicable specification and permit requirements.

3.4 BACKFILLING

The excavation shall be backfilled with specified Backfill Material only after the applicable chemical and soil classification Test Reports have been approved. Backfilling shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 02300 EARTHWORK, Section 02315 EXCAVATION, FILLING

AND BACKFILLING FOR BUILDINGS, and Section 02316 EXCAVATION, TRENCHING, AND BACKFILLING FOR UTILITIES SYSTEMS.

3.5 CONTAMINATED SOIL DISPOSAL GUIDELINES

3.5.1 General

Disposal of soil confirmed by sampling and analysis as contaminated with petroleum products shall be in accordance with 9VAC 20-80 and requirements specified herein. Disposal of any other confirmed contaminated soil and hazardous waste materials shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal, Commonwealth of Virginia, and state and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations, and payment therefor will be in accordance with the CHANGES clause of the CONTRACT CLAUSES.

3.5.2 Transportation of Wastes

Transportation of hazardous waste or special waste shall comply with applicable requirements of 40 CFR 263, 9VAC 20-60, 9VAC 20-80, and 9VAC 20-110, and regulations of any other authority having jurisdiction when transported across Virginia state lines.

3.5.3 Records

Records shall be maintained of all waste determinations, including appropriate results of analyses performed, substances and sample locations, the time of collection, and other pertinent data as required by CFR 40 Part 262 Subpart D and 9VAC 20-60 or 9VAC 20-80 as applicable. Transportation, treatment, disposal methods and dates, the quantities of waste, the names and addresses of each transporter and of each treatment, storage, and disposal facility shall also be recorded and available for inspection, as well as copies or originals of the following documents:

- a. Manifests
- b. Waste analyses or waste profile sheets
- c. Certifications of final treatment/disposal signed by the responsible disposal facility official
- d. Weighing scale receipt corresponding to each manifest

Following contract close out, the records shall become the property of the Government.

3.5.4 Shipping Manifest

For hazardous or special waste, the Contractor shall utilize a Commonwealth of Virginia approved manifest system in conformance with 9VAC 20-60 and CFR 40 Part 262, or 9VAC 20-80 and CFR 40 Part 263, respectively, so that the waste can be tracked from generation to ultimate disposal. The Contractor shall prepare the manifests, complete. On the day of shipment, a manifest shall be supplied to the Contracting Officer for review. If applicable, the Contracting Officer or a designated representative will supply the generator number and sign the Generator's Certification if the manifest is accepted. If not acceptable, the Contractor shall make all corrections at no additional cost to the Government. A sample manifest shall be submitted on the day before shipment, complete with all information that will be included on the actual manifest less quantities, for review and comment.

3.6 DOCUMENTATION OF TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL

a. Documentation

The waste shall be taken to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility which complies with 9VAC 20-60 or 9VAC 20-80 as applicable. The Contractor shall provide documentation of acceptance of special waste or hazardous waste by the original return copy of the hazardous waste manifest, signed by the owner or operator of a facility legally permitted to treat or dispose of those materials. If the Contractor selects a different facility than is identified in the approved Work Plan, documentation shall be provided for approval to certify that the facility is authorized and meets the standards specified.

b. Payment

There will be no payment for excavation, transportation, and disposal of contaminated soils for which the transportation, disposal, and weight are not documented by the specified material manifest and corresponding weighing scale receipt, and for which other information specified in paragraph RECORDS is not provided.

-- End of Section -- -- End of Section --

SECTION 01355

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
10/00

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

U.S. AIR FORCE (USAF)

AFI 32-1053 Pest Management Program

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

33 CFR 328 Definitions
40 CFR 68 Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions
40 CFR 152 - 186 Pesticide Programs
40 CFR 260 Hazardous Waste Management System: General
40 CFR 261 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 262 Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 279 Standards for the Management of Used Oil
40 CFR 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification
40 CFR 355 Emergency Planning and Notification
49 CFR 171 - 178 Hazardous Materials Regulations

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1 (1996) U.S. Army Corps on Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual
WETLAND MANUAL Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual Technical Report Y-87-1

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Environmental Pollution and Damage

Environmental pollution and damage is the presence of chemical, physical, or biological elements or agents which adversely affect human health or welfare; unfavorably alter ecological balances of importance to human life; affect other species of importance to humankind; or degrade the environment aesthetically, culturally and/or historically.

1.2.2 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction. The control of environmental pollution and damage requires consideration of land, water, and air; biological and cultural resources; and includes management of visual aesthetics; noise; solid, chemical, gaseous, and liquid waste; radiant energy and radioactive material as well as other pollutants.

1.2.3 Contractor Generated Hazardous Waste

Contractor generated hazardous waste means materials that, if abandoned or disposed of, may meet the definition of a hazardous waste. These waste streams would typically consist of material brought on site by the Contractor to execute work, but are not fully consumed during the course of construction. Examples include, but are not limited to, excess paint thinners (i.e. methyl ethyl ketone, toluene etc.), waste thinners, excess paints, excess solvents, waste solvents, and excess pesticides, and contaminated pesticide equipment rinse water.

1.2.4 Installation Pest Management Coordinator

Installation Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC) is the individual officially designated by the Installation Commander to oversee the Installation Pest Management Program and the Installation Pest Management Plan.

1.2.4 Project Pesticide Coordinator

The Project Pesticide Coordinator (PPC) is an individual that resides at a Civil Works Project office and that is responsible for oversight of pesticide application on Project grounds.

1.2.5 Land Application for Discharge Water

The term "Land Application" for discharge water implies that the Contractor shall discharge water at a rate which allows the water to percolate into the soil. No sheeting action, soil erosion, discharge into storm sewers, discharge into defined drainage areas, or discharge into the "waters of the United States" shall occur. Land Application shall be in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

1.2.6 Pesticide

Pesticide is defined as any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant.

1.2.7 Pests

The term "pests" means arthropods, birds, rodents, nematodes, fungi,

bacteria, viruses, algae, snails, marine borers, snakes, weeds and other organisms (except for human or animal disease-causing organisms) that adversely affect readiness, military operations, or the well-being of personnel and animals; attack or damage real property, supplies, equipment, or vegetation; or are otherwise undesirable.

1.2.8 Surface Discharge

The term "Surface Discharge" implies that the water is discharged with possible sheeting action and subsequent soil erosion may occur. Waters that are surface discharged may terminate in drainage ditches, storm sewers, creeks, and/or "waters of the United States" and would require a permit to discharge water from the governing agency.

1.2.9 Waters of the United States

All waters which are under the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act, as defined in 33 CFR 328.

1.2.10 Wetlands

Wetlands means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and bogs. Official determination of whether or not an area is classified as a wetland must be done in accordance with WETLAND MANUAL.

1.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor shall minimize environmental pollution and damage that may occur as the result of construction operations. The environmental resources within the project boundaries and those affected outside the limits of permanent work shall be protected during the entire duration of this contract. The Contractor shall comply with all applicable environmental Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. The Contractor shall be responsible for any delays resulting from failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations.

1.4 SUBCONTRACTORS

The Contractor shall ensure compliance with this section by subcontractors.

1.5 PAYMENT

No separate payment will be made for work covered under this section. The Contractor shall be responsible for payment of fees associated with environmental permits, application, and/or notices obtained by the Contractor. All costs associated with this section shall be included in the contract price. The Contractor shall be responsible for payment of all fines/fees for violation or non-compliance with Federal, State, Regional and local laws and regulations.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office

that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Environmental Protection Plan; G

The environmental protection plan.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

Prior to commencing construction activities or delivery of materials to the site, the Contractor shall submit an Environmental Protection Plan for review and approval by the Contracting Officer. The purpose of the Environmental Protection Plan is to present a comprehensive overview of known or potential environmental issues which the Contractor must address during construction. Issues of concern shall be defined within the Environmental Protection Plan as outlined in this section. The Contractor shall address each topic at a level of detail commensurate with the environmental issue and required construction task(s). Topics or issues which are not identified in this section, but which the Contractor considers necessary, shall be identified and discussed after those items formally identified in this section. Prior to submittal of the Environmental Protection Plan, the Contractor shall meet with the Contracting Officer for the purpose of discussing the implementation of the initial Environmental Protection Plan; possible subsequent additions and revisions to the plan including any reporting requirements; and methods for administration of the Contractor's Environmental Plans. The Environmental Protection Plan shall be current and maintained onsite by the Contractor.

1.7.1 Compliance

No requirement in this Section shall be construed as relieving the Contractor of any applicable Federal, State, and local environmental protection laws and regulations. During Construction, the Contractor shall be responsible for identifying, implementing, and submitting for approval any additional requirements to be included in the Environmental Protection Plan.

1.7.2 Contents

The environmental protection plan shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- a. Name(s) of person(s) within the Contractor's organization who is(are) responsible for ensuring adherence to the Environmental Protection Plan.
- b. Name(s) and qualifications of person(s) responsible for manifesting hazardous waste to be removed from the site, if applicable.
- c. Name(s) and qualifications of person(s) responsible for training the Contractor's environmental protection personnel.
- d. Description of the Contractor's environmental protection personnel training program.
- e. An erosion and sediment control plan which identifies the type and location of the erosion and sediment controls to be provided. The plan

shall include monitoring and reporting requirements to assure that the control measures are in compliance with the erosion and sediment control plan, Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) may be substituted for this plan.

f. Drawings showing locations of proposed temporary excavations or embankments for haul roads, stream crossings, material storage areas, structures, sanitary facilities, and stockpiles of excess or spoil materials including methods to control runoff and to contain materials on the site.

g. Traffic control plans including measures to reduce erosion of temporary roadbeds by construction traffic, especially during wet weather. Plan shall include measures to minimize the amount of mud transported onto paved public roads by vehicles or runoff.

h. Work area plan showing the proposed activity in each portion of the area and identifying the areas of limited use or nonuse. Plan should include measures for marking the limits of use areas including methods for protection of features to be preserved within authorized work areas.

i. Drawing showing the location of borrow areas.

j. The Spill Control plan shall include the procedures, instructions, and reports to be used in the event of an unforeseen spill of a substance regulated by 40 CFR 68, 40 CFR 302, 40 CFR 355, and/or regulated under State or Local laws and regulations. The Spill Control Plan supplements the requirements of EM 385-1-1. This plan shall include as a minimum:

1. The name of the individual who will report any spills or hazardous substance releases and who will follow up with complete documentation. This individual shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer and Facility Environmental Office in addition to the legally required Federal, State, and local reporting channels (including the National Response Center 1-800-424-8802) if a reportable quantity is released to the environment. The plan shall contain a list of the required reporting channels and telephone numbers.

2. The name and qualifications of the individual who will be responsible for implementing and supervising the containment and cleanup.

3. Training requirements for Contractor's personnel and methods of accomplishing the training.

4. A list of materials and equipment to be immediately available at the job site, tailored to cleanup work of the potential hazard(s) identified.

5. The names and locations of suppliers of containment materials and locations of additional fuel oil recovery, cleanup, restoration, and material-placement equipment available in case of an unforeseen spill emergency.

6. The methods and procedures to be used for expeditious contaminant cleanup.

k. A non-hazardous solid waste disposal plan identifying methods and locations for solid waste disposal including clearing debris. The plan shall include schedules for disposal. The Contractor shall identify any subcontractors responsible for the transportation and disposal of solid waste. Licenses or permits shall be submitted for solid waste disposal sites that are not a commercial operating facility. Evidence of the disposal facility's acceptance of the solid waste shall be attached to this plan during the construction. The Contractor shall attach a copy of each of the Non-hazardous Solid Waste Diversion Reports to the disposal plan. The report shall be submitted on the first working day after the first quarter that non-hazardous solid waste has been disposed and/or diverted and shall be for the previous quarter (e.g. the first working day of January, April, July, and October). The report shall indicate the total amount of waste generated and total amount of waste diverted in cubic yards or tons along with the percent that was diverted.

l. A recycling and solid waste minimization plan with a list of measures to reduce consumption of energy and natural resources. The plan shall detail the Contractor's actions to comply with and to participate in Federal, State, Regional, and local government sponsored recycling programs to reduce the volume of solid waste at the source.

m. An air pollution control plan detailing provisions to assure that dust, debris, materials, trash, etc., do not become air borne and travel off the project site.

n. A contaminant prevention plan that: identifies potentially hazardous substances to be used on the job site; identifies the intended actions to prevent introduction of such materials into the air, water, or ground; and details provisions for compliance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations for storage and handling of these materials. In accordance with EM 385-1-1, a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and the maximum quantity of each hazardous material to be on site at any given time shall be included in the contaminant prevention plan. As new hazardous materials are brought on site or removed from the site, the plan shall be updated.

o. A waste water management plan that identifies the methods and procedures for management and/or discharge of waste waters which are directly derived from construction activities, such as concrete curing water, clean-up water, dewatering of ground water, disinfection water, hydrostatic test water, and water used in flushing of lines. If a settling/retention pond is required, the plan shall include the design of the pond including drawings, removal plan, and testing requirements for possible pollutants. If land application will be the method of disposal for the waste water, the plan shall include a sketch showing the location for land application along with a description of the pretreatment methods to be implemented. If surface discharge will be the method of disposal, a copy of the permit and associated documents shall be included as an attachment prior to discharging the waste water. If disposal is to a sanitary sewer, the plan shall include documentation that the Waste Water Treatment Plant Operator has approved the flow rate, volume, and type of discharge.

p. A historical, archaeological, cultural resources biological resources and wetlands plan that defines procedures for identifying and protecting historical, archaeological, cultural resources, biological

resources and wetlands known to be on the project site: and/or identifies procedures to be followed if historical archaeological, cultural resources, biological resources and wetlands not previously known to be onsite or in the area are discovered during construction. The plan shall include methods to assure the protection of known or discovered resources and shall identify lines of communication between Contractor personnel and the Contracting Officer.

q. A pesticide treatment plan shall be included and updated, as information becomes available. The plan shall include: sequence of treatment, dates, times, locations, pesticide trade name, EPA registration numbers, authorized uses, chemical composition, formulation, original and applied concentration, application rates of active ingredient (i.e. pounds of active ingredient applied), equipment used for application and calibration of equipment. The Contractor is responsible for Federal, State, Regional and Local pest management record keeping and reporting requirements as well as any additional Installation Project Office specific requirements. The Contractor shall follow AFI 32-1053 Sections 3.4.13 and 3.4.14 for data required to be reported to the Installation.

1.7.3 Appendix

Copies of all environmental permits, permit application packages, approvals to construct, notifications, certifications, reports, and termination documents shall be attached, as an appendix, to the Environmental Protection Plan.

1.8 PROTECTION FEATURES

This paragraph supplements the Contract Clause PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION, STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, UTILITIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS. Prior to start of any onsite construction activities, the Contractor and the Contracting Officer shall make a joint condition survey. Immediately following the survey, the Contractor shall prepare a brief report including a plan describing the features requiring protection under the provisions of the Contract Clauses, which are not specifically identified on the drawings as environmental features requiring protection along with the condition of trees, shrubs and grassed areas immediately adjacent to the site of work and adjacent to the Contractor's assigned storage area and access route(s), as applicable. This survey report shall be signed by both the Contractor and the Contracting Officer upon mutual agreement as to its accuracy and completeness. The Contractor shall protect those environmental features included in the survey report and any indicated on the drawings, regardless of interference which their preservation may cause to the Contractor's work under the contract.

1.9 SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor shall comply with the special environmental requirements listed here and included at the end of this section.

1.10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF CONTRACT DEVIATIONS

Any deviations, requested by the Contractor, from the drawings, plans and specifications which may have an environmental impact will be subject to approval by the Contracting Officer and may require an extended review, processing, and approval time. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to disapprove alternate methods, even if they are more cost effective, if

the Contracting Officer determines that the proposed alternate method will have an adverse environmental impact.

1.11 NOTIFICATION

The Contracting Officer will notify the Contractor in writing of any observed noncompliance with Federal, State or local environmental laws or regulations, permits, and other elements of the Contractor's Environmental Protection plan. The Contractor shall, after receipt of such notice, inform the Contracting Officer of the proposed corrective action and take such action when approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. No time extensions shall be granted or equitable adjustments allowed to the Contractor for any such suspensions. This is in addition to any other actions the Contracting Officer may take under the contract, or in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation or Federal Law.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS AND COMMITMENTS

This paragraph supplements the Contractor's responsibility under the contract clause "PERMITS AND RESPONSIBILITIES" to the extent that the Government has obtained the permits noted on the attached table. The Contractor shall comply with the terms and conditions of the attached list of permits at the end of this section.

The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining and complying with all environmental permits and commitments required by Federal, State, Regional, and local environmental laws and regulations except those noted above as being obtained by the government.

3.2 LAND RESOURCES

The Contractor shall confine all activities to areas defined by the drawings and specifications. Prior to the beginning of any construction, the Contractor shall identify any land resources to be preserved within the work area. Except in areas indicated on the drawings or specified to be cleared, the Contractor shall not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy land resources including trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, topsoil, and land forms without approval. No ropes, cables, or guys shall be fastened to or attached to any trees for anchorage unless specifically authorized. The Contractor shall provide effective protection for land and vegetation resources at all times as defined in the following subparagraphs. Stone, soil, or other materials displaced into uncleared areas shall be removed by the Contractor.

3.2.1 Work Area Limits

Prior to commencing construction activities, the Contractor shall mark the areas that need not be disturbed under this contract. Isolated areas within the general work area which are not to be disturbed shall be marked or fenced. Monuments and markers shall be protected before construction operations commence. Where construction operations are to be conducted during darkness, any markers shall be visible in the dark. The Contractor's personnel shall be knowledgeable of the purpose for marking

and/or protecting particular objects.

3.2.2 Landscape

Trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, land forms and other landscape features indicated and defined on the drawings to be preserved shall be clearly identified by marking, fencing, or wrapping with boards, or any other approved techniques. The Contractor shall restore landscape features damaged or destroyed during construction operations outside the limits of the approved work area.

3.2.3 Erosion and Sediment Controls

The Contractor shall be responsible for providing erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. The erosion and sediment controls selected and maintained by the Contractor shall be such that water quality standards are not violated as a result of the Contractor's construction activities. The area of bare soil exposed at any one time by construction operations should be kept to a minimum. The Contractor shall construct or install temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) as indicated on the drawings or as specified in Section 01356 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES. BMPs may include, but not be limited to, vegetation cover, stream bank stabilization, slope stabilization, silt fences, construction of terraces, interceptor channels, sediment traps, inlet and outfall protection, diversion channels, and sedimentation basins. The Contractor's best management practices shall also be in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which may be reviewed at the Environmental Office. Any temporary measures shall be removed after the area has been stabilized.

3.2.4 Contractor Facilities and Work Areas

The Contractor's field offices, staging areas, stockpile storage, and temporary buildings shall be placed in areas designated on the drawings or as directed by the Contracting Officer. Temporary movement or relocation of Contractor facilities shall be made only when approved. Erosion and sediment controls shall be provided for on-site borrow and spoil areas to prevent sediment from entering nearby waters. Temporary excavation and embankments for plant and/or work areas shall be controlled to protect adjacent areas.

3.3 WATER RESOURCES

The Contractor shall monitor construction activities to prevent pollution of surface and ground waters. Toxic or hazardous chemicals shall not be applied to soil or vegetation unless otherwise indicated. All water areas affected by construction activities shall be monitored by the Contractor. For construction activities immediately adjacent to impaired surface waters, the Contractor shall be capable of quantifying sediment or pollutant loading to that surface water when required by State or Federally issued Clean Water Act permits.

3.3.1 Cofferdams, Diversions, and Dewatering Operations

Construction operations for dewatering, shall be controlled at all times to maintain compliance with existing State water quality standards and designated uses of the surface water body. The Contractor shall comply

with the State of Virginia water quality standards and anti-degradation provisions and the Clean Water Act Section 404.

3.3.2 Wetlands

The Contractor shall not enter, disturb, destroy, or allow discharge of contaminants into any wetlands except as authorized herein. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of wetlands shown on the drawings in accordance with paragraph ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS, REVIEWS, AND APPROVALS.

Authorization to enter specific wetlands identified shall not relieve the Contractor from any obligation to protect other wetlands within, adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the construction site and associated boundaries.

3.4 AIR RESOURCES

Equipment operation, activities, or processes performed by the Contractor shall be in accordance with all Federal and State air emission and performance laws and standards.

3.4.1 Particulates

Dust particles; aerosols and gaseous by-products from construction activities; and processing and preparation of materials, such as from asphaltic batch plants; shall be controlled at all times, including weekends, holidays and hours when work is not in progress. The Contractor shall maintain excavations, stockpiles, haul roads, permanent and temporary access roads, plant sites, spoil areas, borrow areas, and other work areas within or outside the project boundaries free from particulates which would cause the Federal, State, and local air pollution standards to be exceeded or which would cause a hazard or a nuisance. Sprinkling, chemical treatment of an approved type, or other methods will be permitted to control particulates in the work area. Sprinkling, to be efficient, must be repeated to keep the disturbed area damp at all times. The Contractor must have sufficient, competent equipment available to accomplish these tasks. Particulate control shall be performed as the work proceeds and whenever a particulate nuisance or hazard occurs. The Contractor shall comply with all State and local visibility regulations.

3.4.2 Odors

Odors from construction activities shall be controlled at all times. The odors shall not cause a health hazard and shall be in compliance with State regulations and/or local ordinances.

3.4.3 Sound Intrusions

The Contractor shall keep construction activities under surveillance and control to minimize environment damage by noise. The Contractor shall comply with the provisions of the State of Virginia rules.

3.4.4 Burning

Burning shall be prohibited on the Government premises.

3.5 AIR EMISSION CONTROL

The Contractor shall implement the control(s) to meet or exceed performance levels identified in Langley AFB Air Monitoring as well as all Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations.

3.6 CHEMICAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Disposal of wastes shall be as directed below, unless otherwise specified in other sections and/or shown on the drawings.

3.6.1 Solid Wastes

Solid wastes (excluding clearing debris) shall be placed in containers which are emptied on a regular schedule. Handling, storage, and disposal shall be conducted to prevent contamination. Segregation measures shall be employed so that no hazardous or toxic waste will become co-mingled with solid waste. The Contractor shall transport solid waste off Government property and dispose of it in compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements for solid waste disposal. A Subtitle D RCRA permitted landfill shall be the minimum acceptable off-site solid waste disposal option. The Contractor shall verify that the selected transporters and disposal facilities have the necessary permits and licenses to operate. The Contractor shall comply with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations pertaining to the use of landfill areas.

3.6.2 Chemicals and Chemical Wastes

Chemicals shall be dispensed ensuring no spillage to the ground or water. Periodic inspections of dispensing areas to identify leakage and initiate corrective action shall be performed and documented. This documentation will be periodically reviewed by the Government. Chemical waste shall be collected in corrosion resistant, compatible containers. Collection drums shall be monitored and removed to a staging or storage area when contents are within 6 inches of the top. Wastes shall be classified, managed, stored, and disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

3.6.3 Contractor Generated Hazardous Wastes/Excess Hazardous Materials

Hazardous wastes are defined in 40 CFR 261, or are as defined by applicable State and local regulations. Hazardous materials are defined in 49 CFR 171 - 178. The Contractor shall, at a minimum, manage and store hazardous waste in compliance with 40 CFR 262 and shall manage and store hazardous waste in accordance with the hazardous waste management plan. The Contractor shall take sufficient measures to prevent spillage of hazardous and toxic materials during dispensing. The Contractor shall segregate hazardous waste from other materials and wastes, shall protect it from the weather by placing it in a safe covered location, and shall take precautionary measures such as berming or other appropriate measures against accidental spillage. The Contractor shall be responsible for storage, describing, packaging, labeling, marking, and placarding of hazardous waste and hazardous material in accordance with 49 CFR 171 - 178, State, and local laws and regulations. The Contractor shall transport Contractor generated hazardous waste off Government property within 90 days in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation laws and regulations. The Contractor shall dispose of hazardous waste in compliance with Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Spills of hazardous or toxic materials shall be immediately reported to the Contracting Officer and the Facility Environmental Office. Cleanup and cleanup costs due to spills shall be the Contractor's responsibility. The disposition of Contractor generated hazardous waste and excess hazardous materials are the Contractor's responsibility. The Contractor shall coordinate the disposition of hazardous waste with the

Project Office's Hazardous Waste Manager and the Contracting Officer.

3.6.4 Fuel and Lubricants

Storage, fueling and lubrication of equipment and motor vehicles shall be conducted in a manner that affords the maximum protection against spill and evaporation. Fuel, lubricants and oil shall be managed and stored in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional, and local laws and regulations. Used lubricants and used oil to be discarded shall be stored in marked corrosion-resistant containers and recycled or disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 279, State, and local laws and regulations. Storage of fuel on the project site shall be accordance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

3.6.5 Waste Water

Disposal of waste water shall be as specified below.

- a. Waste water from construction activities, such as onsite material processing, concrete curing, foundation and concrete clean-up, water used in concrete trucks, forms, etc. shall not be allowed to enter water ways or to be discharged prior to being treated to remove pollutants. The Contractor shall dispose of the construction related waste water off-Government property in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional and Local laws and regulations.
- b. For discharge of ground water, the Contractor shall obtain a State or Federal permit specific for pumping and discharging ground water prior to surface discharging.
- c. Water generated from the flushing of lines after disinfection or disinfection in conjunction with hydrostatic testing discharged into the sanitary sewer with prior approval and/or notification to the Waste Water Treatment Plant's Operator.

3.7 RECYCLING AND WASTE MINIMIZATION

The Contractor shall participate in State and local government sponsored recycling programs. The Contractor is further encouraged to minimize solid waste generation throughout the duration of the project.

3.8 NON-HAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE DIVERSION REPORT

The Contractor shall maintain an inventory of non-hazardous solid waste diversion and disposal of construction and demolition debris. The Contractor shall submit a report to 1 CES/CEVP through the Contracting Officer on the first working day after each fiscal year quarter, starting the first quarter that non-hazardous solid waste has been generated. The following shall be included in the report:

- a. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Disposed = in cubic yards or tons, as appropriate.
- b. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Recycled = in cubic yards or tons, as appropriate.
- c. Total C&D Debris Generated = in cubic yards or tons, as appropriate.

- d. Waste Sent to Waste-To-Energy Incineration Plant (This amount should not be included in the recycled amount) = in cubic yards or tons, as appropriate.

3.9 HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Existing historical, resources within the Contractor's work area are shown on the drawings. The Contractor shall protect these resources and shall be responsible for their preservation during the life of the Contract. If during excavation or other construction activities any previously unidentified or unanticipated historical, archaeological, and cultural resources are discovered or found, all activities that may damage or alter such resources shall be temporarily suspended. Resources covered by this paragraph include but are not limited to: any human skeletal remains or burials; artifacts; shell, midden, bone, charcoal, or other deposits; rock or coral alignments, pavings, wall, or other constructed features; and any indication of agricultural or other human activities. Upon such discovery or find, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer so that the appropriate authorities may be notified and a determination made as to their significance and what, if any, special disposition of the finds should be made. The Contractor shall cease all activities that may result in impact to or the destruction of these resources. The Contractor shall secure the area and prevent employees or other persons from trespassing on, removing, or otherwise disturbing such resources.

3.10 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Contractor shall minimize interference with, disturbance to, and damage to fish, wildlife, and plants including their habitat. The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of threatened and endangered animal and plant species including their habitat in accordance with Federal, State, Regional, and local laws and regulations.

3.11 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

In order to minimize impacts to existing fauna and flora, the Contractor, through the Contracting Officer, shall coordinate with the Installation Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC) at the earliest possible time prior to pesticide application. The Contractor shall discuss integrated pest management strategies with the IPMC and receive concurrence from the IPMC through the COR prior to the application of any pesticide associated with these specifications. Installation Project Office Pest Management personnel shall be given the opportunity to be present at all meetings concerning treatment measures for pest or disease control and during application of the pesticide. The use and management of pesticides are regulated under 40 CFR 152 - 186.

3.11.1 Pesticide Delivery and Storage

Pesticides shall be delivered to the site in the original, unopened containers bearing legible labels indicating the EPA registration number and the manufacturer's registered uses. Pesticides shall be stored according to manufacturer's instructions and under lock and key when unattended.

3.11.2 Qualifications

For the application of pesticides, the Contractor shall use the services of

a subcontractor whose principal business is pest control. The subcontractor shall be licensed and certified in the state where the work is to be performed.

3.11.3 Pesticide Handling Requirements

The Contractor shall formulate, treat with, and dispose of pesticides and associated containers in accordance with label directions and shall use the clothing and personal protective equipment specified on the labeling for use during all phases of the application. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be available for all pesticide products.

3.11.4 Application

Pesticides shall be applied by a State Certified Pesticide Applicator in accordance with EPA label restrictions and recommendation. The Certified Applicator shall wear clothing and personal protective equipment as specified on the pesticide label. Water used for formulating shall only come from locations designated by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall not allow the equipment to overflow. Prior to application of pesticide, all equipment shall be inspected for leaks, clogging, wear, or damage and shall be repaired prior to being used.

3.12 PREVIOUSLY USED EQUIPMENT

The Contractor shall clean all previously used construction equipment prior to bringing it onto the project site. The Contractor shall ensure that the equipment is free from soil residuals, egg deposits from plant pests, noxious weeds, and plant seeds. The Contractor shall consult with the USDA jurisdictional office for additional cleaning requirements.

3.13 MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION FACILITIES

The Contractor shall maintain permanent and temporary pollution control facilities and devices for the duration of the contract or for that length of time construction activities create the particular pollutant.

3.14 MILITARY MUNITIONS

In the event the Contractor discovers or uncovers military munitions as defined in 40 CFR 260, the Contractor shall immediately stop work in that area and immediately inform the Contracting Officer.

3.15 TRAINING OF CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL

The Contractor's personnel shall be trained in all phases of environmental protection and pollution control. The Contractor shall conduct environmental protection/pollution control meetings for all Contractor personnel prior to commencing construction activities. Additional meetings shall be conducted for new personnel and when site conditions change. The training and meeting agenda shall include: methods of detecting and avoiding pollution; familiarization with statutory and contractual pollution standards; installation and care of devices, vegetative covers, and instruments required for monitoring purposes to ensure adequate and continuous environmental protection/pollution control; anticipated hazardous or toxic chemicals or wastes, and other regulated contaminants; recognition and protection of archaeological sites, artifacts, wetlands, and endangered species and their habitat that are known to be in the area.

3.16 CONTAMINATED MEDIA MANAGEMENT

Contaminated environmental media consisting of, but not limited to, ground water, soils, and sediments shall be managed in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

3.17 POST CONSTRUCTION CLEANUP

The Contractor shall clean up all areas used for construction in accordance with Contract Clause: "Cleaning Up". The Contractor shall, unless otherwise instructed in writing by the Contracting Officer, obliterate all signs of temporary construction facilities such as haul roads, work area, structures, foundations of temporary structures, stockpiles of excess or waste materials, and other vestiges of construction prior to final acceptance of the work. The disturbed area shall be graded, filled and the entire area seeded unless otherwise indicated.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 01670

RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS

9/01

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

40 CFR 247 Comprehensive Procurement Guideline for
Products Containing Recovered Material

1.2 OBJECTIVES

Government procurement policy is to acquire, in a cost effective manner, items containing the highest percentage of recycled and recovered materials practicable consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition without adversely affecting performance requirements or exposing suppliers' employees to undue hazards from the recovered materials. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated certain items which must contain a specified percent range of recovered or recycled materials. EPA designated products specified in this contract comply with the stated policy and with the EPA guidelines. The Contractor shall make all reasonable efforts to use recycled and recovered materials in providing the EPA designated products and in otherwise utilizing recycled and recovered materials in the execution of the work.

1.3 EPA DESIGNATED ITEMS INCORPORATED IN THE WORK

Various sections of the specifications contain requirements for materials that have been designated by EPA as being products which are or can be made with recovered or recycled materials. These items, when incorporated into the work under this contract, shall contain at least the specified percentage of recycled or recovered materials unless adequate justification (non-availability) for non-use is provided. When a designated item is specified as an option to a non-designated item, the designated item requirements apply only if the designated item is used in the work.

1.4 EPA PROPOSED ITEMS INCORPORATED IN THE WORK

Products other than those designated by EPA are still being researched and are being considered for future Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG) designation. It is recommended that these items, when incorporated in the work under this contract, contain the highest practicable percentage of recycled or recovered materials, provided specified requirements are also met.

EPA ITEMS CONSIDERED FOR CPG III DESIGNATION

Carpet Runners
Flooring Materials
Hardboard
Medium Density Fiberboard
Nylon Carpet
Particleboard
Interior Trim and Window Frames
Roofing Materials
Rubberized Asphalt
Building Blocks
Decking Material
Plastic Pipe
Aggregates
Concrete Containing Silica Fume
BUILDING INSULATION
Fiberglass
Cellulose Loose-Fill and Spray-on
Plastic Rigid Foam
Polyurethane:
Rigid Foam
Foam-in-Place
Phenolic Rigid Foam
FIBERBOARD/PAPERBOARD
Structural Fiberboard
Paminated paperboard
HYDRAULIC MULCH
Paper based hydr. mulch
Wood based hydr. mulch
LAWN & GARDEN EDGING
Lawn and garden edging

1.5 EPA LISTED ITEMS USED IN CONDUCT OF THE WORK BUT NOT INCORPORATED IN THE WORK

There are many products listed in 40 CFR 247 which have been designated or proposed by EPA to include recycled or recovered materials that may be used by the Contractor in performing the work but will not be incorporated into the work. These products include office products, temporary traffic control products, and pallets. It is recommended that these non-construction products, when used in the conduct of the work, contain the highest practicable percentage of recycled or recovered materials and that these products be recycled when no longer needed.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02220

DEMOLITION
05/01

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI A10.6 (1990) Demolition Operations

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

40 CFR 61 - Subpart M National Emission Standard for Asbestos

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1 (1996) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The work includes demolition, salvage of identified items and materials, and removal of resulting rubbish and debris. Rubbish and debris shall be removed from Government property daily, unless otherwise directed, to avoid accumulation at the demolition site. Materials that cannot be removed daily shall be stored in areas specified by the Contracting Officer. In the interest of occupational safety and health, the work shall be performed in accordance with EM 385-1-1, Section 23, Demolition, and other applicable Sections. In the interest of conservation, salvage shall be pursued to the maximum extent possible (in accordance with Section 01572 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT, if applicable); salvaged items and materials shall be disposed of as specified.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Work Plan; G

The procedures proposed for the accomplishment of the work. The procedures shall provide for safe conduct of the work, including procedures and methods to provide necessary supports, lateral bracing and shoring when required, careful removal and disposition

of materials specified to be salvaged, protection of property which is to remain undisturbed, coordination with other work in progress, and timely disconnection of utility services. The procedures shall include a detailed description of the methods and equipment to be used for each operation, and the sequence of operations in accordance with EM 385-1-1.

1.4 REGULATORY AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

The work plan shall comply with federal, state and local hauling and disposal regulations. In addition to the requirements of the "Contract Clauses," safety requirements shall conform with ANSI A10.6.

1.4.1 Notifications

Furnish timely notification of demolition projects to federal, state, regional and local authorities in accordance with 40 CFR 61 - Subpart M. Notify the Contracting Officer Representative in writing 10 days prior to the commencement of work in accordance with 40 CFR 61 - Subpart M.

1.5 DUST CONTROL

The amount of dust resulting from demolition shall be controlled to prevent the spread of dust to occupied portions of the construction site and to avoid creation of a nuisance in the surrounding area. Use of water will not be permitted when it will result in, or create, hazardous or objectionable conditions such as ice, flooding and pollution.

1.6 PROTECTION

1.6.1 Protection of Personnel

During the demolition work the Contractor shall continuously evaluate the condition of the structure being demolished and take immediate action to protect all personnel working in and around the demolition site. No area, section, or component of floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, or other structural element will be allowed to be left standing without sufficient bracing, shoring, or lateral support to prevent collapse or failure while workmen remove debris or perform other work in the immediate area.

1.6.2 Protection of Structures

Floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, and other structural components that are designed and constructed to stand without lateral support or shoring, and are determined to be in stable condition, shall remain standing without additional bracing, shoring, or lateral support until demolished, unless directed otherwise by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall ensure that no elements determined to be unstable are left unsupported and shall be responsible for placing and securing bracing, shoring, or lateral supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, or demolition work performed under this contract.

1.6.3 Protection of Existing Property

Before beginning any demolition work, the Contractor shall survey the site and examine the drawings and specifications to determine the extent of the work. The Contractor shall take necessary precautions to avoid damage to existing items to remain in place, to be reused, or to remain the property of the Government; any damaged items shall be repaired or replaced as

approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall coordinate the work of this section with all other work and shall construct and maintain shoring, bracing, and supports as required. The Contractor shall ensure that structural elements are not overloaded and shall be responsible for increasing structural supports or adding new supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, or demolition work performed under this contract.

1.6.4 Protection From the Weather

The interior of buildings to remain; salvageable materials and equipment shall be protected from the weather at all times.

1.6.5 Protection of Trees

Trees within the project site which might be damaged during demolition, and which are indicated to be left in place, shall be protected by a 6 foot high fence. The fence shall be securely erected a minimum of 5 feet from the trunk of individual trees or follow the outer perimeter of branches or clumps of trees. Any tree designated to remain that is damaged during the work under this contract shall be replaced in kind or as approved by the Contracting Officer.

1.6.6 Environmental Protection

The work shall comply with the requirements of Section 01355 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

1.7 BURNING

The use of burning at the project site for the disposal of refuse and debris will not be permitted.

1.8 USE OF EXPLOSIVES

Use of explosives will not be permitted.

1.9 AVAILABILITY OF WORK AREAS

The entire work area will be available for contractors.

1.10 FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE (FOD)

Aircraft and aircraft engines are subject to FOD from debris and waste material lying on airfield pavements. Remove all such materials that may appear on operational aircraft pavements due to the Contractor's operations. The Contracting Officer Representative will require the Contractor to install a temporary fence at the Contractor's expense to control the spread of FOD potential debris. The FOD Fence shall be in accordance with Section 02821 and shall be located as shown on the plans or at the direction of the Contracting Officer Representative. Remove fence when no longer required.

1.11 RELOCATIONS

Perform the removal and reinstallation of relocated items as indicated with workmen skilled in the trades involved. Repair items to be relocated which are damaged or replace damaged items with new undamaged items as approved by the Contracting Officer Representative.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING STRUCTURES

Existing structures indicated shall be removed completely, or as indicated on the drawings. Basement slabs, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, manholes, drainage inlets, and street light bases shall be removed completely, or as indicated.

3.2 UTILITIES

Disconnection of utility services, with related meters and equipment, are to conform to the nationally recognized code covering the specific utility and approved by the Contracting Officer. Existing utility lines indicated to be abandoned in place shall be disconnected at nearest tee or joint connection and have watertight caps provided. Existing utilities shall be removed as indicated. When utility lines are encountered that are not indicated on the drawings, the Contracting Officer shall be notified prior to further work in that area.

Utility lines indicated to be removed that continue under existing roads or pavements that are not being removed shall be abandoned in place and have water tight caps provided on both ends at a minimum of 5.00' from the curb or nearest manhole.

Existing manholes on abandoned utility lines not noted for removal shall have frame and cover removed and be filled with sand prior to backfilling over structure. Existing manholes noted for removal shall be removed completely including base. Existing manholes noted to be extended to grade shall have risers installed as needed to meet new grade. New frame and cover shall be installed. Structures shall be modified as needed to meet traffic loading requirements for HS-20 traffic. Structures to be modified shall be reviewed and verified for loading by a licensed professional engineer in the State of Virginia.

3.3 FILLING

Holes, open basements and other hazardous openings shall be filled as directed with satisfactory compacted material as described in Section 02315 EXCAVATION, FILLING, AND BACKFILLING FOR BUILDINGS.

3.4 DISPOSITION OF MATERIAL

Title to material and equipment to be demolished, except Government salvage and historical items, is vested in the Contractor upon receipt of notice to proceed. The Government will not be responsible for the condition, loss or damage to such property after notice to proceed.

3.4.1 Salvageable Items and Material

Contractor shall salvage items and material to the maximum extent possible.

3.4.1.1 Material Salvaged for the Contractor

Material salvaged for the Contractor shall be stored as approved by the Contracting Officer and shall be removed from Government property before

completion of the contract. Material salvaged for the Contractor shall not be sold on the site.

3.4.2 Unsalvageable Material

Concrete, masonry, and other noncombustible material, except concrete permitted to remain in place, shall be disposed of in the disposal area located outside the limits of government-controlled lands at the contractor's responsibility. Combustible material shall be disposed of as directed by the Contracting Officer.

3.5 CLEAN UP

Debris and rubbish shall be removed from basement and similar excavations. Debris shall be removed and transported in a manner that prevents spillage on streets or adjacent areas. Clean up spillage from pavements, streets, and adjacent areas to prevent FOD potential. Local regulations regarding hauling and disposal shall apply.

3.6 PAVEMENTS

Existing pavements designated for removal shall be saw cut and removed in accordance with the details shown on the drawings and to the limits. Provide full depth saw cuts at limits of pavement removal as indicated. All pavement removal includes pavement, aggregate base, and aggregate subbase.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02811

IRRIGATION SYSTEM

07/02

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The following publications of the issues listed below, but referred to thereafter by basic designation only, form a part of this specification to the extent indicated by the references.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

ASTM D 1557	(1998) Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/cu.ft.)
ASTM D 1784	(1999a) Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds
ASTM D 2241	(2000) Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure Rated (SDR-Series)
ASTM D 2466	(1999) Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40
ASTM D 2564	(1996a) Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems
ASTM D 2774	(1994) Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pressure Piping
ASTM D 2855	(1996) Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERING (ASSE)

ASSE 1012	(1995) Backflow Preventers with Intermediate Atmospheric Vent
ASSE 1013	(1999) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers
ASSE 1020	(1998) Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly (Recommended for Outdoor Usage)

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

FS WW-V-54	Valve, Gate Bronze (125, 150, and 200 and Int. AM-1 Pound, Threaded Ends, Flanged Ends, Solder End and Brazed Ends, for Land Use)
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AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C509 (1994; Addendum 1995) Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA ICS 2 (1993) Industrial Controls and Systems Controllers, Contactors, and Overload Relays Rated Not More Than 2,000 Volts AC or 750 Volts DC

NEMA ICS 6 (1993) Industrial Control and Systems, Enclosures

1.2 WORK SPECIFIED HEREIN

- a. This section describes the labor, materials and installation requirements necessary to design and install an automatic irrigation system adequate to irrigate all plant materials, if any, in this project
- b. Excavation, trenching and backfilling for irrigation systems is covered in Section 02316.
- c. Electrical work shall conform to the National Electric Code, latest edition.

1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

System shall operate with a minimum water pressure of 58-60 pounds per square inch (psi) at connection to backflow prevention device and 25 psi at the last head in each zone.

1.4 GUARANTEE/WARRANTY AND REPLACEMENT

The purpose of this guarantee/warranty is to insure that the AF receives irrigation materials of prime quality installed and maintained in a thorough and careful manner.

- a. For a period of one year from the date of final completion and commencement of the formal maintenance period, guarantee/warranty irrigation materials, equipment, and workmanship against defects. Fill and repair depressions. Restore landscape or structural features damaged by the settlement of irrigation trenches or excavations. Repair damage to the premises caused by a defective item. Make repairs immediately upon notification from the AF Representative. AF Winterization & Spring startup to be included in the 1 year warranty period.
- b. Contract documents govern replacements the same as new work. Make replacements at no cost in contract price.
- c. Guarantee/warranty applies to originally installed materials and equipment and replacements made during the guarantee/warranty period.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

The following shall be submitted:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Design Analysis, Calculations, and Spare Parts; G

Construction Drawings; G

Record and As-built Drawings; G

SD-07 Certificates

Supplier's Statement; G

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

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Maintenance Manuals; G

Six copies of operation and six copies of maintenance manuals for the equipment furnished. One complete set prior to performance testing and the remainder upon acceptance. Operation manuals shall detail the step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, and shutdown. Operation manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, parts list, and brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features. Maintenance manuals shall list routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guides. Maintenance manuals shall include piping and equipment layout and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed. Manuals shall be approved prior to the field training course.

1.6 IRRIGATION SYSTEM DESIGN AND LAYOUT

1.6.1 Design Analysis, Calculations, and Spare Parts

Design analyses and pressure calculations verifying that system will provide the irrigation requirements. Spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified, after approval of the related submittals and not later than the start of the field-tests. The data shall include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply, with current unit prices and source of supply.

1.6.2 Construction Drawings

The irrigation systems on LAFB must be industrial/ commercial systems. Toro, Rainbird or approved equal must be accepted by the 1st CES Water Shop and Contracting officer. Detail drawings for valves, sprinkler heads, backflow preventers, automatic controllers, emitter heads, and water hammer arresters. Drawing shall include of a complete list of equipment and materials, and manufacturer's descriptive and technical literature, performance charts and curves, catalog cuts, and installation instructions.

Drawings shall also contain complete wiring and schematic diagrams and any other details required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated

and will function as a unit. Drawings shall show proposed system layout, type and number of heads and emitters, zone valves, drain pockets, backflow devices, controllers, and mounting details of controllers. As-built Drawings which provide current factual information showing locations of mains, heads valves, and controllers including deviations from amendments to the drawings and changes in the work shall be included.

1.6.3 Record and As-Built Drawings

The Contractor shall provide and keep up to date a complete "as-built" record set of prints which shall be corrected daily and show every change from the original drawings and specifications and the exact "as-built" locations, sizes, and kinds of equipment. Prints for this purpose may be obtained from the Contracting Officer at no cost. This set of drawings shall be kept on the site and shall be used only as a record set.

These drawings shall also serve as work progress sheets. The Contractor shall make neat and legible annotations thereon daily as the work proceeds, showing the work as actually installed. These drawings shall be available at all times for inspection and shall be kept in a location designated by the Contracting Officer.

Before the date of final inspection, the Contractor shall transfer all information from the "as-built" prints to the final "as-built" in the host project air force base preferred computerized drawings format. The drawing shall be provided to the Contracting Officer an acceptable electronic media.

The Contractor shall dimension from two permanent points of reference, building corners, sidewalk, road intersections, road station points, etc., the location of the following items (if applicable):

- a. Connection to existing water lines.
- b. Connection to existing electrical power.
- c. All valves and backflow devices.
- d. Routing of all irrigation (dimension max. 200 feet along routing).
- e. Irrigation controllers.
- f. Routing of control wiring.
- g. Quick coupling valves.
- h. Drip system riser assemblies.
- i. Other related equipment as directed by the Contracting Officer.
- j. All lettering on drawings shall be minimum 1/8 inch in size.

On or before the date of final inspection, the Contractor shall deliver the corrected and approved drawings to the Contracting Officer. Delivery of the drawings will not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility of furnishing required information that may be omitted.

1.7 SAFETY

Detailed procedures defining the Contractor's provisions for accident prevention, health protection, and safety precautions for the work to be done.

- a. Work and materials shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the National Electric Code, the Uniform Plumbing Code as published by the Western Plumbing Officials Association, and applicable laws and regulations of the governing authorities.
- b. When the contract documents call for materials or construction of a better quality or large size than require by the above-mentioned rules and regulations, provide the quality and size required by the contract documents.
- c. All irrigation work will be coordinated through the Langley 1 CES Watershop @ 764-2213.
- d. Verify all underground utilities.

1.8 SUPPLIER'S STATEMENT

The material supplier's or equipment manufacturer's statement that the supplied material or equipment meets specified requirements. Each certificate shall be signed by an official authorized to certify in behalf of material supplier or product manufacture and shall identify quantity and date or dates of shipment or delivery to which the certificates apply.

1.9 MAINTENANCE MANUALS

Six copies of operation and six copies of maintenance manuals for the equipment furnished. One complete set prior to field-testing and the remainder upon acceptance. Manuals shall be approved prior to the field-training course. Operating manuals shall detail the step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation and shutdown. Operating manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, parts list, and brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features. Maintenance manuals shall list routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guides. Maintenance manuals shall include piping and equipment layout, simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed, and system programming schedule.

1.10 SUBSTITUTIONS

- a. Substitutions are not encouraged and as a general rule will not be allowed.
- b. Submit requests for substitutions within 15 days after date of Contract Award. Subsequent requests for substitutions will be considered only when a product becomes unavailable.
- c. Submit complete data showing compliance with the Contract Documents.
- d. In making a request for substitution, the Contractor represents that he:
 - (1) Has investigated the proposed substitution and found that it is of the same or better quality, level, capacity, function, or

appearance than the specified product.

(2) Will coordinate installation and make modification to the work, which may be required for complete installation.

(3) Will bear all costs resulting from necessary changes caused by the substitution.

- e. The AF Representative will determine acceptability of proposed substitution and will notify Contractor of acceptance or rejection.
- f. Pipe sizes referenced in the construction documents are minimum sizes, and may be increased at the option of the Contractor.

1.11 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

All equipment delivered and placed in storage shall be protected from the weather; excessive humidity and temperature variation; direct sunlight (in case of plastic or rubber materials); and dirt, dust, or other contaminants.

1.12 FIELD MEASUREMENTS

The Contractor shall verify all dimensions in the field and shall advise the Contracting Officer, or his/her designated representative of any discrepancy before performing the work.

1.13 REVIEWS

- a. Pre-maintenance review will occur at substantial completion of irrigation system record (as-built) drawings, and controller charts. Construction maintenance period will begin at time of substantial completion.
- b. Final inspection will be performed at the end of the construction maintenance period

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1.1 Standard Products

Materials and equipment shall be the standard products of a manufacturer who has produced similar systems which have performed well for a minimum period of 2 years prior to bid opening. Equipment shall be supported by a service organization that is, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, or his/her designated representative reasonably convenient to the site.

Each item of equipment shall have the manufacturer's name, address, type or style, model or serial number, and catalog number on a plate secured to the item of equipment.

2.1.1.1 Extra Stock

The following extra stock shall be provided: Two sprinkler heads of each size and type, two valve keys for operating manual valves, two wrenches for removing and installing each type of head, two quick coupler keys and hose swivels, and four irrigation controller housing keys.

2.2 PIPING MATERIALS

2.2.1 Quality

Materials used in the system shall be new and without flaws or defects of any type, and shall be the best of their class and kind.

2.2.1.1 Mainline Pipe and Fittings

- a. Use rigid, unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC) 1120, 1220 National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) approved pipe, extruded from material meeting the requirements of Cell Classification 12454-A or 12454-B, ASTM D 1784, with an integral belled end.
- b. Use Class 200, SDR-21, rated at 200 psi, conforming to the dimensions and tolerances established by ASTM D 2241.
- c. Use Schedule 40, Type 1, PVC solvent weld fittings conforming to ASTM D 2466 and ASTM D 1784. Use primer approved by the pipe manufacturer. Solvent cement to conform to ASTM D 2564.
- c. Provide metallic tracer tape or wire (capable of being detected with a metal detector) adjacent to all PVC pipe at time of installation (as specified on drawings).

2.2.1.2 Lateral Pipe and Fittings

- a. Use rigid, unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC) 1120, 1220 extruded from material meeting the requirements of Cell Classification 12454-A or 12454-B, ASTM D 1784, with and integral belled end suitable for solvent welding.
- b. Use Class 200 SDR-26, rated at 200 psi, conforming to the dimensions and tolerances established by ASTM Standards. Fittings for PVC pipe shall be scheduled 40, Type I, PVC 41 Solvent weld fittings- ASTM D 2466 and ASTM D 1784.
- c. Use primer approved by the pipe manufacturer. Solvent cement to conform to ASTM D 2564, of a type approved by the pipe manufacturer.
- d. Provide metallic tracer tape or wire (capable of being detected with a metal detector) adjacent to all PVC pipe at time of installation (as shown on drawings).

2.2.2 Sleeving

- a. Install separate sleeve beneath paved areas to route each run of irrigation pipe or wiring bundle.
- b. Sleeving material beneath pedestrian pavements shall be be PVC Class 200 pipe with solvent welded joints.
- c. Sleeving beneath drives and streets shall be scheduled 40 PVC pipe with solvent welded joints.
- d. Sleeving diameter; equal to twice that of the pipe or wiring bundle.

2.2.3 Solvent Cement

Solvent cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D 2564.

2.3 SPRINKLER AND EMITTER HEADS

2.3.1 Pop-up Spray Heads

Pop-up spray heads lay flush with housing, then pop up when water pressure 20 psi is activated in system. The rising member supporting the nozzle shall be identical on full, half, third or quarter pattern sprinklers so that nozzles will be interchangeable. The sprinkler head shall be designed to be adjustable for coverage and flow. The nozzle shall be removable so head does not have to be removed for flushing or cleaning. The body shall be constructed with a 1/2-inch female thread for installation in a fixed underground pipe system.

Pop-up spray heads shall conform to the requirements of FS W W-H0012200, Type II, Adjustable Class. Nozzle rises a minimum of 4 inches above body.

2.3.2 Shrubbery Sprinkler Heads

Sprinkler heads shall be conical spray with adjustable coverage and designed as pop-ups at a height compatible with plant materials.

2.4 GATE VALVES

- a. Gate valves shall be brass and shall be designed for a working pressure of not less than 150 psi. Valve connections shall be as required for the piping in which they are installed. Valves shall have a clear waterway equal to the full nominal diameter of the valve, and shall be opened by turning counterclockwise. The operating nut or wheel shall have an arrow, cast in the metal, indicating the direction of opening.
- b. Valves smaller than 3 inches shall be all bronze and shall conform to Federal Specification FS WW-V-54, Type 1.
- c. Valves 3 inches or larger shall be iron body, bronze mounted, and shall conform to AWWA C509.

2.5 QUICK COUPLING VALVES

Quick coupling valves shall have brass parts and shall be two-piece unit consisting of a coupler water seal valve assembly and a removable upper body to allow spring and key track to be serviced without shutdown of main. Lids shall be lockable vinyl with spring for positive closure on key removal.

2.6 CONTROL VALVES, ELECTRICAL

Remote control valves shall be solenoid actuated globe valves of 3/4 - to (19.1 mm to 76.2 mm)-inch size, suitable for 24 VAC volts, 60 cycle, and designed to provide for shut-off in event of power failure. Valve shall be cast bronze or brass or plastic housing suitable for service at 150 psi operating pressure with external flow control adjustment for shut-off capability, external plug at diaphragm chamber to enable manual operation, filter in control chamber to prevent valve body clogging with debris, durable diaphragm, and accessibility to internal parts without removing.

Automatic valves shall be plastic, spring loaded ball drip type, 150 pounds and threaded ends, designed to close at 6-foot pressure head with positive seal at 3 psi pressure or greater and be open to drain at less than 3 psi pressure.

Manual control valves shall be angle-pattern, globe type with integral union on the discharge (horizontal) end, with a cross on the valve stem for key operation.

2.7 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Reduced pressure principle assemblies, and pressure type vacuum breakers shall be tested, approved, and listed in accordance with ASSE 1020. Backflow preventers with intermediate atmospheric vent shall be in accordance with ASSE 1012. Reduced pressure principle backflow preventers shall be in accordance with ASSE 1013.

2.8 REDUCED PRESSURE TYPE BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Backflow preventers shall be 150-pound flanged, brass mounted gate valve and strainer, 304 stainless steel or bronze, integral parts. Total pressure drop through complete assembly shall be a maximum of 10 psi at rated flow. Piping shall be red brass pipe and fittings. Strainers shall be bronze or brass construction with gasket caps. Units shall have 200-mesh stainless steel screen elements.

2.9 ACCESSORIES AND APPURTENANCES

- a. Valve Keys for Manually Operated Valves: Valve keys shall be 1/2 (12.7 mm)- inch diameter by 3 (914 mm) feet long, tee handles and keyed to fit valves.
- b. Valve Boxes and Covers.
- c. Valve Boxes: Valve boxes shall be cast iron, plastic lockable, or precast concrete for each gate valve, manual control valve and remote control valve. Box sizes shall be adjustable for valve used. Shaft diameter of box shall be minimum 5 1/4 (133.4 mm) inches. Cast iron box shall have bituminous coating.

2.10 AUTOMATIC CONTROLLERS, ELECTRICAL

- a. Control timing and quantity of water to sprinkler heads. Use 3 to 60 minutes for sprinkler heads and 0 to 3 hours for emitter heads.
- b. Controller shall conform to the requirements of NEMA ICS 2 with 120 volt single phase service, operating with indicated stations, and grounded chassis. Enclosure shall conform to NEMA ICS 6 Type 3R, with locking hinged cover, wall mounted. Controller shall be programmed for various schedule by setting switches and dials equipped with the following features: A dial, allowing each station to be scheduled individually as to days of watering; a minute switch for each station with positive increment minute to minute 0.99 minutes, set time within one percent; a switch allowing selected schedules to be repeated after each completion of initial watering schedule and allowing each operation to be scheduled throughout a 24-hour day; a circuit breaker for surge protection; and circuit for a 9-volt rechargeable NiCad battery.

- c. Controllers the product of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the production of turf sprinkler systems and shall be specifically designed for use on irrigation projects and shall be compatible with existing systems on the installation. Controller shall be suitable for operation on the available electrical supply and shall be capable of complete automatic and manual operation of stations, as specified on drawings. Control circuit voltage shall be less than 120 volts and be capable of operating up to two 24-volt AC electric remote control valves per station. Each controller shall have a master switch to disconnect controller from electric supply lines.
- d. Housing: Each controller shall be enclosed in a tamperproof lockable metal housing. Exterior wall-mounted and pedestal-mounted controllers shall be weatherproof. Where more than one controller is installed in an irrigation system, a single-key shall open all cabinets. Two keys for each system shall be furnished.
- e. Programming: Timing for each station shall be viable up to 99 minutes. The programming cycle shall be not less than 14 calendar days. Each station shall be independently times, scheduled, or omitted. Programming shall be changeable without special tools and without disassembling controller.
- f. Charts: A chart showing clearly the areas serviced by each remote control valve shall be provided at each controller.

2.10.1 Control Wire

- a. Electric wire from the controller unit to each remote control valve shall be American Wire Gauge (AWG) No. 14 solid copper, Type UF cable, UL approved for direct underground burial.
- b. Color: Wire color shall be continuous over its entire length. Use white for common ground wire. Use easily distinguished colors for other control wires. Spare control wires shall be of a color different from that of the active control wire.
- c. Splices: Use wire connector with waterproof sealant. Wire connector to be of plastic construction consisting of two (2) pieces, one piece which snap locks into the other. A copper crimp sleeve to be provided with connector.

2.11 ELECTRICAL WORK

Wiring and rigid conduit for electrical power shall be in accordance with NFPA 70.

2.12 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- a. Service clamps, if any, shall have a pressure rating not less than that of the pipe to be connected and shall be either the single or double flattened strap type. Clamps shall have a galvanized malleable iron body with cadmium plated straps and nuts. Clamps shall have rubber gasket cemented to the body.
- b. Tapping sleeve(s), if any, of the size(s) indicated for connection

to existing main shall be the cast-iron, split-sleeve type with flange on the outlet, and with bolts, follower rings and gaskets on each end of the sleeve. Construction shall be suitable for a maximum working pressure of 150 psi. Bolts shall have square heads and hexagonal nuts. Longitudinal gaskets, and mechanical joints with gaskets shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the sleeve.

2.13 PRESSURE REDUCTION RISER

- a. The pressure reduction riser shall consist of the pressure reducing valve, ball valve, wye strainer, check valve, valve box, and all appurtenances, or as specified on drawings.
- b. The pressure reducing valve shall be a self-contained, single-seat, direct-acting, spring-loaded, diaphragm-actuated type. Valve shall be of all plastic construction, stainless steel body seat, composition seat discs, BUNA "N" diaphragm with nylon insert and stainless steel springs. The valve shall have a maximum working pressure rating of 150 psi and shall be capable of regulating outlet pressure from 5 to 20 psi and have an adjustment screw for setting the pressure. The downstream pressure variance shall not exceed a rate of 0.44 psi for every 10 psi variance (increase or decrease) in upstream or source pressure. The valve shall have an integral "Sharader" pressure test valve.
- c. The valve shall have 1/2-inch MPT inlet and 3/4-inch MHT female outlet.
- d. The threaded in-line spring check valve, if any, shall have a body constructed of type 1 PVC. The valve stem shall be 18-8 stainless steel with BUNA-N poppet seal. The 1/2-pound spring shall be 18-8 stainless steel. The valve shall have male x female threads, 3/4-inch NPT.
- e. The ball valve, if any, shall be construction of Type I PVC (body and handle). The stem seal shall be BUNA "N" with teflon ball seal. The valve shall be rated for a maximum working pressure of 150 micron mesh. The filter shall have an effective filter area of 10 square inches with a gross filter area of 20 square inches. The cartridge housing shall have an integral 3/4-inch ball valve for flushing of the filter without removal of the cartridge.
- f. The wye strainer shall have a filter housing constructed of glass reinforced polypropylene plastic and the removable filter cylinder shall be manufactured of stainless steel and shall be 150 micron mesh. The filter shall have an effective filter area of 10 square inches with a gross filter area of 20 square inches. The cartridge housing shall have an integral 3/4-inch ball valve for flushing of the filter without removal of the cartridge.

2.14 FILTERS

The filter housing shall be constructed of glass reinforced polypropylene and the removable filter cylinder shall be manufactured of 150 mesh stainless steel effective filter area of 24 square inches. The cartridge housing shall have an integral 3/4-inch ball valve for flushing, not the filter without removal of the cartridge. Threads shall be 1 inch MPT.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Sprinkler system shall be installed after site grading has been completed. Excavation, trenching, and backfilling for sprinkler system shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of Site Work for the project. All disturbed areas will be repaired and display positive drainage

3.2 TRENCHING

Trench width shall be 4 inches minimum or 1-1/2 time diameter of pipe, whichever is wider. Backfill shall be hand tamped over excavation. When rock is encountered, trench shall be excavated 4 inches deeper and backfilled with silty sand (SM) or well-graded sand (SW) to pipe grade. Trenches shall not be bored at a depth conforming to bottom of adjacent trenches. Pipe sleeves for bored pipe shall be two pipe diameter larger than sprinkler pipe.

PVC lateral pipes may be pulled into the soil utilizing a vibratory plow device specifically manufactured for pipe pulling. Minimum burial depths equals minimum cover listed above.

Backfill only after lines have been reviewed and tested.

Excavated material is generally satisfactory for backfill. Backfill shall be free from rubbish, vegetable matter, frozen materials, and stones larger than two inches maximum dimension. Remove material not suitable for backfill. Backfill placed next to pipe shall be free of sharp objects which may damage the pipe.

Backfill unsleeved pipe in either of the following manners:

- a. Backfill and puddle the lower half of the trench. Allow to dry 24 hours. Backfill the remainder of the trench in 6-inch layers. Compact to density of surrounding soil.
- b. Backfill the trench by depositing the backfill material equally on both sides of the pipe in 6-inch layers and compacting to the density of surrounding soil.

Enclose pipe and wiring beneath roadways, walks, curbs, etc, in sleeves. Minimum compaction of backfill for sleeves shall be 95% according to ASTM D 1557. Use of water for compaction around sleeves, "puddling," will not be permitted.

Dress backfilled areas to original grade. Incorporate excess backfill into existing site grades for positive drainage.

Where utilities interfere with irrigation trenching and pipe work, contact the AF Representative for trench depth adjustments.

3.3 PIPING SYSTEM

3.3.1 Cover

Underground piping shall be installed as to meet the minimum depth of backfill cover specified below:

Minimum cover (distance from top of pipe or control wire to finish grade):

- a. 14-inch over mainline pipe and over electrical conduit.
- b. 16-inch over control wire.
- c. 10-inch over lateral pipe to sprinklers and bubblers.

3.3.2 Clearances

Minimum horizontal clearances between lines shall be 4 (101.6 mm) inches for pipe 2 (50.8mm) inches and less; 12 (304.8 mm) inches for 2-1/2 (63.5 mm) inches and larger. Minimum vertical clearances between lines shall be 1 (25.4 mm) inch.

3.3.2.1 Minimum Slope

Minimum slope shall be 6 (152.4 mm) inches per 100 (30.480 M) feet in direction of drain valves.

3.4 SLEEVING AND BORING

Install sleeving at a depth which permits the encased pipe or wiring to remain at the specified burial depth.

Extend sleeve ends six inches beyond the edge of the paved surface. Cover pipe ends and mark with stakes. Mark concrete with a chiseled "X" at sleeve end locations.

Bore for sleeves under obstructions which cannot be removed. Employ equipment and methods designed for horizontal boring.

3.5 PIPING INSTALLATION

3.5.1 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe

- a. Solvent-cemented joints shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D 2855.
- b. Threaded joints shall be full cut with a maximum of three threads remaining exposed on pipe and nipples. Threaded joints shall be made tight without recourse to wicks or fillers, other than polytetrafluoroethylene thread tape.
- c. Piping shall be joined to conform with requirements of ASTM D 2774 or ASTM D 2855, and pipe manufacturer's instructions. Pipe shall be installed in a serpentine (snaked) manner to allow for expansion and contraction in trench before backfilling. Pipes shall be installed at temperatures over 40 degrees F.

3.6 ASSEMBLING PIPE AND FITTINGS

3.6.1 General

- a. Keep pipe free from dirt and pipe scale. Cut pipe ends square and debur. Clean pipe ends.
- b. Keep ends of assembled pipe capped. Remove caps only when

necessary to continue assembly.

3.6.2 Mainline Pipe and Fittings

- a. Use only strap-type friction wrenches for threaded plastic pipe.
- b. PVC Solvent Weld Pipe:
 - (1) Use primer and solvent cement. Join pipe in a manner recommended by the manufacturer and in accordance with accepted industry practices.
 - (2) Cure for 30 minutes before handling and 24 hours before allowing water in pipe.
 - (3) Snake pipe from side to side within the trench.

3.6.3 Lateral Pipe and Fittings

- a. Use only strap-type friction wrenches for threaded plastic pipe.
- b. PVC Solvent Weld Pipe:
 - (1) Use primer and solvent cement. Join pipe in the manner recommended by manufacturer and in accordance with accepted industry practices.
 - (2) Cure for 30 minutes before handling and 24 hours before allowing water in pipe.
 - (3) Snake pipe from side to side within the trench.

3.6.4 Sprinkler Assembly

- a. Flush lateral pipe before installing sprinkler assembly.
- b. Install per the installation details at locations shown on the drawings.
- c. Locate rotary sprinklers 12 inches from center of sprinkler to adjacent walls, fences, or edges of paved areas.
- d. Locate spray sprinklers 3 inches from center of sprinkler to adjacent walls, fences, or edges of paved areas.
- e. Set sprinklers perpendicular to the finish grade.
- f. Supply appropriate nozzle or adjust are of coverage of each sprinkler for best performance.
- g. Adjust the radius of throw of each sprinkler for best performance.

3.7 VALVES

3.7.1 Manual Valves

Valves shall be installed in a valve box extending from grade to below valve body, with a minimum of 4 (101.6 mm) inches cover measured from finish grade to top of valve stem.

3.7.2 Automatic Valves

Valve shall be set plumb in a valve box extending from grade to below valve body, with a minimum of 4 (101.6 mm) inch cover measured from grade to top of valve. Install automatic valves beside sprinkler heads with a valve box.

- a. Flush mainline before installation of valve assembly.
- b. Install where indicated on the drawings. Wire connectors and waterproof sealant shall be used to connect control wires to remote control valve wires. Install connectors and sealant per the manufacturer's recommendations.
- c. Install only one RCV to a valve box. Locate valve box at least 6 inches from and align with nearby walls or edges of paved areas. Group RCV assemblies together where practical. Arrange grouped valve boxes in rectangular patterns.
- d. Adjust RCV to regulate the downstream operating pressure.

3.7.3 Drain Valves

Entire system shall be manually or automatically drainable. Low points of system shall be equipped with drain valve draining into an excavation containing 1 cubic foot gravel. Gravel shall be covered with building paper then backfilled with excavated material and 6 (152,4 mm) inches of topsoil.

3.8 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

- a. Backflow preventer shall be installed in new connection to existing water distribution system, between connection and control valves.
- b. Backflow Prevention Assembly: Install where indicated on the drawings. Install assembly so that its elevation, orientation, access, and drainage conform to the manufacturer's recommendations and applicable health codes.

(1) Reduced Pressure Type

Reduced pressure type shall be installed as follows: Flush pipe lines prior to installing device and protect device by a strainer located upstream. Device shall not be installed in pits or where any part of device could become submerged in standing water.

3.9 CONTROL WIRES

- a. Bundle control wires where two or more are in the same trench. Bundle with pipe wrapping tape spaced at 10-foot intervals.
- b. Control wiring may be pulled into the soil utilizing a vibratory plow device specifically manufactured for pipe pulling. Minimum burial depth equals minimum cover previously listed.
- c. Provide a 24-inch excess length of wire in an 8-inch diameter loop at each 90 change of direction, at both ends of sleeves, and at 100-foot intervals along continuous runs of wiring. Do not tie

wiring loop. Coil 24-inch length of wire within each remote control valve box.

- d. Install common ground wire and one control wire for each remote control valve. Multiple valves on a single control wire are not permitted. Install two spare control wires along the entire length of the mainline. Provide a 24-inch length of wire from each end of the spare control wires coiled in the enclosure, and provide a 24-inch length of coiled wire for each spare control wire in a 6-inch round valve box at each distal end of the mainline pipe.
- e. If a control wire must be spliced, make splice with wire connectors and waterproof sealant, installed per the manufacturer's instructions. Locate splice in a valve box which contains an irrigation valve assembly, or in a separate 6-inch round valve box.

Use same procedure for connection to valves as for in-line splices.

- f. Unless noted on plans, install wire parallel with and under PVC mainline pipe.
- g. Protect wire not installed with PVC mainline pipe with a continuous run of warning tape placed in the backfill six inches above the wiring.

3.10 IRRIGATION CONTROLLER UNIT

- a. The location of the controller unit as depicted on the drawings is approximate; the AF Representative will determine the exact site location during sprinkler layout review.
- b. Lightning protection: Drive an 8-foot copper-clad grounding rod into the soil. If rock prevents driving, bury at least four feet deep. Use one rod for each controller. Connect controller to grounding rod with AWG No. 10 solid conductor copper wire. Secure wire to grounding rod with brass or bronze clamp. Locate the connection in a separate valve box.
- c. Attach wire markers to the ends of control wires inside the controller unit housing. Label wires with the identification number (see drawings) of the remote control valve to which the control wire is connected.
- d. Connect control wires to the corresponding controller terminal.

3.11 BACKFILL

3.11.1 Minimum Cover

Depth of cover shall be 12 (304.8 mm) inches for 1-1/4 (31.8 mm) inch pipe or smaller; and 12 (304.8 mm) inches for low-voltage wires. Remainder of trench or pipe cover shall be filled to within 3 (76.2 mm) inches of top-with excavated soil, and compact soil with plate hand-held compactors to same density as undisturbed adjacent soil.

3.12 IRRIGATION SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO PLANTING MATERIALS (UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED)

3.12.1 Adjustment

After grading, seeding and rolling of planted areas, sprinkler heads shall be adjusted flush with finished grade. Adjustments shall be made by providing new nipples of proper length or by use of heads having an approved device, integral with head, which will permit adjustment in height of head without changing piping.

3.12.2 Cleaning of Piping

Prior to the hydrostatic and operation tests, the interior of the pipe shall be flushed with clean water until pipe is free of all foreign materials. Flushing and cleaning out of system pipe, valves, and components shall not be considered completed until witnessed and accepted by Contracting Officer.

3.12.3 Field Tests

All instruments, equipment, facilities, and labor required to conduct the tests shall be provided by Contractor.

3.12.3.1 Hydrostatic Pressure Test

- a. Notify the AF Representative three days in advance of testing.
- b. Pipelines jointed with rubber gaskets or threaded connections may be subjected to a pressure test at any time after partial completion of backfill. Pipelines jointed with solvent-welded PVC joints shall be allowed to cure at least 24 hours before testing.
- c. Subsections of mainline pipe may be tested independently, subject to the review of the AF Representative.
- d. Furnish clean, clear water, pumps, labor, fittings, and equipment necessary to conduct tests or retest.
- e. Subject mainline pipe to a hydrostatic pressure equal to 60 psi for two hours. Leakage will be detected by visual inspection. Replace defective pipe, fitting, joint, valve, or appurtenance. Repeat the test until the pipe passes test.

3.12.3.2 Coverage Test

- a. Activate each remote control valve in sequence. The AF Representative will visually observe water application patterns.
- b. Adjust or move system components to correct coverage deficiencies. Repeat the test until the system passes test.
- c. Cement or caulking to seal leaks is prohibited.

3.12.3.3 Operation Test

At conclusion of pressure test, sprinkler heads or emitter heads, quick coupling assemblies, and hose valves shall be installed and entire system tested for operation under normal operating pressure. Operation test consists of the system operating through at least one complete programmed cycle for all areas to be sprinkled.

3.13 POSTING FRAMED INSTRUCTIONS

Framed instructions containing wiring and control diagrams under glass or in laminated plastic shall be posted where directed. Condensed operating instructions, prepared in typed form, shall be framed as specified above and posted beside the diagrams. The framed instructions shall be posted before acceptance testing of the system. After as-built drawings are approved by CE engineer, controller charts and programming schedule shall be prepared. One chart for each controller shall be supplied. Chart shall be reduced drawing of actual as-built system that will fit the maximum dimensions inside controller housing. Black line print for chart and a different pastel or transparent color shall indicate each station area of coverage. After chart is completed and approved for final acceptance, chart shall be sealed between two 20-mil pieces of clear plastic.

3.14 FIELD TRAINING

A field training course shall be provided for designed operating and maintenance staff members. Training shall be provided for a total period of 1 hour to normal working time and shall start after the system is functionally complete prior to final acceptance tests. Field training shall cover all of the items contained in the operating and maintenance manuals.

3.15 CLEANUP

Due to the high visibility of the project site, daily cleanup of all debris and surplus materials resulting from the work shall be removed off-site.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02821

FENCING
07/01

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

ASTM A 153/A 153M	(2000) Zinc-Coating (Hot Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware
ASTM A 392	(1996) Zinc-Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM A 491	(1996) Aluminum-Coated Steel Chain-Link Fence Fabric
ASTM A 780	(2000) Repair of Damaged and Uncoated Areas of Hot-Dipped Galvanized Coatings
ASTM A 824	(1995) Metallic-Coated Steel Marcellled Tension Wire for Use With Chain Link Fence
ASTM C 94/C 94M	(2000) Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM F 626	(1996a) Fence Fittings
ASTM F 883	(1997) Padlocks
ASTM F 900	(1994) Industrial and Commercial Swing Gates
ASTM F 1043	(2000) Strength and Protective Coatings on Metal Industrial Chain-Link Fence Framework
ASTM F 1083	(1997) Specification for Pipe, Steel, Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Welded, for Fence Structures
ASTM F 1184	(1994) Industrial and Commercial Horizontal Slide Gates

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-07 Certificates

Chain Link Fence

Statement, signed by an official authorized to certify on behalf of the manufacturer, attesting that the chain link fence and component materials meet the specified requirements.

1.3 APPROVAL OF POLYVINYL CHLORIDE-COATED FENCE MATERIALS

Polyvinyl chloride-coated fence materials shall be thoroughly inspected for cracking, peeling, and conformance with the specifications by the Contracting Officer's Representative prior to installation. Any fence materials rejected by the Contracting Officer's Representative shall be replaced by the contractor with approved materials at no additional cost to the Government.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FENCE FABRIC

Fence fabric shall conform to the following:

2.1.1 Chain Link Fence Fabric

ASTM A 392, Class 2, zinc-coated steel wire with minimum coating weight of 2.0 ounces of zinc per square foot of coated surface, or ASTM A 491, Type I, aluminum-coated steel wire. Fabric shall be fabricated of 9 gauge wire woven in 2 inch mesh. Fabric height shall be 6 feet. Fabric shall be twisted and barbed on the top selvage and knuckled on the bottom selvage.

2.1.2 Force Protection Horizontal Cover

Provide and install woven wire fencing horizontal to the ground plane with required accessible connections, posts and structural elements to support the woven wire fence. The cover shall be self-supporting and located within 1-3/4 inch from all the vertical plane of the mechanical and electrical equipment. Do not attach cover to the mechanical or electrical equipment. Screen wall gates shall be self-supporting and attach to the horizontal cover structure and posts where a 1-3/4 inch sphere cannot pass through any openings. Height of the cover above the slab shall be a minimum 7 feet 0 inches. Contractor can attach to masonry screen walls.

All fencing, posts and structural elements shall be removable for outdoor mechanical and electrical equipment replacement.

Before installation, coordinate with Contract Officer for location of support posts to avoid interference of servicing of equipment. Height of the cover shall be 8 inches below screen wall.

2.2 GATES

ASTM F 900 and/or ASTM F 1184. Gate shall be the type and swing shown. Gate frames shall conform to strength and coating requirements of ASTM F 1083 for Group IA, steel pipe, with external coating Type A, nominal pipe size (NPS) 1-1/2. Gate frames shall conform to strength and coating requirements of ASTM F 1043, for Group IC, steel pipe with external coating Type A or Type B, nominal pipe size (NPS) 1-1/2. Gate fabric shall be as

specified for chain link fabric. Gate leaves more than 8 feet wide shall have either intermediate members and diagonal truss rods or shall have tubular members as necessary to provide rigid construction, free from sag or twist. Gate leaves less than 8 feet wide shall have truss rods or intermediate braces. Intermediate braces shall be provided on all gate frames with an electro-mechanical lock. Gate fabric shall be attached to the gate frame by method standard with the manufacturer except that welding will not be permitted. Latches, hinges, stops, keepers, rollers, and other hardware items shall be furnished as required for the operation of the gate. Latches shall be arranged for padlocking so that the padlock will be accessible from both sides of the gate. Stops shall be provided for holding the gates in the open position. For high security applications, each end member of gate frames shall be extended sufficiently above the top member to carry three strands of barbed wire in horizontal alignment with barbed wire strands on the fence.

2.3 POSTS

2.3.1 Metal Posts for Chain Link Fence

ASTM F 1083, zinc-coated. Group IA, with external coating Type A steel pipe. Group IC steel pipe, zinc-coated with external coating Type A or Type B and Group II, roll-formed steel sections, shall meet the strength and coating requirements of ASTM F 1043. Group III, ASTM F 1043 steel H-section may be used for line posts in lieu of line post shapes specified for the other classes. Sizes shall be as shown on the drawings. Line posts and terminal (corner, gate, and pull) posts selected shall be of the same designation throughout the fence. Gate post shall be for the gate type specified subject to the limitation specified in ASTM F 900 and/or ASTM F 1184.

2.4 BRACES AND RAILS

ASTM F 1083, zinc-coated, Group IA, steel pipe, size NPS 1-1/4. Group IC steel pipe, zinc-coated, shall meet the strength and coating requirements of ASTM F 1043. Group II, formed steel sections, size 1-21/32 inch, conforming to ASTM F 1043, may be used as braces and rails if Group II line posts are furnished.

2.5 WIRE

2.5.1 Tension Wire

Tension wire shall be Type I or Type II, Class 2 coating, in accordance with ASTM A 824.

2.6 ACCESSORIES

ASTM F 626. Ferrous accessories shall be zinc or aluminum coated. Truss rods shall be furnished for each terminal post. Truss rods shall be provided with turnbuckles or other equivalent provisions for adjustment. Tie wire for attaching fabric to rails, braces, and posts shall be 9 gauge steel wire and match the coating of the fence fabric. Miscellaneous hardware coatings shall conform to ASTM A 153/A 153M unless modified.

2.7 CONCRETE

ASTM C 94/C 94M, using 3/4 inch maximum size aggregate, and having minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi at 28 days. Grout shall consist of one

part portland cement to three parts clean, well-graded sand and the minimum amount of water to produce a workable mix.

2.8 PADLOCKS

Padlocks shall conform to ASTM F 883, Type P01, Options B and G, Grade 6, Size 1-3/4 inch. All padlocks shall be keyed alike and all padlocks shall be keyed into master key system as specified in Section 08710 DOOR HARDWARE.

2.9 FOD FENCE

Enclose the project work area and contractor lay-down area with a 6 feet high chain link fence and gates with brown, UV light resistant, plastic fabric mesh netting, (similar to tennis court or other screening). Remove the fence upon completion and acceptance of the work. Intent is to contain FOD on the construction site. Fence and fabric shall be secured to withstand jet blast from on going activities on the apron. FOD fence and fabric shall meet the following criteria:

- a. Chain-link: Zinc-coated steel, 9-gage, 2 inch mesh. Height of fabric shall be same as fence.
- b. FOD fabric woven high tension polyester fabric having 15% open area, with grommets spaced 18 inches apart along the top and bottom edges. Fabric shall be brown in color.
- c. Posts and braces: Line posts: Class 1, steel pipe, grade B. End, corner, and pull posts: Class 1, steel pipe, grade B. Braces: Class 1, steel pipe, grade B, 2 inch minimum size.
- d. Fencing accessories: Provide mounting clips and wire ties constructed of the same material as the fencing fabric.
- e. Concrete: Per Section 03300 CAST IN PLACE CONCRETE, using 3/4 inch maximum-size aggregate, and having minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi at 28 days.
- f. Grout: Provide grout of proportions one part portland cement to three parts clean, well-graded sand and a minimum amount of water to produce a workable mix.
- g. Site preparation: Clearing and grading, clear fence line of trees, brush, and other obstacles to install fencing. Establish a graded, compacted fence line prior to fencing installation. Compact fill used to establish fence line. Dispose of waste material on station, as directed.
- h. Fence installation: Install fence on prepared surfaces to line and grade and as indicated on drawings. Secure fastening and hinge hardware in place to fence framework by peening or welding. Allow for proper operation of components. Coast peened or welded areas with a repair coating matching original coating. Install fence in accordance with fence manufacturer's written installation instructions except as modified herein.
 1. Post spacing provide line posts spaced equidistantly apart, not exceeding 10 feet on center (OC). Provide gate posts spaced as necessary for size of gate openings. Do not exceed 500 feet on straight runs between braced posts. Provide corner or pull posts,

with bracing in both directions, for changes in direction of 15 feet or more, or for abrupt changes in grade. Provide drawings showing location of corner, end, and pull posts.

2. Post settings: Set posts plumb. Posts shall be anchored as indicated on drawings. brace corner, end, and pull posts to nearest post with a horizontal brace used as a compression member, placed at least 12 inches below top of fence, and a diagonal truss rod and truss tightener used as a tension member.

3. Top and bottom tension wires: Install top and bottom tension wires before installing chain-link fabric, and pull wires taut. Place top and bottom tension wires within 8 inches of respective fabric line.

4. Fabric: Pull fabric taut and secure fabric to top wire and bottom wire, close to both sides of each post and at maximum intervals of 24 inches OC. Secure fabric to posts using stretcher bars, ties or clips spaced 15 inches OC, or by integrally weaving to integral fastening loops of end, corner, and pull posts for full length of each post. Install fabric on opposite side of posts from area being secured. Install fabric so that bottom of fabric is 2 inches above ground level. Install fence fabric to provide approximately 2 inches deflection at center of fabric span between two posts. When a force of approximately 30 pounds is applied perpendicular to fabric, fabric should return to its original position when force is removed.

5. Post caps: Install post caps as recommended by the manufacturer.

6. Removal: Remove fence at completion of project.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Fence shall be installed to the lines and grades indicated. The area on either side of the fence line shall be cleared to the extent indicated. Line posts shall be spaced equidistant at intervals not exceeding 10 feet. Terminal (corner, gate, and pull) posts shall be set at abrupt changes in vertical and horizontal alignment. Fabric shall be continuous between terminal posts; however, runs between terminal posts shall not exceed 500 feet. Any damage to galvanized surfaces, including welding, shall be repaired with paint containing zinc dust in accordance with ASTM A 780.

3.2 EXCAVATION

Post holes shall be cleared of loose material. Waste material shall be spread where directed. The ground surface irregularities along the fence line shall be eliminated to the extent necessary to maintain a 2 inch clearance between the bottom of the fabric and finish grade.

3.3 POST INSTALLATION

3.3.1 Posts for Chain Link Fence

Posts shall be set plumb and in alignment. Except where solid rock is encountered, posts shall be set in concrete to the depth indicated on the

drawings. Where solid rock is encountered with no overburden, posts shall be set to a minimum depth of 18 inches in rock. Where solid rock is covered with an overburden of soil or loose rock, posts shall be set to the minimum depth indicated on the drawing unless a penetration of 18 inches in solid rock is achieved before reaching the indicated depth, in which case depth of penetration shall terminate. All portions of posts set in rock shall be grouted. Portions of posts not set in rock shall be set in concrete from the rock to ground level. Posts set in concrete shall be set in holes not less than the diameter shown on the drawings. Diameters of holes in solid rock shall be at least 1 inch greater than the largest cross section of the post. Concrete and grout shall be thoroughly consolidated around each post, shall be free of voids and finished to form a dome. Concrete and grout shall be allowed to cure for 72 hours prior to attachment of any item to the posts. Group II line posts may be mechanically driven, for temporary fence construction only, if rock is not encountered. Driven posts shall be set to a minimum depth of 3 feet and shall be protected with drive caps when being set. For high security fences, fence post rigidity shall be tested by applying a 50 pound force on the post, perpendicular to the fabric, at 5 feet above ground; post movement measured at the point where the force is applied shall be less than or equal to 3/4 inch from the relaxed position; every tenth post shall be tested for rigidity; when a post fails this test, further tests on the next four posts on either side of the failed post shall be made; all failed posts shall be removed, replaced, and retested at the Contractor's expense.

3.4 RAILS

3.4.1 Top Rail

Top rail shall be supported at each post to form a continuous brace between terminal posts. Where required, sections of top rail shall be joined using sleeves or couplings that will allow expansion or contraction of the rail. Top rail, if required for high security fence, shall be installed as indicated on the drawings.

3.4.2 Bottom Rail

The bottom rail shall be bolted to double rail ends and double rail ends shall be securely fastened to the posts. Bolts shall be peened to prevent easy removal. Bottom rail shall be installed before chain link fabric.

3.5 BRACES AND TRUSS RODS

Braces and truss rods shall be installed as indicated and in conformance with the standard practice for the fence furnished. Horizontal (compression) braces and diagonal truss (tension) rods shall be installed on fences over 6 feet in height. A center brace or 2 diagonal truss rods shall be installed on 12 foot fences. Braces and truss rods shall extend from terminal posts to line posts. Diagonal braces shall form an angle of approximately 40 to 50 degrees with the horizontal. No bracing is required on fences 6 feet high or less if a top rail is installed.

3.6 TENSION WIRES

Tension wires shall be installed along the top and bottom of the fence line and attached to the terminal posts of each stretch of the fence. Top tension wires shall be installed within the top 4 inches of the installed fabric. Bottom tension wire shall be installed within the bottom 6 inches of the installed fabric. Tension wire shall be pulled taut and shall be

free of sag.

3.7 CHAIN LINK FABRIC

Chain link fabric shall be installed on the side of the post indicated. Fabric shall be attached to terminal posts with stretcher bars and tension bands. Bands shall be spaced at approximately 15 inch intervals. The fabric shall be installed and pulled taut to provide a smooth and uniform appearance free from sag, without permanently distorting the fabric diamond or reducing the fabric height. Fabric shall be fastened to line posts at approximately 15 inch intervals and fastened to all rails and tension wires at approximately 12 inch intervals. Fabric shall be cut by untwisting and removing pickets. Splicing shall be accomplished by weaving a single picket into the ends of the rolls to be joined. The bottom of the installed fabric shall be 2 plus or minus 1/2 inch above the ground. For high security fence, after the fabric installation is complete, the fabric shall be exercised by applying a 50 pound push-pull force at the center of the fabric between posts; the use of a 30 pound pull at the center of the panel shall cause fabric deflection of not more than 2-1/2 inches when pulling fabric from the post side of the fence; every second fence panel shall meet this requirement; all failed panels shall be resecured and retested at the Contractor's expense.

3.8 GATE INSTALLATION

Gates shall be installed at the locations shown. Hinged gates shall be mounted to swing as indicated. Latches, stops, and keepers shall be installed as required. Padlocks shall be attached to gates or gate posts with chains. Hinge pins, and hardware shall be welded or otherwise secured to prevent removal.

3.9 GROUNDING

Fences crossed by overhead powerlines in excess of 600 volts shall be grounded as required by Federal, State, and Local Regulations.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 04220

NONBEARING MASONRY VENEER/STEEL STUD WALLS
05/01

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC)

AISC ASD Manual (1989) Manual of Steel Construction
Allowable Stress Design

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (AISI)

AISI Cold-Formed Mnl (1996) Cold-Formed Steel Design Manual

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

ASTM A 36/A 36M (2000) Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A 82 (1997a) Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement

ASTM A 123/A 123M (2000) Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products

ASTM A 153/A 153M (2000) Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware

ASTM A 653/A 653M (2000) Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process

ASTM C 67 (2000) Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile

ASTM C 79/C 79M (2000) Treated Core and Nontreated Core Gypsum Sheathing Board

ASTM C 91 (1999) Masonry Cement

ASTM C 216 (2000) Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)

ASTM C 270 (2000) Mortar for Unit Masonry

ASTM C 494/C 494M (1999a) Chemical Admixtures for Concrete

ASTM C 665 (1998) Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing

ASTM C 780	(2000) Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry
ASTM C 955	(2000a) Load-Bearing (Transverse and Axial) Steel Studs, Runners (Tracks), and Bracing or Bridging for Screw Application of Gypsum Panel Products and Metal Plaster Bases
ASTM C 1002	(2000) Steel Drill Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases
ASTM C 1072	(2000) Measurement of Masonry Flexural Bond Strength
ASTM C 1177/C 1177M	(1999) Glass Mat Gypsum Substrate for Use as Sheathing
ASTM D 226	(1997a) Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM D 1330	(1985; R 1995e1) Rubber Sheet Gaskets
ASTM D 2103	(1997) Polyethylene Film and Sheeting
ASTM E 84	Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS (ASHRAE)	
ASHRAE Hdbk-IP	(1997) Handbook, Fundamentals I-P Edition
AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)	
AWS D1.3	(1998) Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Detail Drawings; G

Details of cold-formed steel framing and support around openings, including framing connections, steel lintels, steel shelf angles, attachment to other building elements and bridging. Drawings shall indicate thickness, material, dimensions, protective coatings, and section properties of all steel lintels and shelf angles used in exterior wall framing. Drawings shall

also indicate size and type of all fasteners including size and type of all welds.

SD-04 Samples

Expansion Joint Materials
Clay or Shale Brick (Face Brick); G
Sample Panel; G

A portable panel, approximately 2 by 2 feet, containing approximately 24 brick facings to establish the range of color and texture. One of each type of masonry veneer anchor used.

SD-06 Test Reports

Masonry Veneer/Steel Stud Wall System; G

Calculations demonstrating the structural adequacy of steel lintels and shelf angles for the calculated gravity loads being supported; this analysis shall be in accordance with AISC ASD Manual. Test results demonstrating that the veneer anchors are structurally adequate to resist the specified loadings shall be submitted for approval. Calculations demonstrating the insulation shown on the drawings provides the specified U-value for heat transmission of the completed exterior wall construction; this analysis shall be in accordance with ASHRAE Hdbk-IP. Manufacturer's descriptive data and installation instructions for the insulation, the vapor barrier and the moisture barrier.

SD-07 Certificates

Clay or Shale Brick (Face Brick)
Joint Reinforcement
Expansion Joint Materials
Insulation
Exterior Sheathing
Moisture Barrier
Vapor Retarder
Veneer Anchors
Welding

Certificates stating that the materials and welders meet the requirements specified. Each certificate shall be signed by an authorized certification official and shall include their organization and position and shall identify the products covered under their certifying signature.

1.3 SAMPLE PANEL

After the material samples are approved and prior to starting masonry work, a sample masonry panel shall be built on the project site where directed. The sample panel shall be not less than 6 feet long by 4 feet high excluding the precast concrete plinth. The panel shall be of typical wall thickness for the construction represented. The panel shall show color range, texture, bond pattern, expansion joints, and cleaning of the masonry as required in the work. The panel shall also show cold-formed steel framing, insulation, gypsum wallboard, gypsum sheathing, moisture barrier, vapor barrier, veneer anchors, joint reinforcement, steel shelf angles, flashing and weep holes. The approved sample panel shall be used as a

standard of workmanship required in the actual installation. The sample panel shall be protected from weather and construction operations and shall not be removed until the masonry veneer/steel stud wall work has been completed and accepted. The panel shall be constructed with a precast concrete plinth as specified in Section 03413.

1.4 DELIVERY, HANDLING AND STORAGE

Materials shall be delivered and handled avoiding chipping, breakage, bending or other damage, and contact with soil or other contaminating materials. The masonry products shall be stored off the ground and protected from inclement weather. Cementitious materials shall be delivered in unopened containers plainly marked and labeled with manufacturer's names and brands. Cementitious materials shall be stored in dry, weather-tight enclosures or covers. Sand and other aggregates shall be stored preventing contamination or segregation and under a weather-tight covering permitting good air circulation. Finish of the framing members shall be maintained at all times, using an approved high zinc dust content galvanizing repair paint whenever necessary to prevent the formation of rust. Insulation, moisture barrier, and gypsum sheathing shall be stored in dry, well ventilated, weather-tight areas protected from sunlight and excessive heat. Air infiltration type vapor barrier shall be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

1.5 EFFLORESCENCE TESTS

Efflorescence tests shall be performed by an approved commercial testing laboratory. Sampling for the tests shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Brick shall be sampled and tested for efflorescence in accordance with ASTM C 67 and the rating shall be: "not effloresced".

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 VENEER WYTHE

The source of masonry materials which will affect the appearance of the finished work shall not be changed after the work has started except with the Contracting Officer's approval.

2.1.1 Clay or Shale Brick (Face Brick)

Clay or shale brick veneer shall be masonry units conforming to ASTM C 216, the type/design as manufactured by (or equal to similar masonry buildings color, size and texture on base):

Lawrence Brick
Brick and Tile Corporation of Lawrenceville
P.O. Box 45
Lawrenceville, Virginia 23868
1-800-848-3151

2.1.2 Face Brick Style

- a. Flight Kitchen Facility
 - (1) Smooth Face
 - (2) Type FBS
 - (3) Modular Standard
 - (4) Stock Number: 1-111A

2.2 CAST STONE

Reference Section 04720, "Cast Stone" for exterior masonry wall ornamental units, screen wall caps and window sills/lintels.

2.3 MORTAR

Mortar shall conform to ASTM C 270, Type S. Mortar mix shall be based on proportion specifications. Laboratory testing of mortar shall be in accordance with the preconstruction evaluation of mortar section of ASTM C 780. Cement shall have a low alkali content and be of one brand. Aggregates shall be from one source.

2.3.1 Mortar Coloring

Mortar coloring shall be added to the mortar used for exposed masonry surfaces to produce a uniform color for all face brick shall match Lehigh 00024 by Batchelder and Collins and made with Chickamoniny sand (or approved equal). Mortar coloring shall not exceed 3 percent of the weight of cement for carbon black and ten percent of the weight of cement for all other pigments. Mortar coloring shall be chemically inert, of finely ground limeproof pigment, and furnished in accurately pre-measured and packaged units that can be added to a measured amount of cement.

2.3.2 Masonry Cement

Masonry cement in conformance with ASTM C 91 may be used in the mortar. When using a masonry cement a comparative test shall be performed between a Portland cement-lime mortar and the masonry cement mortar proposed for the project to evaluate the ASTM C 1072 bond and the ASTM C 780 compressive strength of the two mixes. The test shall be conducted with the proposed masonry units for the project. The masonry cement mortar will be acceptable if the bond and compressive strength values are equal to or higher than the portland cement-lime mix. The air-content of the masonry cement shall be limited to 12 percent maximum.

2.3.3 Admixtures

In cold weather, a non-chloride based accelerating admixture may be used subject to approval. Accelerating admixtures shall be non-corrosive, contain less than 0.2 percent chlorides, and conform to ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type C.

2.4 JOINT REINFORCEMENT

Joint reinforcement shall be of steel wire conforming to ASTM A 82. Fabrication shall be by welding. Tack welding will not be permitted. Reinforcement shall be zinc-coated after fabrication in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class B-2. Joint reinforcement shall consist of at least 1 continuous longitudinal wire in the veneer wythe. Minimum wire cross section shall be 0.017 square inches.

2.5 COLD-FORMED STEEL FRAMING

Cold-formed framing shall consist of steel studs, top and bottom tracks, runners, horizontal bridging, and other cold-formed members and other accessories. All members and components made of sheet steel shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 653/A 653M with a minimum coating thickness of G 60. Framing covered herein shall be used only in

framing the exterior masonry veneer steel stud wall system as indicated on the detail drawings. Metal framing for interior partitions are specified in Section 09250 GYPSUM WALLBOARD.

2.5.1 Steel Studs

Studs shall be furnished as shown in the contract drawings.

2.5.2 Runners, Tracks, Bridging and Accessories

Cold-formed steel sheet framing members, components, and accessories, other than the steel studs, shall conform to ASTM C 955 and be of steel conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M, Grade 33, having a minimum yield strength of 33,000 psi, except that members with minimum base metal thickness of 0.054 inch or greater shall be of steel conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M, Grade 50, having a minimum yield strength of 50,000 psi.

2.6 INSULATION

Recyclable materials shall conform to EPA requirements in accordance with Section 01670 RECYCLED / RECOVERED MATERIALS.

2.6.1 Blanket Insulation

Insulation placed between the steel studs shall be glass fiber batts, Type II kraft faced insulation, Class A conforming to ASTM C 665. Insulation shall have a UL rating of 25 and a smoke developed rating of 150 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2.7 GYPSUM WALLBOARD

Gypsum wallboard that is installed on the interior side of the cold-formed steel framing system shall be as specified in Section 09250 GYPSUM WALLBOARD.

2.8 EXTERIOR SHEATHING

Gypsum sheathing that is installed on the exterior side of the cold-formed steel framing system shall have a minimum thickness of 5/8 inch and shall be 4 feet wide. Glass mat gypsum sheathing shall conform to ASTM C 79/C 79M and ASTM C 1177/C 1177M. Glass mat gypsum sheathing shall have a water-resistant core with a water-resistant glass mat embedded onto core and shall have a zero flame, zero smoke developed, and shall have mold and mildew resistant surface.

2.9 MOISTURE PROTECTION

2.9.1 Moisture Barrier

The moisture barrier shall be 15-lb asphalt-saturated felt conforming to ASTM D 226 Type I (No. 15).

2.9.2 Vapor Retarder

The vapor retarder shall be polyethylene film conforming to ASTM D 2103, 6 mil minimum thickness.

2.9.3 Staples

Staples for attaching the moisture barrier to the exterior sheathing shall be the type and size best suited to provide a secure connection. Staples shall be made from either galvanized steel or stainless steel wire.

2.9.4 Joint Tape

Tape for sealing the joints in the vapor retarder shall be laminated tape with pressure sensitive adhesive as recommended by the manufacturer of the polyethylene film.

2.10 VENEER ANCHORS

Anchor assemblies for the attachment of the masonry veneer to the cold-formed steel framing, structural steel beam, tubes, and column members, and concrete floor slabs as shown. Anchors shall transfer the design loadings from the masonry veneer to the cold-formed steel framing system or other support without exceeding the allowable stresses and deflections in the anchors. Length of anchor wires shall be such that the outermost wires lie between 1-1/4 inch from each face of the masonry veneer. Anchor wires shall not have drips. Wires for veneer anchors shall be rectangular or triangular hoops formed from 3/16 inch diameter steel wire conforming to ASTM A 82. Anchor assemblies including wires and anchor plates shall be hot-dip galvanized conforming to ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class B-2. The veneer anchor shall have a minimum capacity of 200 pounds. The load-displacement capacity of each veneer anchor, both in direct pull-out for tension and compression, shall be not less than 2000 pounds per inch (or a deflection of 0.05 inches per 100 pounds of load in tension or compression). In the direction perpendicular to the masonry veneer, the anchor assembly shall have a maximum play of 1/16 inch.

2.10.1 Adjustable Pintle-Eye Type Wire Anchors

Adjustable pintle-eye type wall anchors shall be two pieces rectangular type double pintle anchors.

2.11 CONNECTIONS

Screws, bolts and anchors shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M or ASTM A 153/A 153M as appropriate.

2.11.1 Framing Screws, Bolts and Anchors

Screws, bolts and anchors used in the assembly of the cold-formed steel framing system shall be as required by design of the framing system for the specified loading. Screw, bolt and anchor sizes shall be shown on the detail drawings.

2.11.2 Welding

Welded connections shall be designed and all welding shall be performed in accordance with AWS D1.3, as modified by AISI Cold-Formed Mnl. Welders shall be qualified in accordance with AWS D1.3. All welds shall be cleaned and touched-up with zinc-rich paint.

2.11.3 Veneer Anchor Screws

Screws for attachment of the veneer anchors to the cold-formed steel framing members shall be as required by design to provide the needed pullout load capacity but not less than No. 12. Screws shall be shown on

the detail drawings. The length of screws shall be such that the screws penetrate the holding member by not less than 5/8 inch.

2.11.4 Gypsum Sheathing Screws

Screws for attachment of gypsum sheathing to cold-formed steel framing shall conform to ASTM C 1002, Type S.

2.12 SYNTHETIC RUBBER WASHERS

Synthetic rubber washers for placement between veneer anchors and the moisture barrier on the outside face of the exterior sheathing shall conform to ASTM D 1330, Grade I.

2.13 FLASHING

Copper or stainless steel flashing shall conform to the requirements in Section 07600 SHEET METALWORK, GENERAL. Flashing shall be supplied in a continuous sheet extending from the exterior sheathing across the cavity and through the masonry veneer as shown.

2.14 STEEL LINTELS AND SHELF ANGLES

Steel shapes used for lintels and shelf angles shall conform to ASTM A 36/A 36M. Lintels and shelf angles shall be provided as shown. These steel members shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 123/A 123M.

2.15 CAULKING AND SEALANTS

Caulking and sealants shall be as specified in Section 07900 JOINT SEALING.

2.16 WEEP HOLE VENTILATORS

Weephole ventilators shall be prefabricated aluminum grill type vents designed to prevent insect entry with maximum air entry. Ventilators shall be sized to match modular construction with a standard 3/8-inch mortar joint.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

Masonry Veneer/Steel Stud Wall System, wall sections, types of construction and dimensions shall be as shown and by the approved masonry Sample Panel and Detail Drawings. Metal door and window frames and other special framing shall be built and anchored into the wall system as indicated.

3.2 STEEL STUD WALL FRAMING

The top track of the stud wall system shall be slip jointed to accommodate vertical deflections of the supporting members as shown on the drawings. Bottom tracks shall be anchored by one anchor at each stud location as shown on the drawings. Both flanges of all steel studs shall be securely fastened with screws to the flanges of the top and bottom tracks as shown on the drawings. All details for affixing steel studs to runners and all other sheet steel framing members along with all details necessary for anchorage of the steel stud wall system to the building structural systems shall be as shown on the drawings. Horizontal bridging shall be provided as necessary. Studs shall be spaced 16 inches on center unless as

indicated otherwise on the drawings. Coordinate stud spacing with sheathing and anchor requirements. At wall openings for doors, windows and other similar features, the framing system shall provide for the installation and anchorage of the required subframes or finish frames. Steel frames shall be securely attached through built-in anchors to the nearest stud on each side of the opening with self-drilling screws. Double studs shall be provided at both jambs of all door openings. Door frames and other built-in items shall be grouted solid.

3.3 STEEL SHELF ANGLES

Unless otherwise shown, steel shelf angles shall be provided in segments that do not exceed 10 feet in length. At building corners, shelf angle segments shall be mitered and securely attached together by welding with legs no less than 4 feet where possible. Shelf angle segments shall not be connected together but instead shall be installed with 1/4 inch wide gaps between the segments. Fabrication and erection tolerances shall be in accordance with the AISC Code of Standard Practice, as indicated in AISC ASD Manual.

3.4 INSULATION

The actual installed thickness of insulation shall provide a minimum thermal R of 19 for the completed exterior wall construction as determined in accordance with ASHRAE Hdbk-IP. Insulation thickness shall be as shown on the approved drawings. Installation, except as otherwise specified or shown, shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions which shall be approved by the Contracting Officer. Insulation shall be installed between wall framing members. Rigid insulation shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions with proper connections through the insulation to prevent the insulation from carrying loads directly. Insulation with facings shall be secured to the sides of the framing members to provide a continuous seal so that the entire weight of the insulation is carried by the framing members. Where electrical outlets, ducts, pipes, vents or other utility items occur, insulation shall be placed on the dry side of the item away from excessive humidity.

3.5 GYPSUM WALLBOARD

Gypsum wallboard shall be installed on the interior face of the cold-formed steel framing system. Installation shall be as specified in Section 09250 GYPSUM WALLBOARD except at vertical slip joints, the gypsum wallboard shall be connected to the vertical studs to prevent movement at the slip joint.

3.6 EXTERIOR SHEATHING

Sheathing shall be installed on the exterior face of the cold-formed steel framing system with self-drilling screws. Screws shall be located a minimum of 3/8 inch from the ends and edges of sheathing panels and shall be spaced not more than 8 inches on each supporting member except at vertical slip joints, the sheathing shall be connected to the vertical studs to prevent movement of the slip joint. Edges and ends of gypsum sheathing panels shall be butted snugly with vertical joints staggered to provide full and even support for the moisture barrier. Holes and gaps resulting from abandoned screw installations, from damage to panels, and from cutting and fitting of panels at junctures with doors, windows, foundation walls, floor slabs and other similar locations shall be filled with exterior rubber-base caulk.

3.7 MOISTURE PROTECTION

3.7.1 Moisture Barrier

The asphalt-saturated felt or other approved moisture barrier shall be installed on the outer face of the exterior sheathing. The moisture barrier shall be installed horizontally and shingled with each sheet lapped not less than 6 inches over the sheet below. Vertical end joints shall be lapped not less than 6 inches and shall be staggered. Attachment of the moisture barrier shall be with staples spaced not greater than 16 inches on center or as required by the manufacturer.

3.7.2 Vapor Retarder

A vapor retarder shall be installed between the steel studs and the gypsum wall board. The vapor retarder shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to form a complete retarder to vapor infiltration. The joints shall be lapped and sealed with tape.

3.8 VENEER ANCHORS

Veneer anchors shall be attached with screws through the sheathing and rigid insulation to the steel studs or other support members at the locations shown. When rigid insulation is used, the method of connecting the veneer anchor through the insulation shall be approved by the Contracting Officer. Veneer anchors shall be installed with the outermost wires lying between 5/8 inch from each face of the masonry veneer. Synthetic rubber washers shall be used between the anchor connector plates and the moisture barrier. A clutch torque slip screw gun shall be used on screws attaching veneer anchors to cold-formed steel members. Veneer anchors with corrugated sheet metal or wire mesh members extending across the wall cavity shall not be used. There shall be one veneer anchor for each 1.8 square feet of wall and shall be attached to steel studs and other supports with a maximum spacing of 16 inches on center. For pintle-eye anchors the vertical distance between the pintle section horizontal wires and the eye section horizontal wires shall not exceed 1/2 inch.

3.9 FLASHING

Continuous flashing shall be provided at the bottom of the wall cavity just above grade. Flashing shall also be provided above and below openings at lintels and sills, at shelf angles, and as indicated on the drawings. Flashing shall be as detailed and as specified in Section 07600 SHEET METALWORK, GENERAL. Flashing shall be lapped a minimum of 6 inches at joints and shall be sealed with a mastic as recommended by the flashing manufacturer. Ends over doors, windows and openings shall be turned up and secured. Flashing shall be lapped under the moisture barrier a minimum of 6 inches and securely attached to the gypsum sheathing. Flashing shall extend through the exterior face of the masonry veneer and shall be turned down to form a drip.

3.10 MASONRY VENEER

Exterior masonry wythes shall be constructed to the thickness indicated on the drawings. Masonry veneer shall not be installed until the exterior sheathing, moisture barrier, veneer anchors and flashing have been installed on the cold-formed steel framing system. Extreme care shall be taken to avoid damage to the moisture barrier and flashing during construction of the masonry veneer. Any portion of the moisture barrier

and flashing that is damaged shall be repaired or replaced prior to completion of the veneer. Masonry shall be placed in running bond pattern except for the soldier course pattern as indicated on the drawings. Longitudinal reinforcement consisting of at least one continuous galvanized steel wire shall be placed in the veneer wythe. The minimum wire size shall be 9 gauge. Vertical joints on alternating courses shall be aligned and kept vertically plumb. Solid masonry units shall be laid in a non-furrowed full bed of mortar, beveled and sloped toward the center of the wythe on which the mortar is placed. Units shall be shoved into place so that the vertical mortar joints are completely full and tight. Units that have been disturbed after the mortar has stiffened shall be removed, cleaned and relaid. Mortar which protrudes more than 1/2 inch into the cavity space shall be removed. Means shall be provided to ensure that the cavity space is kept clean of mortar droppings and other loose debris. Chases and raked-out joints shall be kept free from mortar and debris. Faces of units used in finished exposed areas shall be free from chipped edges, material texture or color defects or other imperfections distracting from the appearance of the finished work.

3.10.1 Surface Preparation

Surfaces on which masonry is to be laid shall be cleaned of laitance or other foreign material. No units having a film of water shall be laid.

3.10.2 Hot Weather Construction

Temperatures of masonry units and mortar shall not be greater than 120 degrees F when laid. Masonry erected when the ambient air temperature is more than 99 degrees F in the shade and when the relative humidity is less than 50 percent shall be given protection from the direct exposure to wind and sun for 48 hours after the installation.

3.10.3 Cold Weather Construction

Temperatures of masonry units and mortar shall not be less than 40 degrees F when laid. When the ambient air temperature is 32 degrees F or less, masonry veneer under construction shall be protected and maintained at a temperature greater than 32 degrees F for a period of 48 hours after installation. The proposed method of maintaining the temperature within the specified range shall be submitted for approval prior to implementation. No units shall be laid on a surface having a film of frost or water.

3.10.4 Tolerances

Masonry shall be laid plumb, level and true to line within the tolerances specified in TABLE 1. All masonry corners shall be square unless otherwise indicated on the drawings.

TABLE 1

Variation From Plumb

In adjacent units	1/8 inch
In 10 feet	1/4 inch
In 20 feet	3/8 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch

Variation From Level Or Grades

In 10 feet	1/8 inch
In 20 feet	1/4 inch
In 40 feet or more	1/2 inch

Variation From Linear Building Lines

In 20 feet	1/2 inch
In 40 feet or more	3/4 inch

Variation From Cross Sectional Dimensions Of Walls

Plus	1/2 inch
Minus	1/4 inch

3.10.5 Mixing of Mortar

Mortar shall be mixed in a mechanically operated mortar mixer for at least 3 minutes but not more than 5 minutes. Measurement of ingredients for mortar shall be by volume. Measurement of sand shall be accomplished by the use of a container of known capacity or shovel count based on a container of known capacity. Water shall be mixed with the dry ingredients in sufficient amount to provide a workable mixture which will adhere to the vertical surfaces of the masonry units. Mortar that has stiffened because of loss of water through evaporation shall be retempered by adding water to restore the proper consistency and workability. Mortar that has reached its initial set or that has not been used within 2-1/2 hours shall be discarded.

3.10.6 Cutting and Fitting

Wherever possible, full units shall be used in lieu of cut units. Where cut units are required to accommodate the design, cutting shall be done by masonry mechanics using power masonry saws. Wet-cut units shall be dried to the same surface-dry appearances of uncut units before being placed in the work. Cut edges shall be clean, true and sharp. Openings to accommodate pipes, conduits, and other accessories shall be neatly formed so that framing or escutcheons required will completely conceal the cut edges. Insofar as practicable, all cutting and fitting shall be accomplished while masonry work is being erected.

3.10.7 Masonry Units

When being laid, masonry units shall have suction sufficient to hold the mortar and to absorb water from the mortar, but shall be damp enough to allow the mortar to remain in a plastic state to permit the unit to be leveled and plumbed immediately after being laid without destroying bond. Masonry units with frogging shall be laid with the frog side down and better or face side exposed to view. Masonry units that are cored, recessed or otherwise deformed may be used in sills or in other areas except where deformations will be exposed to view.

3.10.8 Mortar Joints

Mortar joint widths shall be uniform and such that the specified widths are maintained throughout. Joints shall be of thickness equal to the difference between the actual and nominal dimensions of the masonry units in either height or length but in no case shall the joints be less than 1/4 inch nor more than 1/2 inch wide. Joints shall be tooled slightly concave.

Tooling shall be accomplished when mortar is thumbprint hard and in a manner that will compress and seal the mortar joint and produce joints of straight and true lines free of tool marks.

3.10.9 Joint Reinforcement

Unless otherwise shown, joint reinforcement shall be spaced at 16 inches on center vertically. Joint reinforcement shall not be placed in the same masonry course as veneer anchors unless the anchors are designed to accommodate the wire. Joint reinforcement shall be placed so that longitudinal wires are centered in the veneer wythe for solid units. Longitudinal wires shall be fully embedded in mortar for their entire length. Splices in joint reinforcement shall be lapped a minimum of 6 inches. Joint reinforcement must be discontinuous at all veneer joints. The minimum cover for joint reinforcement is 5/8 inches.

3.10.10 Veneer Joints

Brick expansion joints shall be provided at the locations shown on the drawings. Details of joints shall be as indicated on the drawings. Joints shall be clean and free of mortar and shall contain only backer rod and sealant, installed in accordance with Section 07900 JOINT SEALING. Horizontal reinforcement shall not extend through the joints.

3.10.11 Weep Holes

Weep holes shall be provided at all flashing locations at intervals of 24 inches. Weep holes shall be placed in head joints just above the flashing.

Weep holes shall be formed by leaving head joints open or head joint vents may be used. Weep holes shall be kept free of mortar and other obstructions.

3.10.12 Head Joint Vents

Head joint vents shall be provided near the top of the veneer wythe at the same spacing as the weep holes.

3.10.13 Discontinuous Work

When necessary to temporarily discontinue the work, masonry shall be stepped back for joining when work resumes. Tothing may be used only when specifically approved. Before resuming work, loose mortar shall be removed and the exposed joint shall be thoroughly cleaned. Top of walls subjected to rain or snow shall be covered with nonstaining waterproof covering or membrane when work is not in process. Covering shall extend a minimum of 2 feet down on each side of the wall and shall be held securely in place.

3.10.14 Cleaning

Mortar daubs or splashings shall be completely removed from finished exposed masonry surfaces before they harden or set up. Before completion of the work, defects in mortar joints shall be raked out as necessary, filled with mortar, and tooled to match the adjacent existing mortar in the joints. The proposed cleaning method shall be done on the sample wall

panel and the sample panel shall be examined for discoloration or stain. If the sample panel is discolored or stained, the method of cleaning shall be changed to ensure that the masonry surfaces in the structure will not be adversely affected. Masonry surfaces shall not be cleaned, other than removing excess surface mortar, until mortar in joints has hardened. Cleaning shall be accomplished with the use of stiff bristle fiber brushes, wooden paddles, wooden scrapers, or other suitable nonmetallic tools. The exposed brick surfaces shall be saturated with water and cleaned with a proprietary brick cleaning agent recommended by the clay products manufacturer. The cleaning agent shall not adversely affect the brick masonry surfaces. Proprietary cleaning agents shall be used in conformance with the cleaning product manufacturer's printed recommendations. Efflorescence or other stains shall be removed in conformance with the recommendations of the masonry unit manufacturer. After construction and cleaning, masonry surfaces shall be left clean, free of mortar daubs, stain, and discolorations, including scum from cleaning operations, and will have tight mortar joints throughout. Metallic tools and brushes shall not be used for cleaning.

3.11 BUILDING EXPANSION JOINTS

Expansion Joint Materials as specified in Section 04000 shall be located where indicated and shall be of the size and details shown.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 07412

NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOFING
10/01

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

ASTM A 463/A 463M	(2000) Steel Sheet, Aluminum-Coated, by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A 653/A 653M	(2000) Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM A 792/A 792M	(1999) Steel Sheet, 55% Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process
ASTM C 518	(1998) Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus
ASTM C 1289	(1998) Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation Board
ASTM D 522	(1993a) Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings
ASTM D 523	(1989; R 1999) Specular Gloss
ASTM D 610	(1995) Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces
ASTM D 714	(1987; R 1994e1) Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints
ASTM D 968	(1993) Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by Falling Abrasive
ASTM D 1308	(1987; R 1998) Effect of Household Chemicals on Clear and Pigmented Organic Finishes
ASTM D 1654	(1992) Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments
ASTM D 2244	(1995) Calculation of Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

ASTM D 2247	(1999) Testing Water Resistance of Coatings in 100% Relative Humidity
ASTM D 2794	(1993; R 1999e1) Resistance of Organic Coatings to the Effects of Rapid Deformation (Impact)
ASTM D 3359	(1997) Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test
ASTM D 4214	(1998) Evaluating Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films
ASTM D 4397	(1996) Polyethylene Sheeting for Construction, Industrial, and Agricultural Applications
ASTM D 5894	(1996) Standard Practice for Cyclic Salt Fog/UV Exposure of Painted Metal, (Alternating Exposures in a Fog/Dry Cabinet and a UV/Condensation Cabinet)
ASTM E 84	(2000a) Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 580	(1994; Rev thru Feb 1998) Tests for Uplift Resistance of Roof Assemblies
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1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Metal Roofing; G,

a. Drawings consisting of catalog cuts, flashing details, erection drawings, shop coating and finishing specifications, and other data as necessary to clearly describe materials, sizes, layouts, construction details, fasteners, and erection. Drawings shall be provided by the metal roofing manufacturer.

b. Drawings showing the UL 580, Class 90 tested roof system assembly.

SD-04 Samples

Accessories; G

One sample of each type of flashing, trim, fascia, closure, cap and similar items. Size shall be sufficient to show construction

and configuration.

Roof Panels; G

One piece of each type and finish to be used, 9 inches long, full width.

Fasteners and Subpurlins; G

Two samples of each type to be used with statement regarding intended use. If so requested, random samples of screws, bolts, nuts, and washers as delivered to the jobsite shall be taken in the presence of the Contracting Officer and provided to the Contracting Officer for testing to establish compliance with specified requirements.

Gaskets and Insulating Compounds; G

Two samples of each type to be used and descriptive data.

Sealant; G

One sample, approximately 1 pound, and descriptive data.

SD-07 Certificates

Roof Panels; G
Installation; G
Accessories; G

Certificates attesting that the panels and accessories conform to the specified requirements. Certificate for the roof assembly shall certify that the assembly complies with the material and fabrication requirements specified and is suitable for the installation at the indicated design slope. Certified laboratory test reports showing that the sheets to be furnished are produced under a continuing quality control program and that at least 3 representative samples of similar material to that which will be provided on this project have been previously tested and have met the quality standards specified for factory color finish.

Insulation; G

Certificate attesting that the polyisocyanurate insulation furnished for the project contains recovered material, and showing an estimated percent of such recovered material.

Installer; G

Certification of installer.

Warranties; G

At the completion of the project, signed copies of the 5-year Warranty for Non-Structural Metal Roofing System, a sample copy of which is attached to this section, and the 20-year Manufacturer's Material and Weathertightness Warranties.

1.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor shall furnish a commercially available roofing system which satisfies the specified design and additional requirements contained herein. The roofing system shall be provided by the Contractor as a complete system, as tested and approved in accordance with UL 580. Roof panels, components, transitions, accessories, and assemblies shall be supplied by the same roofing system manufacturer.

1.3.1 Non-Structural Metal Roof System

The Non-Structural Metal Roof System covered under this specification shall include the entire roofing system; the metal roof panels, subpurlins, fasteners, connectors, roof securement components, and assemblies tested and approved in accordance with UL 580. The system shall be installed on a substrate specified in Section 05300. In addition, the system shall consist of panel finishes, slip sheet, insulation, vapor retarder, all accessories, components, and trim and all connections with roof panels. This includes roof penetration items such as vents, curbs, skylights; interior or exterior gutters and downspouts, eaves, ridge, hip, valley, rake, gable, wall, or other roof system flashings installed and any other components specified within this contract to provide a weathertight roof system; and items specified in other sections of the specifications that are part of the system.

1.3.2 Manufacturer

The non-structural metal roofing system shall be the product of a manufacturer who has been in the practice of manufacturing metal roofs for a period of not less than 3 years and has been involved in at least five projects similar in size and complexity to this project.

1.3.3 Installer

The installer shall be certified by the metal roof manufacturer to have experience in installing at least three projects that are of comparable size, scope and complexity as this project for the particular roof system furnished. The installer may be either employed by the manufacturer or be an independent installer.

1.4 DESIGN LOADS

Non-structural Metal Roof System assemblies shall be tested as defined in UL 580 and shall be capable of resisting the wind uplift pressures shown on the contract drawings or, as a minimum, shall be approved to resist wind uplift pressures of UL 580, Class 90.

1.5 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The metal roofing system supplied shall conform to the roof slope, the underlayment, and uplift pressures shown on the contract drawings. The Contractor shall furnish a commercially available roofing system which satisfies all the specified requirements.

1.6 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Materials shall be delivered to the site in a dry and undamaged condition and stored out of contact with the ground. Materials shall be covered with weather tight coverings and kept dry. Material shall not be covered with plastic where such covering will allow sweating and condensation. Plastic

may be used as tenting with air circulation allowed. Storage conditions shall provide good air circulation and protection from surface staining.

1.7 WARRANTIES

The Non-Structural Metal Roofing System shall be warranted as outlined below. Any emergency temporary repairs conducted by the owner shall not negate the warranties.

1.7.1 Contractor's Weathertightness Warranty

The Non-Structural Metal Roofing System shall be warranted by the Contractor on a no penal sum basis for a period of five years against material and workmanship deficiencies; system deterioration caused by exposure to the elements and/or inadequate resistance to specified service design loads, water leaks, and wind uplift damage. The roofing covered under this warranty shall include the entire roofing system, including but not limited to, the roof panels, subpurlins, fasteners, connectors, roof securement components, and assemblies tested and approved in accordance with UL 580. In addition, the system shall consist of panel finishes, slip sheet, insulation, vapor retarder, all accessories, components, and trim and all connections with roof panels. This includes roof penetration items such as vents, curbs, skylights; interior or exterior gutters and downspouts; eaves, ridge, hip, valley, rake, gable, wall, or other roof system flashings installed and any other components specified within this contract to provide a weathertight roof system; and items specified in other sections of the specifications that are part of the roof system. All material and workmanship deficiencies, system deterioration caused by exposure to the elements and/or inadequate resistance to service design loads, water leaks and wind uplift damage shall be repaired as approved by the Contracting Officer. See the attached Contractor's required warranty for issue resolution of warrantable defects. This warranty shall warrant and cover the entire cost of repair or replacement, including all material, labor, and related markups. The Contractor shall supplement this warranty with written warranties from the installer and system manufacturer, which shall be submitted along with Contractor's warranty; however, the Contractor shall be ultimately responsible for this warranty. The Contractor's written warranty shall be as outlined in attached WARRANTY FOR NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF SYSTEM, and shall start upon final acceptance of the facility. It is required that the Contractor provide a separate bond in an amount equal to the installed total roofing system cost in favor of the owner (Government) covering the Contractor's warranty responsibilities effective throughout the 5 year Contractor's warranty period for the entire roofing system as outlined above.

1.7.2 Manufacturer's Material Warranties

The Contractor shall furnish, in writing, the following manufacturer's material warranties which cover all Non-Structural Metal Roofing System components such as roof panels, flashing, accessories, and trim, fabricated from coil material:

- a. A manufacturer's 20 year material warranty warranting that the aluminum, zinc-coated steel, aluminum-zinc alloy coated steel or aluminum-coated steel as specified herein will not rupture, fail structurally, or perforate under normal atmospheric conditions at the site. Liability under this warranty shall be limited exclusively to the cost of either repairing or replacing nonconforming, ruptured, perforated, or structurally failed coil material.

b. A manufacturer's 20 year exterior material finish warranty warranting that the factory color finish, under normal atmospheric conditions at the site, will not crack, peel, or delaminate; chalk in excess of a numerical rating of 8 when measured in accordance with ASTM D 4214; or fade or change colors in excess of 5 NBS units as measured in accordance with ASTM D 2244. Liability under this warranty is exclusively limited to refinishing or replacing the defective coated coil material.

c. A roofing system manufacturer's 20 year system weathertightness warranty.

1.8 COORDINATION MEETING

A coordination meeting shall be held within 45 days after contract award for mutual understanding of the metal roofing system contract requirements.

This meeting shall take place at the building site and shall include representatives from the Contractor, the roofing system manufacturer, the roofing supplier, the erector, the designer, and the Contracting Officer. All items required by paragraph SUBMITTALS shall be discussed, including applicable standard manufacturer shop drawings, and the approval process. The Contractor shall coordinate time and arrangements for the meeting.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ROOF PANELS

Panels shall be aluminum-zinc coated steel and shall have a factory color finish. Length of sheets shall be sufficient to cover the entire length of any unbroken roof slope for slope lengths that do not exceed 30 feet. Sheets longer than 30 feet may be furnished if approved by the Contracting Officer. Width of sheets shall provide nominal 18 inches of coverage in place. Height of standing seams shall be not less than 2 inches. Seams of panels shall be so configured that when adjacent sheets are installed the seams shall be sealed utilizing mechanical seamers. The profile of the standing seams shall be Maxima 216 bead pencil rib as manufactured by McElroy Metals, Inc. or approved equal (of similar profile). Design provisions shall be made for thermal expansion and contraction consistent with the type of system to be used. All sheets shall be either square-cut or miter-cut. The ridge cap shall be installed as recommended by the metal roofing manufacturer.

2.1.1 Steel Panels

Zinc-coated steel conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M; aluminum-zinc alloy coated steel conforming to ASTM A 792/A 792M, AZ 55 coating; or aluminum-coated steel (Galvalume) conforming to ASTM A 463/A 463M, Type 2, coating designation T2 65. Uncoated roof panels shall be a minimum 22 gauge. Panels shall be within 95 percent of the nominal thickness. Prior to shipment, mill finish panels shall be treated with a passivating chemical and oiled to inhibit the formation of oxide corrosion products. Panels that have become wet during shipment and have started to oxidize shall be rejected. The hem end of seams shall be closed. Field formed panels will not be acceptable.

2.2 ACCESSORIES

Accessories shall be compatible with the roofing furnished. Flashing, trim, metal closure strips, caps, gutters and downspouts as specified in

Section 07600 GENERAL SHEET METAL WORK, and similar metal accessories shall be not less than the minimum thicknesses specified for roof panels. Exposed metal accessories shall be finished to match the panels furnished. Molded closure strips shall be bituminous-saturated fiber, closed-cell or solid-cell synthetic rubber or neoprene, or polyvinyl chloride premolded to match configuration of the panels and shall not absorb or retain water.

2.3 CONCEALED ANCHOR CLIPS

Concealed anchor clips shall be the same as the tested roofing system. Clip bases shall have factory punched or drilled holes for attachment. Clips shall be made from multiple pieces with the allowance for the total thermal movement required to take place within the clip.

2.4 FASTENERS

Fasteners for roof panels shall be zinc-coated steel, aluminum, or nylon capped steel, type and size as recommended by the manufacturer to meet the performance requirements. Fasteners for accessories shall be the manufacturer's standard. Exposed roof fasteners limited to accessories and shall be gasketed or have gasketed washers on the exterior side of the roofing to waterproof the fastener penetration. Washer material shall be compatible with the panels; and gasketed portion of fasteners or washers shall be neoprene or other equally durable elastomeric material approximately 1/8 inch thick.

2.4.1 Screws

Screws for attaching anchor devices shall be not less than No. 14. Actual screw pull out test results shall be performed for the actual material gage and yield strength of the structural purlins or subpurlins to which the clip is to be anchored/attached. Other screws shall be as recommended by the manufacturer to meet the strength design requirements of the panels.

2.4.2 Bolts

Bolts shall be not less than 1/4 inch diameter, shouldered or plain shank as required, with locking washers and nuts.

2.4.3 Structural Blind Fasteners

Blind screw-type expandable fasteners shall be not less than 6 mm diameter. Blind (pop) rivets shall be not less than 7 mm diameter.

2.5 SUBPURLINS

Cold formed supporting structural members/subpurlins shall have a minimum thickness of .0625 inch and a minimum tensile yield strength of 50 ksi. Hot rolled structural members shall have a minimum thickness of 1/4 inch and a minimum tensile yield strength of 36 ksi. Subpurlins shall be galvanized. Subpurlins shall fit in the bottom flute of the steel roof deck except at roof deck transitions where approved by Contracting Officer. Depth or height of subpurlin shall be determined by roof insulation thickness.

2.6 FACTORY COLOR FINISH

Panels shall have a factory applied polyvinylidene fluoride finish (Kynar) on the exposed side. The exterior finish shall consist of a baked-on

topcoat with an appropriate prime coat. Color shall match the color indicated on the drawings for each building. The exterior coating shall be a nominal 1 mil thickness consisting of a topcoat of not less than 0.8 mil dry film thickness and the paint manufacturer's recommended primer of not less than 0.2 mil thickness. The exterior color finish shall meet the test requirements specified below. Reference drawing and SD-04 for color samples.

2.6.1 Cyclic Salt Fog/UV Test

A sample of the sheets shall withstand a cyclic corrosion test for a minimum of 2016 hours in accordance with ASTM D 5894, including the scribe requirement in the test. Immediately upon removal of the panel from the test, the coating shall receive a rating of not less than 10, no blistering, as determined by ASTM D 714; 10, no rusting, as determined by ASTM D 610; and a rating of 6, over 1/16 to 1/8 inch failure at scribe, as determined by ASTM D 1654.

2.6.2 Formability Test

When subjected to testing in accordance with ASTM D 522 Method B, 1/8 inch diameter mandrel, the coating film shall show no evidence of fracturing to the naked eye.

2.6.3 Accelerated Weathering, Chalking Resistance and Color Change

A sample of the sheets shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D 4587, test condition for 1000 total hours. The coating shall withstand the weathering test without cracking, peeling, blistering, loss of adhesion of the protective coating, or corrosion of the base metal. Protective coating that can be readily removed from the base metal with tape in accordance with ASTM D 3359, Test Method B, shall be considered as an area indicating loss of adhesion. Following the accelerated weathering test, the coating shall have a chalk rating not less than No. 8 in accordance with ASTM D 4214 test procedures, and the color change shall not exceed 5 CIE or Hunter Lab color difference (delta E) units in accordance with ASTM D 2244. For sheets required to have a low gloss finish, the chalk rating shall be not less than No. 6 and the color difference shall be not greater than 7 units.

2.6.4 Humidity Test

When subjected to a humidity cabinet test in accordance with ASTM D 2247 for 1000 hours, a scored panel shall show no signs of blistering, cracking, creepage or corrosion.

2.6.5 Impact Resistance

Factory-painted sheet shall withstand direct and reverse impact in accordance with ASTM D 2794 0.500 inch diameter hemispherical head indenter, 1.5 times the metal thickness in mils, expressed in inch-pounds, with no cracking.

2.6.6 Abrasion Resistance Test

When subjected to the falling sand test in accordance with ASTM D 968, Method A, the coating system shall withstand a minimum of 80 liters of sand before the appearance of the base metal. The term "appearance of base metal" refers to the metallic coating on steel or the aluminum base metal.

2.6.7 Specular Gloss

Finished roof surfaces shall have a specular gloss value of 10 or less at an angle of 85 degrees when measured in accordance with ASTM D 523.

2.6.8 Pollution Resistance

Coating shall show no visual effects when covered spot tested in a 10 percent hydrochloric acid solution for 24 hours in accordance with ASTM D 1308.

2.7 UNDERLAYMENTS

2.7.1 Rubberized Underlayment

Rubberized underlayment shall be equal to "Ice and Water Shield" as manufactured by Grace Construction Products, "Winterguard" as manufactured by CertainTeed Corporation, or "Weather Watch Ice and Water Barrier" as manufactured by GAF Building Materials Corporation.

2.8 INSULATION

Thermal resistance of insulation shall be not less than the R-values shown on the contract drawings. Minimum insulation thickness shall be 4 inches. R-values shall be determined at a mean temperature of 75 degrees F in accordance with ASTM C 518. Insulation shall be a standard product with the insulation manufacturer, factory marked or identified with insulation manufacturer's name or trademark and R-value. Identification shall be on individual pieces or individual packages. Insulation, including facings, shall have a flame spread not in excess of 25 and a smoke developed rating not in excess of 450 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. The stated R-value of the insulation shall be certified by an independent Registered Professional Engineer if tests are conducted in the insulation manufacturer's laboratory. Recyclable materials shall conform to EPA requirements in accordance with Section 01670 RECYCLED/RECOVERED MATERIALS.

2.8.1 Rigid Board Insulation for Use Above a Roof Deck

2.8.1.1 Polyisocyanurate

Polyisocyanurate insulation shall conform to ASTM C 1289, Type I, Class 2 (having a minimum recovered material content of 9 percent by weight of core material in the polyisocyanurate portion). For impermeable faced polyisocyanurate (Ex: aluminum foil) the maximum design R-value per 1 inch of insulation used shall be 7.

2.9 SEALANT

Sealant shall be an elastomeric type containing no oil or asphalt. Exposed sealant shall be colored to match the applicable building color and shall cure to a rubberlike consistency. Sealant placed in the roof panel standing seam ribs shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.10 GASKETS AND INSULATING COMPOUNDS

Gaskets and insulating compounds shall be nonabsorptive and suitable for insulating contact points of incompatible materials. Insulating compounds shall be nonrunning after drying.

2.11 VAPOR RETARDER

2.11.1 Vapor Retarders Separate from Insulation

Vapor retarder material shall be polyethylene sheeting conforming to ASTM D 4397. A single ply of 10 mil polyethylene sheet; or, at the Contractor's option, a double ply of 6 mil polyethylene sheet shall be used. A fully compatible polyethylene tape which has equal or better water vapor control characteristics than the vapor retarder material shall be provided. A cloth industrial duct tape in a utility grade shall also be provided to use as needed to protect the vapor retarder from puncturing.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Installation shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's erection instructions and drawings. Dissimilar materials which are not compatible when contacting each other shall be insulated by means of gaskets or insulating compounds. Improper or mislocated drill holes shall be plugged with an oversize screw fastener and gasketed washer; however, sheets with an excess of such holes or with such holes in critical locations shall not be used. Exposed surfaces and edges shall be kept clean and free from sealant, metal cuttings, hazardous burrs, and other foreign material. Stained, discolored, or damaged sheets shall be removed from the site.

3.1.1 Subpurlins

Coordinate size of subpurlins with the bottom flute of the steel roof deck width. All subpurlins shall be located in the bottom flute of steel roof deck, anchored through steel roof deck to structural framing members (steel joist and beams) with bolts or screws. Direct attachment of subpurlins or roof panel fasteners to the steel roof deck is not permitted. The subpurlin spacing shall be as required to resist the wind uplift pressures shown on the contract drawings.

3.1.2 Roofing

Side laps shall be laid away from the prevailing winds. Side and end lap distances, joint sealing, and fastening and spacing of fasteners shall be in accordance with manufacturer's standard practice. Spacing of exposed fasteners shall present an orderly appearance. Side laps and end laps of roof panels and joints at accessories shall be sealed. Fasteners shall be driven normal to the surface. Method of applying joint sealant shall conform to the manufacturer's recommendation to achieve a complete weathertight installation. Accessories shall be fastened into substrate, except as otherwise approved. Closure strips shall be provided as indicated and where necessary to provide weathertight construction.

3.1.3 Field Forming of Roof Panels for Unique Areas

When roofing panels are formed from factory-color-finished steel coils at the project site, the same care and quality control measures that are taken in shop forming of roofing panels shall be observed. Rollformer (machine seamed) shall be operated by the metal roofing manufacturer's approved installer. In cold weather conditions, preheating of the steel coils to be field formed shall be performed as necessary just prior to the rolling operations.

3.1.4 Moisture Barrier/Slip Sheet Panel Underlayment

Underlayment shall be installed under the roof panel accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. The underlayments shall ensure that any water that penetrates below the metal roofing panels will drain outside of the building envelope.

3.1.5 Concealed Anchor Clips

Concealed anchor clips shall be fastened directly to the framing members. The maximum distance, parallel to the seams, between clips shall be 30 inches on center at the corner, edge, and ridge zones, and 60 inches maximum on centers for the remainder of the roof.

3.2 INSULATION INSTALLATION

Insulation shall be installed as indicated and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Insulation shall be continuous over entire roof surface. Where expansion joints, terminations, and other connections are made, the cavity shall be filled with batt insulation and vapor retarder providing equivalent R-Value and perm rating as remaining insulation.

3.3 VAPOR RETARDER INSTALLATION

3.3.1 Polyethylene Vapor Retarder

The polyethylene vapor retarder membrane shall be installed over the entire roof deck surface as recommended by roofing manufacturer. A fully compatible polyethylene tape shall be used to seal the edges of the sheets to provide a vapor tight membrane. Sheet edges shall be lapped not less than 6 inches. Sufficient material shall be provided to avoid inducing stresses in the sheets due to stretching or binding. All tears or punctures that are visible in the finished surface at any time during the construction process shall be sealed with polyethylene tape.

3.4 CLEAN-UP AND TOUCH-UP

Exposed roof system shall be cleaned at completion of installation. Debris that could cause discoloration and harm to the panels, flashings, closures, and other accessories shall be removed. Grease and oil films, excess sealants, and handling marks shall be removed and the work shall be scrubbed clean. Exposed metal surfaces shall be free of dents, creases, waves, scratch marks, and solder or weld marks. Immediately upon detection, abraded or corroded spots on shop-painted surfaces shall be wire brushed and touched up with the same material used for the shop coat. Factory color finished surfaces shall be touched up with the manufacturer's recommended touch up paint.

3.5 CONTRACTOR INSPECTION

The Contractor shall obtain and utilize the services of an independent, registered roofing consultant certified by the National Roofing Association for experience in inspecting roofs of this type and to ensure that the system is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, the contract plans and specifications, and the approved shop drawings. The use of such a consultant is dependent upon approval of his/her qualifications by the Contracting Officer's Representative. The Contractor shall submit the consultant's qualifications for approval a minimum of 30

calendar days prior to the start of roof construction.

The Contractor shall obtain a daily written report from the consultant each day that he/she is on site. The consultant shall sign the report, and the original shall be presented to the Contracting Officer's Representative within one calendar day of the completion of each day's work. The report shall state whether or not the condition and quality of the materials used and the installation of the system were in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, the contract plans and specifications, and the approved shop drawings. If anything connected with the materials used or the installation is unsatisfactory, the report shall state what corrective action has been taken or shall contain the consultant's recommendations for corrective action.

Upon completion of the roof construction work and before its final acceptance, the Contractor shall deliver to the Contracting Officer's Representative a notarized statement signed by a principal officer of the roofing system manufacturer's firm and by a principal officer of the Contractor's own firm, stating that the materials used and the installation are satisfactory and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, the contract plans and specifications, and the approved shop drawings.

3.6 CONTRACTOR WARRANTY

The contractor shall present to the Contracting Officer's Representative the following documents to include the CONTRACTOR'S FIVE (5) YEAR NO PENAL SUM WARRANTY FOR ARCHITECTURAL STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF SYSTEM with the construction company President's signature along with the warranty information described throughout Section 1.8 WARRANTIES.

CONTRACTOR'S FIVE (5) YEAR NO PENAL SUM WARRANTY
FOR
NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF SYSTEM

FACILITY DESCRIPTION _____

BUILDING NUMBER: _____

CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONTRACT NUMBER: _____

CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTOR: _____

ADDRESS: _____

POINT OF CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

OWNER

OWNER: _____

ADDRESS: _____

POINT OF CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

CONSTRUCTION AGENT

CONSTRUCTION AGENT: _____

ADDRESS: _____

POINT OF CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

CONTRACTOR'S FIVE (5) YEAR NO PENAL SUM WARRANTY
FOR
NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF SYSTEM
(continued)

THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF SYSTEM INSTALLED ON THE ABOVE NAMED BUILDING IS WARRANTED BY _____ FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE (5) YEARS AGAINST WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES, WIND DAMAGE, STRUCTURAL FAILURE, AND LEAKAGE. THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOFING SYSTEM COVERED UNDER THIS WARRANTY SHALL INCLUDE, BUT SHALL NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING: THE ENTIRE ROOFING SYSTEM, MANUFACTURER SUPPLIED FRAMING AND STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, METAL ROOF PANELS, FASTENERS, CONNECTORS, ROOF SECUREMENT COMPONENTS, AND ASSEMBLIES TESTED AND APPROVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UL 580. IN ADDITION, THE SYSTEM PANEL FINISHES, SLIP SHEET, INSULATION, VAPOR RETARDER, ALL ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS, AND TRIM AND ALL CONNECTIONS ARE INCLUDED. THIS INCLUDES ROOF PENETRATION ITEMS SUCH AS VENTS, CURBS, SKYLIGHTS; INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS; EAVES, RIDGE, HIP, VALLEY, RAKE, GABLE, WALL, OR OTHER ROOF SYSTEM FLASHINGS INSTALLED AND ANY OTHER COMPONENTS SPECIFIED WITHIN THIS CONTRACT TO PROVIDE A WEATHERTIGHT ROOF SYSTEM; AND ITEMS SPECIFIED IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS THAT ARE PART OF THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOFING SYSTEM.

ALL MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES, WIND DAMAGE, STRUCTURAL FAILURE, AND LEAKAGE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF SYSTEM COVERED UNDER THIS WARRANTY SHALL BE REPAIRED AS APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER. THIS WARRANTY SHALL COVER THE ENTIRE COST OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT, INCLUDING ALL MATERIAL, LABOR, AND RELATED MARKUPS. THE ABOVE REFERENCED WARRANTY COMMENCED ON THE DATE OF FINAL ACCEPTANCE ON _____ AND WILL REMAIN IN EFFECT FOR STATED DURATION FROM THIS DATE.

SIGNED, DATED, AND NOTARIZED (BY COMPANY PRESIDENT)

(Company President) (Date)

CONTRACTOR'S FIVE (5) YEAR NO PENAL SUM WARRANTY
FOR
NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOFING SYSTEM
(continued)

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLEMENT THIS WARRANTY WITH WRITTEN WARRANTIES FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND/OR INSTALLER OF THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOFING SYSTEM, WHICH SHALL BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH THE CONTRACTOR'S WARRANTY. HOWEVER, THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS WARRANTY AS OUTLINED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND AS INDICATED IN THIS WARRANTY EXAMPLE.

EXCLUSIONS FROM COVERAGE

1. NATURAL DISASTERS, ACTS OF GOD (LIGHTNING, FIRE, EXPLOSIONS, SUSTAINED WIND FORCES IN EXCESS OF THE DESIGN CRITERIA, EARTHQUAKES, AND HAIL).
2. ACTS OF NEGLIGENCE OR ABUSE OR MISUSE BY GOVERNMENT OR OTHER PERSONNEL, INCLUDING ACCIDENTS, VANDALISM, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, WAR, OR DAMAGE CAUSED BY FALLING OBJECTS.
3. DAMAGE BY STRUCTURAL FAILURE, SETTLEMENT, MOVEMENT, DISTORTION, WARPAGE, OR DISPLACEMENT OF THE BUILDING STRUCTURE OR ALTERATIONS MADE TO THE BUILDING.
4. CORROSION CAUSED BY EXPOSURE TO CORROSIVE CHEMICALS, ASH OR FUMES GENERATED OR RELEASED INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE BUILDING FROM CHEMICAL PLANTS, FOUNDRIES, PLATING WORKS, KILNS, FERTILIZER FACTORIES, PAPER PLANTS, AND THE LIKE.
5. FAILURE OF ANY PART OF THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF DUE TO ACTIONS BY THE OWNER TO INHIBIT FREE DRAINAGE OF WATER FROM THE ROOF AND GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS OR ALLOW PONDING WATER TO COLLECT ON THE ROOF SURFACE. CONTRACTOR'S DESIGN SHALL INSURE FREE DRAINAGE FROM THE ROOF AND NOT ALLOW PONDING WATER.
6. THIS WARRANTY APPLIES TO THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOFING SYSTEM. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING INTERIOR OR CONTENTS WHICH IS COVERED BY THE WARRANTY OF CONSTRUCTION CLAUSE INCLUDED IN THIS CONTRACT.
7. THIS WARRANTY CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER OWNER WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE CONTRACTOR; AND THIS WARRANTY AND THE CONTRACT PROVISIONS WILL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY CONFLICTS WITH STATE STATUTES.

**

CONTRACTOR'S FIVE (5) YEAR NO PENAL SUM WARRANTY
FOR
NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF SYSTEM
(continued)

**REPORTS OF LEAKS AND ROOF SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES SHALL BE RESPONDED TO WITHIN 48 HOURS OF RECEIPT OF NOTICE, BY TELEPHONE OR IN WRITING, FROM EITHER THE OWNER OR CONTRACTING OFFICER. EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO PREVENT FURTHER ROOF LEAKS SHALL BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY; A WRITTEN PLAN SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL TO REPAIR OR REPLACE THIS ROOF SYSTEM WITHIN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS. ACTUAL WORK FOR PERMANENT REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE STARTED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTICE, AND COMPLETED WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME FRAME. IF THE CONTRACTOR FAILS TO ADEQUATELY RESPOND TO THE WARRANTY PROVISIONS, AS STATED IN THE CONTRACT AND AS CONTAINED HEREIN, THE CONTRACTING OFFICER MAY HAVE THE NON-STRUCTURAL METAL ROOF SYSTEM REPAIRED OR REPLACED BY OTHERS AND CHARGE THE COST TO THE CONTRACTOR.

IN THE EVENT THE CONTRACTOR DISPUTES THE EXISTENCE OF A WARRANTABLE DEFECT, THE CONTRACTOR MAY CHALLENGE THE OWNER'S DEMAND FOR REPAIRS AND/OR REPLACEMENT DIRECTED BY THE OWNER OR CONTRACTING OFFICER EITHER BY REQUESTING A CONTRACTING OFFICER'S DECISION UNDER THE CONTRACT DISPUTES ACT, OR BY REQUESTING THAT AN ARBITRATOR RESOLVE THE ISSUE. THE REQUEST FOR AN ARBITRATOR MUST BE MADE WITHIN 48 HOURS OF BEING NOTIFIED OF THE DISPUTED DEFECTS. UPON BEING INVOKED, THE PARTIES SHALL, WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS, JOINTLY REQUEST A LIST OF FIVE (5) ARBITRATORS FROM THE FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE. THE PARTIES SHALL CONFER WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE LIST TO SEEK AGREEMENT ON AN ARBITRATOR. IF THE PARTIES CANNOT AGREE ON AN ARBITRATOR, THE CONTRACTING OFFICER AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONTRACTOR'S COMPANY WILL STRIKE ONE (1) NAME FROM THE LIST ALTERNATIVELY UNTIL ONE (1) NAME REMAINS. THE REMAINING PERSON SHALL BE THE DULY SELECTED ARBITRATOR. THE COSTS OF THE ARBITRATION, INCLUDING THE ARBITRATOR'S FEE AND EXPENSES, COURT REPORTER, COURTROOM OR SITE SELECTED, ETC., SHALL BE BORNE EQUALLY BETWEEN THE PARTIES. EITHER PARTY DESIRING A COPY OF THE TRANSCRIPT SHALL PAY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT. A HEARING WILL BE HELD AS SOON AS THE PARTIES CAN MUTUALLY AGREE. A WRITTEN ARBITRATOR'S DECISION WILL BE REQUESTED NOT LATER THAN 30 DAYS FOLLOWING THE HEARING. THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATOR WILL NOT BE BINDING; HOWEVER, IT WILL BE ADMISSIBLE IN ANY SUBSEQUENT APPEAL UNDER THE CONTRACT DISPUTES ACT.

A FRAMED COPY OF THIS WARRANTY SHALL BE POSTED IN THE MECHANICAL ROOM OR OTHER APPROVED LOCATION DURING THE ENTIRE WARRANTY PERIOD.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 10200

ARCHITECTURAL LOUVERS
5/01

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

AIR MOVEMENT AND CONTROL ASSOCIATION (AMCA)

AMCA 500 Test Methods for Louvers, Dampers

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (AAMA)

AAMA 606.1 Voluntary Guide Specification and
Inspection Methods for Integral Color
Anodic Finishes for Architectural Aluminum

AAMA 608.1 Voluntary Guide Specification and
Inspection Methods for Electrolytically
Deposited Color Anodic Finishes for
Architectural Aluminum

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

ASTM C 578 Preformed, Cellular Polystyrene Thermal
Insulation

ASTM C 612 Mineral Fiber Block Thermal Insulation

1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

This Section includes exterior fixed metal wall louvers and blank-off panels for wall louvers located in the masonry wall, metal wall panels and hollow metal door frames above doors. The following Sections contain requirements that relate to this Section.

- a. For sealants installed in perimeter joints between louver frames and adjoining construction: SECTION 07900.
- b. For field painting louvers: SECTION 09900.
- c. For ductwork connected to metal wall louvers: DIVISION 15.
- d. For electric and electronic control of motor-operated adjustable metal wall louvers: DIVISION 15.
- e. For pneumatic control of motor-operated adjustable metal wall louvers: DIVISION 15.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation;

submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Louvers and Frames

SD-02 Shop Drawings G

Shop Drawings of Louver Units and Accessories. Include plans, elevations, sections, and details showing profiles, angles, and spacing of louver blades; unit dimensions related to wall openings and construction; free areas for each size indicated; profiles of frames at jambs, heads, and sills; and anchorage details and locations.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Structural Performance: Engineer, fabricate, and install exterior metal wall louvers to withstand the effects of loads and stresses from wind and normal thermal movement without evidencing permanent deformation of louver components including blades, frames, and supports; noise or metal fatigue caused by louver blade rattle or flutter; or permanent damage to fasteners and anchors.

1.4.1 Wind Load

Uniform pressure (velocity pressure) of 51 pounds per sq. ft. acting inwards or outwards.

1.4.2 Normal Thermal Movement

Normal thermal movement is defined as that resulting from the following maximum change (range) in ambient temperature. Base design calculations on actual surface temperatures of metals due to both solar heat gain and nighttime sky heat loss.

1.4.3 Air-Performance, Water-Penetration, and Air-Leakage Ratings

Provide louvers complying with performance requirements indicated as demonstrated by testing manufacturer's stock units of height and width indicated. Test units according to AMCA 500.

1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

Field Measurements: Check actual louver openings by accurate field measurements before fabrication, and show recorded measurements on final Shop Drawings.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FIXED, FORMED-METAL WALL LOUVERS AND FRAMES

Horizontal, Drainable, Fixed-Blade Louvers: Frames and extruded louver blades fabricated from metal of kind and in form indicated below, designed to collect and drain water to exterior at sill by means of gutters in front edges of blades and channels in jambs and mullions, complying with the following requirements:

- a. Blade Metal and Thickness: Aluminum sheet, 0.040 inch.
- b. Frame Metal and Thickness: Same as louver blades, unless otherwise indicated.
- c. Frame Metal and Thickness: Extruded aluminum, 0.125 inch.
- d. Louver Depth: 6 inches.
- e. Blade Angle: 45 degrees.
- f. Performance Requirements: As follows, determined by testing units 48 inches wide by 48 inches high per AMCA 500:
 - (1) Free Area: Not less than 8.00 sq. ft.
 - (2) Static Pressure Loss: Not more than 0.08 inch wg at an airflow of 800 fpm free area intake velocity.
 - (3) Water Penetration: Not more than 0.01 oz. per sq. ft. of free area at an airflow of 850 fpm free area velocity when tested for 15 minutes.
- g. AMCA Seal: mark units with the AMCA Certified Ratings Seal.

2.2 LOUVER SCREENS

Louver Screening for Aluminum Louvers: Fit aluminum louver screen frames with screening covering louver openings and complying with the following requirements:

- a. Insect Screening: 18 by 18 mesh formed with 0.009-inch-diameter stainless-steel wire.

2.3 BLANK-OFF PANELS

General: Fabricate blank-off panels from materials and to sizes indicated and to comply with the following requirements:

- a. Finish: Match finish applied to louvers with respect to coating type, color, and gloss.
- b. Attach blank-off panels to back of louver frames with (clips). (stainless-steel sheet-metal screws).

2.3.1 Insulated, Blank-Off Panels

Laminated metal-faced panels consisting of insulating core surfaced on back and front with metal sheets, complying with the following requirements:

- a. Thickness: As indicated.
- b. Metal Facing Sheets: Aluminum sheet, 0.032 inch thick.
- c. Insulating Core: Unfaced, rigid, glass-fiberboard insulation complying with ASTM C 612, Class 1 and 2.
- d. Insulating Core: Extruded-polystyrene insulation board complying

with ASTM C 578, Type VII 2.2 lb/cu. ft. density.

- e. Edge Treatment: Trim perimeter edges of blank-off panels with louver manufacturer's standard extruded-aluminum-channel frames 0.081 inch thick, with corners mitered and with same finish as panels.

2.4 FINISHES, GENERAL

Comply with NAAMM "Metal Finishes Manual" for recommendations relative to applying and designating finishes.

- a. Finish louvers after assembly.

2.5 ALUMINUM FINISHES

- a. Finish designations prefixed by AA conform to the system established by the Aluminum Association for designating aluminum finishes.
- b. Class I, Color Anodic Finish: AA-M12C22A42/A44 (Mechanical Finish: nonspecular as fabricated; Chemical Finish: etched, medium matte; Anodic Coating: Architectural Class I, integrally colored or electrolytically deposited color coating 0.7 mil (0.018 mm) or thicker) complying with AAMA 606.1 or AAMA 608.1.
 - 1. Color: See drawings.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

Coordinate setting drawings, diagrams, templates, instructions, and directions for installation of anchorages that are to be embedded in concrete or masonry construction. Coordinate delivery of such items to Project Site.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- a. Locate and place louver units plumb, level, and at indicated alignment with adjacent work.
- b. Use concealed anchorages where possible. Provide brass or lead washers fitted to screws where required to protect metal surfaces and to make a weathertight connection.
- c. Form closely fitted joints with exposed connections accurately located and secured.
- d. Provide perimeter reveals and openings of uniform width for sealants and joint fillers, as indicated.
- e. Repair finishes damaged by cutting, welding, soldering, and grinding operations required for fitting and jointing. Restore finishes so there is no evidence of corrective work. Return items that cannot be refinished in the field to the shop, make required alterations, and refinish entire unit, or provide new units.
- f. Protect galvanized and nonferrous metal surfaces from corrosion or

galvanic action by applying a heavy coating of bituminous paint on surfaces that will be in contact with concrete, masonry, or dissimilar metals.

- g. Install concealed gaskets, flashings, joint fillers, and insulation, as louver installation progresses, where required to make louver joints weathertight. Comply with SECTION 07900 for sealants applied during installation of louver.

3.3 ADJUSTING AND PROTECTION

- a. Protect louvers and vents from damage of any kind during construction period including use of temporary protective coverings where needed and approved by louver manufacturer. Remove protective covering at time of Substantial Completion.
- b. Restore louvers and vents damaged during installation and construction period, so that no evidence remains of correction work. If results of restoration are unsuccessful, remove damaged units and replace with new units. Clean and touch-up minor abrasions in finishes with air-dried coating that matches color and gloss of, and is compatible with, factory-applied finish coating.
- c. Test operation of adjustable wall louvers and adjust as needed to produce fully functioning units that comply with requirements.

3.4 CLEANING

- a. Periodically clean exposed surfaces of louvers and vents that are not protected by temporary covering to remove fingerprints and soil during construction period. Do not let soil accumulate until final cleaning.
- b. Before final inspection, clean exposed surfaces with water and a mild soap or detergent not harmful to finishes. Rinse surfaces thoroughly and dry.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 11310

PUMPS; SEWAGE AND SLUDGE
11/90

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN BEARING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (ABMA)

AFBMA Std 9 (1990) Load Ratings and Fatigue Life for Ball Bearings

AFBMA Std 11 (1990) Load Ratings and Fatigue Life for Roller Bearings

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

ASTM A 36 (2001) Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A 153/A 153M (1998) Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware

ASTM A 283 (2000) Standard for Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plates

ASTM C 478 Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B40.1 (1991) Gauges - Pressure Indicating Dial Type - Elastic Element

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C104 American National Standard for Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings for Water

AWWA C110 American National Standard for Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings, 3 in. through 48 in., for Water and Other Liquids

AWWA C111 American National Standard for Rubber Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings

AWWA C151 American National Standard for

Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for
Water or Other Liquids

AWWA C106

American National Standard for Cast-Iron
Pipe Centrifugally Cast in Metal Molds for
Water or Other Liquids

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS
INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP 80

(1997) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle and Check
Valves

MSS SP 78

(1997) Bronze Plug Valves

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA ICS 1

(1993) Industrial Controls and Systems

NEMA MG 1

(1993; Rev 1; Rev 2; Rev 3; Rev 4) Motors
and Generators

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70

(1999) National Electrical Code

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Equipment Installation; G

Drawings containing complete wiring and schematic diagrams and any other details required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated and will properly function as a unit. Drawings shall show proposed layout and anchorage of equipment and appurtenances, and equipment relationship to other parts of the work including clearances for maintenance and operation.

SD-03 Product Data

Site Sanitary Lift Station Requirements; G

Pump characteristic curves showing capacity in gpm, net positive suction head (NPSH), head, efficiency, and pumping horsepower from 0 gpm to 110 percent (100 percent for positive displacement pumps) of design capacity. A complete list of equipment and material, including manufacturer's descriptive data and technical literature, performance charts and curves, catalog cuts, and installation instructions.

Site Sanitary Lift Station Requirements

Spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified, after approval of the related submittals, and not later than 6 months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. The data shall include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply.

Site Sanitary Lift Station Requirements; G

Diagrams, instructions, and other sheets proposed for posting.

SD-06 Test Reports

Field Testing and Adjusting Equipment; G

Performance test reports in booklet form showing all field tests performed to adjust each component and all field tests performed to prove compliance with the specified performance criteria, upon completion and testing of the installed system. Each test report shall indicate the final position of controls.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Site Sanitary Lift Station Requirements; G

Six copies of operation and six copies of maintenance manuals for the equipment furnished. One complete set prior to performance testing and the remainder upon acceptance. Operation manuals shall detail the step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, and shutdown. Operation manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, parts list, and brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features. Maintenance manuals shall list routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guides. Maintenance manuals shall include piping and equipment layout and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed. Manuals shall be approved prior to the field training course.

1.3 SITE SANITARY LIFT STATION REQUIREMENTS

The site sanitary lift station shall be an automatic lift station with duplex sewage pumps, complete with all necessary equipment to provide a fully operational lift station. Basins shall be fiberglass, precast concrete, or cast in place concrete. Buoyancy shall be considered for all lift stations that enter the water table. See the appendices to specifications for water table data. Control panel shall be mounted on the face of the Flight Kitchen as shown on electrical drawings, and be provided with a locking mechanism, and 100 decibel audio and visual alarm devices. Discharge monitor and pump station power supply monitor shall be connected to audio and visual alarms. Alarm shall have manual test button. A suitable access cover with heavy-duty hinges and locking hasp shall be provided for access into the wet well. A guide rail, discharge base elbow, and sealing flange connection system shall be provided for the pump. The cover shall be secured by stainless steel bolts and factory coated with 3-4 mil, thick rust-inhibiting paint. An adjacent valve vault shall be constructed as shown on civil drawings.

1.4 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

All equipment delivered and placed in storage shall be stored with protection from the weather, excessive humidity and excessive temperature variation; and dirt, dust, or other contaminants.

1.5 FIELD MEASUREMENTS

The Contractor shall become familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and shall advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Materials and equipment shall be the standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products and shall essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years prior to bid opening. Equipment shall be supported by a service organization that is, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, reasonably convenient to the site. Pump casings shall be constructed of cast iron of uniform quality and free from blow holes, porosity, hard spots, shrinkage defects, cracks, and other injurious defects. Impellers shall be cast iron unless otherwise specified for rotors.

2.1.1 Nameplates

Each major item of equipment shall have the manufacturer's name, address, type or style, model or serial number, and catalog number on a plate secured to the item of equipment.

2.1.2 Equipment Guards

Belts, pulleys, chains, gears, projecting setscrews, keys, and other rotating parts so located that any person may come in close proximity thereto shall be enclosed or guarded.

2.1.3 Special Tools

One set of special tools, calibration devices, and instruments required for operation, calibration, and maintenance of the equipment shall be provided.

2.1.4 Electric Motors

Motors shall conform to NEMA MG 1.

2.1.5 Motor Controls

Controls shall conform to NEMA ICS 1.

2.1.6 Bolts, Nuts, Anchors, and Washers

Bolts, nuts, anchors, and washers shall be steel; galvanized in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M.

2.1.7 Pressure Gauges

Compound gauges shall be provided on the suction side of pumps and standard pressure gauges on the discharge side of pumps. Gauges shall comply with ASME B40.1. Gauge ranges shall be as appropriate for the particular

installation.

2.1.8 Seal Water Systems

2.1.8.1 Auxiliary Equipment

Auxiliary equipment required to complete the system shall be as indicated and shall include the necessary piping, valving, pressure gauges, pressure regulators, pressure switches, solenoid valves, strainers, and accessories.

2.2 SUBMERSIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

Submersible centrifugal pumps shall be centrifugal type pumps designed to pump solids up to 3 inches in diameter and shall be capable of withstanding submergence as required for the particular installation.

2.2.1 Pump Characteristics (Grinder Pump)

Site Sanitary Lift Station Pump Characteristics

Sanitary Pump Station No.	Design Capacity (gpm)	Total Dynamic Head (ft)	Horse- Power (hp)
1	45	11.00	2

2.2.2 Pump Casing

The casing shall be capable of withstanding operating pressures 50 percent greater than the maximum operating pressures. The volute shall have smooth passages which provide unobstructed flow through the pump.

2.2.3 Mating Surfaces

Mating surfaces where watertight seal is required, including seal between discharge connection elbow and pump, shall be machined and fitted with nitrile rubber O-rings. Fitting shall be such that sealing is accomplished by metal-to-metal contact between mating surfaces, resulting in proper compression of the O-rings without the requirement of specific torque limits.

2.2.4 Coatings

Exterior surfaces of the casing in contact with sewage shall be protected by a sewage resistant coal tar epoxy coating. All exposed nuts and bolts shall be stainless steel.

2.2.5 Impeller

The impeller shall be of the double shrouded non-clogging design to minimize clogging of solids, fibrous materials, heavy sludge, or other materials found in sewage. The impeller shall be statically, dynamically, and hydraulically balanced within the operating range and to the first critical speed at 150 percent of the maximum operating speed. The impeller shall be securely keyed to the shaft with a locking arrangement whereby the impeller cannot be loosened by torque from either forward or reverse direction.

2.2.6 Wearing Rings

Wearing rings, when required, shall be renewable type and shall be provided on the impeller and casing and shall have wearing surfaces normal to the axis of rotation. Material for wear rings shall be standard of pump manufacturer. Wearing rings shall be designed for ease of maintenance and shall be adequately secured to prevent rotation.

2.2.7 Pump Shaft

The pump shaft shall be of high grade alloy steel and shall be of adequate size and strength to transmit the full driver horsepower with a liberal safety factor.

2.2.8 Seals

A tandem mechanical shaft seal system running in an oil bath shall be provided. Seals shall be of tungsten carbide with each interface held in contact by its own spring system.

2.2.9 Bearings

Pump bearings shall be ball or roller type designed to handle all thrust loads in either direction. Pumps depending only on hydraulic balance end thrust will not be acceptable. Bearings shall have an ABEMA L-10 life of 50,000 hours minimum, as specified in AFBMA Std 9 or AFBMA Std 11.

2.2.10 Motor

The pump motor shall have Class F insulation, NEMA B design, in accordance with NEMA MG 1, and shall be watertight. The motor shall be either oil filled, air filled with a water jacket, or air filled with cooling fins which encircles the stator housing.

2.2.11 Power Cable

The power cable shall comply with NFPA 70, Type SO, and shall be of standard construction for submersible pump applications. The power cable shall enter the pump through a heavy duty entry assembly provided with an internal grommet assembly to prevent leakage. The cable entry junction chamber and motor shall be separated by a stator lead sealing gland or terminal board which shall isolate the motor interior from foreign material gaining access through the pump top. Epoxies, silicones, or other secondary sealing systems are not acceptable.

2.2.12 Installation Systems

2.2.12.1 Rail Mounted Systems

Rail mounted installation systems shall consist of guide rails, a sliding bracket, and a discharge connection elbow. Guide rails shall be of the size and type standard with the manufacturer and shall not support any portion of the weight of the pump. The sliding guide bracket shall be an integral part of the pump unit. The discharge connection elbow shall be permanently installed in the wet well along with the discharge piping. The pump shall be automatically connected to the discharge connection elbow when lowered into place and shall be easily removed for inspection and service without entering the pump well.

2.2.12.2 Lifting Chain

Lifting chain to raise and lower the pump through the limits indicated shall be provided. The chain shall be galvanized and shall be capable of supporting the pump.

2.2.13 Control Panel

A complete, unitized control panel shall be stand-mounted and located near the lift station. The panel, components, and wiring shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Code. The enclosure shall meet the requirements of NEMA 4X stainless steel weatherproof enclosure and shall have a dead front cover with separate inside hinged plate, removable back plate and drip shield. All circuit breaker operators or fused disconnects, selector switches, and gages shall be either front-mounted or extended through die-cut openings in the inside plate. No reciprocating or vibrating equipment will be permitted within, or mounted on, the control panel. All internal wiring shall be color coded in accordance with diagrams to be furnished by the Contractor. All electrical controls and devices shall be 208-volt, three-phase, 60-hertz. All panel mounted controls and instruments shall be prewired using 600-volt stranded copper conductor sized for their loads with 14 gage as minimum. Power, signal, and control wiring shall enter and leave the control panel from a terminal block with all wires labeled and color coded. All switches, control relays, circuit breakers, or fused disconnects, and other components, both inside and out, shall be permanently visibly identified. Properly sized, nonreversing, magnetic across-the-line type starters with overload protection, under-voltage release, indicating light, and "hand-off-automatic" selector switch shall be provided with each motor. A lock hasp shall be provided on the outside door. An alarm light shall be provided. When an alarm condition occurs, the light shall become bright and flash approximately once per second. The flashing light shall be accompanied by a 100 decibel audible alarm. The alarm light shall be vapor tight with red globe and cast guard. The alarm light shall be mounted on the control panel. A convenience outlet shall be provided for operation of 220-volt devices.

2.3 STEEL

Structural steel and steel plate shall conform to the applicable provisions of Specification ASTM A 36. Steel plate shall also conform to Specification ASTM A 283, Grade C.

2.4 PIPING

All piping, not otherwise covered, shall be 150 psi flanged cast or ductile-iron in accordance with AWWA C106 or AWWA C151, properly sized for its function, appropriately valved to regulate flow and rigidly supported throughout. The internal lift station discharge piping shall be as indicated on the drawings. The inlet and discharge arrangement shall be as indicated. Fittings and joint gaskets shall conform to the applicable requirements of AWWA C110 and AWWA C111. Piping and fittings shall be cement-mortar lined in accordance with AWWA C104.

2.5 VALVES

Valves shall conform to the following and shall be installed in a separate valve box (vault). Valve vaults shall be precast concrete units conforming to ASTM C 478.

2.5.1 Gate Valves

Gate valves shall be bronze and conform to MSS SP 80, Type I, Class 150, flanged, with non-rising stem, and operating handwheel.

2.5.2 Check Valves

Check valves on sewage piping shall be cast-iron, horizontal or vertical, single disk, swing type with full diameter passageway for 150 psi working pressure. Seats shall be cushioned. Gates shall be equipped with closing springs.

2.5.3 Plug Valves

Bronze plug valves shall conform to MSS SP 78. Iron plug valves shall conform to API Spec 6D.

2.6 WET WELLS

The Contractor shall construct wet wells of concrete or precast concrete unless delivered as a packaged fiberglass unit from the supplier. Wet well diameter shall be as indicated. Ladders shall not be installed. Concrete shall be specified elsewhere. Lift station wet wells shall conform to drawings in all elements of design. Vents shall be equipped with a stainless steel insect screen.

2.6.1 Frames and Covers

Frames and covers shall be as specified in Section 05500 MISCELLANEOUS METALS. The lift station shall be provided with a aluminum access cover, with heavy-duty hinges and locking hasp. The cover shall have provisions for ventilating the lift station.

2.7 ELECTRICAL WORK

Electrical motor driven equipment specified shall be provided complete with motors, motor starters, and controls. Electric equipment and wiring shall be in accordance with Section 16415 ELECTRICAL WORK, INTERIOR. Electrical characteristics shall be as specified or indicated. Motor starters shall be provided complete with thermal overload protection and other appurtenances necessary for the motor control specified. Manual or automatic control and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified, and any control wiring required for controls and devices but not shown, shall be provided.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

3.1.1 Pump Installation

Pumping equipment and appurtenances shall be installed in the position indicated and in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. All appurtenances required for a complete and operating pumping system shall be provided, including such items as piping, conduit, valves, wall sleeves, wall pipes, concrete foundations, anchors, grouting, pumps, drivers, power supply, seal water units, and controls.

3.1.2 Concrete

Concrete shall conform to Section 03300 CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL CONCRETE.

3.2 PAINTING

Pumps and motors shall be thoroughly cleaned, primed, and given two finish coats of paint at the factory in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer. Field painting required for ferrous surfaces not finished at the factory is specified in Section 09900 PAINTING, GENERAL.

3.3 FIELD TESTING AND ADJUSTING EQUIPMENT

3.3.1 Operational Test

Prior to acceptance, an operational test of all pumps, drivers, and control systems shall be performed to determine if the installed equipment meets the purpose and intent of the specifications. Tests shall demonstrate that the equipment is not electrically, mechanically, structurally, or otherwise defective; is in safe and satisfactory operating condition; and conforms with the specified operating characteristics. Prior to applying electrical power to any motor driven equipment, the drive train shall be rotated by hand to demonstrate free operation of all mechanical parts. Tests shall include checks for excessive vibration, leaks in all piping and seals, correct operation of control systems and equipment, proper alignment, excessive noise levels, and power consumption.

3.3.2 Retesting

If any deficiencies are revealed during any test, such deficiencies shall be corrected and the tests shall be reconducted.

3.4 MANUFACTURER'S SERVICES

Services of a manufacturer's representative who is experienced in the installation, adjustment, and operation of the equipment specified shall be provided. The representative shall supervise the installation, adjustment, and testing of the equipment.

3.5 POSTING FRAMED INSTRUCTIONS

Framed instructions containing wiring and control diagrams under glass or in laminated plastic shall be posted where directed. Condensed operating instructions, prepared in typed form, shall be framed as specified above and posted beside the diagrams. The framed instructions shall be posted before acceptance testing of the system.

3.6 FIELD TRAINING

A field training course shall be provided for designated operating and maintenance staff members. Training shall be provided for a total period of 16 hours of normal working time and shall start after the system is functionally complete but prior to final acceptance tests. Field training shall cover all of the items contained in the operating and maintenance manuals.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 13110

CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM (SACRIFICIAL ANODE)
11/98

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| ASTM B 418 | (1995a) Cast and Wrought Galvanic Zinc Anodes |
| ASTM B 843 | (1993; R 1998) Magnesium Alloy Anodes for Cathodic Protection |
| ASTM D 1248 | (1998) Polyethylene Plastics Molding and Extrusion Materials |

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR)

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 49 CFR 195 | Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline |
|------------|---|

NACE INTERNATIONAL (NACE)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| NACE RP0169 | (1996) Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems |
| NACE RP0188 | (1999) Discontinuity (Holiday) Testing of Protective Coatings |
| NACE RP0190 | (1995) External Protective Coatings for Joints, Fittings, and Valves on Metallic Underground or Submerged Pipelines and Piping Systems |

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| NEMA TC 2 | (1998) Electrical Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Tubing (EPT) and Conduit (EPC-40 and EPC-80) |
| NEMA WC 5 | (1992; Rev 2, 1996)
Thermoplastic-Insulated Wire and Cable for the Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy |

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 70 (1999) National Electrical Code

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

UL 6 (1997) Rigid Metal Conduit

UL 510 (1994; Rev thru Apr 1998) Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyethylene, and Rubber Insulating Tape

UL 514A (1996; Rev Dec 1999) Metallic Outlet Boxes

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Drawings; G

Six copies of detail drawings consisting of a complete list of equipment and material including manufacturer's descriptive and technical literature, catalog cuts, results of system design calculations including soil-resistivity, installation instructions and certified test data stating the maximum recommended anode current output density and the rate of gaseous production if any at that current density. Detail drawings shall contain complete wiring and schematic diagrams and any other details required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated and will function properly as a unit.

Contractor's Modifications; G

Six copies of detail drawings showing proposed changes in location, scope of performance indicating any variations from, additions to, or clarifications of contract drawings. The drawings shall show proposed changes in anode arrangement, anode size and number, anode materials and layout details, conduit size, wire size, mounting details, wiring diagram, method for electrically-isolating each pipe, and any other pertinent information to proper installation and performance of the system.

SD-03 Product Data

Equipment; G

Within 30 days after receipt of notice to proceed, an itemized list of equipment and materials including item number, quantity, and manufacturer of each item. The list shall be accompanied by a description of procedures for each type of testing and adjustments, including testing of coating for thickness and holidays. Installation of materials and equipment shall not commence until this submittal is approved.

Spare Parts; G

Spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified, after approval of detail drawings and not later than six (6) months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. The data shall include a complete list of parts, special tools, and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply. One (1) spare anode of each type shall be furnished.

SD-06 Test Reports

Tests and Measurements; G

Test reports tabulating all field tests and measurements performed, upon completion and testing of the installed system and including close interval potential survey, casing and interference tests, final system test verifying protection, insulated joint and bond tests, and holiday coating test.

Contractor's Modifications; G

Final report regarding Contractor's modifications. The report shall include pipe-to-soil measurements throughout the affected area, indicating that the modifications improved the overall conditions, and current measurements for anodes. The following special materials and information are required: taping materials and conductors; zinc grounding cell, installation and testing procedures, and equipment; coating material; system design calculations for anode number, life, and parameters to achieve protective potential; backfill shield material and installation details showing waterproofing; bonding and waterproofing details; insulated resistance wire; exothermic weld equipment and material.

SD-07 Certificates

Cathodic Protection System; G

Proof that the materials and equipment furnished under this section conform to the specified requirements contained in the referenced standards or publications. The label or listing by the specified agency will be acceptable evidence of such compliance.

Services of "Corrosion Expert"; G

Evidence of qualifications of the "corrosion expert."

a. The "corrosion expert's" name and qualifications shall be certified in writing to the Contracting Officer prior to the start of construction.

b. Certification shall be submitted giving the name of the firm, the number of years of experience, and a list of not less than five (5) of the firm's installations three (3) or more years old that have been tested and found satisfactory.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Cathodic Protection System; G

Before final acceptance of the cathodic protection system, six copies of operating manuals outlining the step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, adjustment of current flow, and shutdown. The manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, parts list, and brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features. Six copies of maintenance manual, listing routine maintenance procedures, recommendation for maintenance testing, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guides. The manuals shall include single-line diagrams for the system as installed; instructions in making pipe-to-reference cell and tank-to-reference cell potential measurements and frequency of monitoring; instructions for dielectric connections, interference and sacrificial anode bonds; instructions shall include precautions to ensure safe conditions during repair of pipe or other metallic systems. The instructions shall be neatly bound between permanent covers and titled "Operating and Maintenance Instructions." These instructions shall be submitted for the Contracting Officer's approval. The instructions shall include the following:

a. As-built drawings showing the locations of the piping, location of all anodes and test stations, locations of all insulating joints, and structure-to-reference cell potentials as measured during the tests required by Paragraph: TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS, of this section.

b. Recommendations for maintenance testing, including instructions in making pipe-to-reference cell potential measurements and frequency of testing.

c. All maintenance and operating instructions and nameplate data shall be in English.

d. Instructions shall include precautions to insure safe conditions during repair of pipe system.

Training Course; G

The proposed Training Course Curriculum (including topics and dates of discussion) indicating that all of the items contained in the operating and maintenance instructions, as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations, including testing procedures included in the maintenance instructions, are to be covered.

1.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor shall furnish and install a complete, operating, sacrificial anode cathodic protection system in complete compliance with NFPA 70, with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations and with minimum requirements of this contract. In addition to the minimum requirements of these specifications, construction of all hazardous liquid pipelines, including fuel pipelines, and associated cathodic protection systems shall be in compliance with 49 CFR 195. The services required include planning, installation, adjusting and testing of a cathodic protection system, using sacrificial anodes for cathodic protection of the Water and Fire Protection lines, their connectors and lines under the slab or floor foundation. The

cathodic protection system shall include anodes, cables, connectors, corrosion protection test stations, and any other equipment required for a complete operating system providing the NACE criteria of protection as specified. Insulators are required whenever needed to insulate the pipes from any other structure.

1.3.1 Services of "Corrosion Expert"

The Contractor shall obtain the services of a "corrosion expert" to supervise, inspect, and test the installation and performance of the cathodic protection system. "Corrosion expert" refers to a person, who by thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control of buried or submerged metallic surfaces. Such a person must be accredited or certified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) as a NACE Accredited Corrosion Specialist or a NACE certified Cathodic Protection (CP) Specialist or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control of buried or submerged metallic piping and tank systems, if such certification or licensing includes 5 years experience in corrosion control on underground metallic surfaces of the type under this contract. The "corrosion expert" shall make at least 3 visits to the project site. The first of these visits shall include obtaining soil resistivity data, acknowledging the type of pipeline coatings to be used and reporting to the Contractor the type of cathodic protection required. Once the submittals are approved and the materials delivered, the "corrosion expert" shall revisit the site to ensure the Contractor understands installation practices and laying out the components. The third visit shall involve testing the installed cathodic protection systems and training applicable personnel on proper maintenance techniques.

1.3.2 Contractor's Modifications

The specified system is based on a complete galvanic system with magnesium sacrificial anodes. The Contractor may modify the cathodic protection system after review of the project, site verification, and analysis, if the proposed modifications include the anodes specified and will provide better overall system performance. The modifications shall be fully described, shall be approved by the Contracting Officer's representative, and shall meet the following criteria. The proposed system shall achieve a minimum pipe-to-soil "instant off" potential of minus 850 millivolts with reference to a saturated copper-copper sulfate reference cell on the underground components of the piping or other metallic surface or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential. The Contractor shall take resistivity measurements of the soil in the vicinity of the pipes and ground bed sites. Based upon the measurements taken, the current and voltage shall be required to produce a minimum of minus 850 millivolts "instant off" potential between the structure being tested and the reference cell or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential. This potential shall be obtained over 95 percent of the metallic area. The anode system shall be designed for a life of twenty-five (25) years of continuous operation.

1.3.3 Isolators

Isolators are required to electrically insulate the indicated pipes from

any other structure. Isolators shall be provided.

1.3.4 Anode and Bond Wires

A minimum number of magnesium anodes and test stations is shown in the contract drawings. For each test station, the metallic components and structures to be protected shall be made electrically continuous. This shall be accomplished by installing bond wires between the various structures. Bonding of existing buried structures may also be required to preclude detrimental stray current effects and safety hazards. Provisions shall be included to return stray current to its source without damaging structures intercepting the stray current. The electrical isolation of underground facilities in accordance with acceptable industry practice shall be included under this section. All tests shall be witnessed by the Contracting Officer.

1.3.5 Surge Protection

Approved zinc grounding cells or sealed weatherproof lightning arrester devices shall be installed across insulated flanges or fittings installed in underground piping as indicated on the drawings. The arrester shall be gapless, self-healing, solid state type. Zinc anode composition shall conform to ASTM B 418, Type II. Lead wires shall be number 6 AWG copper with high molecular weight polyethylene (HMWPE) insulation. The zinc grounding cells shall not be prepackaged in backfill but shall be installed as detailed on the drawings. Lightning arrestors or zinc grounding cells are not required for insulated flanges on metallic components used on nonmetallic piping systems.

1.3.6 Summary of Services Required

The scope of services shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- a. Cathodic Protection Systems.
- b. System testing.
- c. Casing corrosion control.
- d. Interference testing.
- e. Training.
- f. Operating and maintenance manual.
- g. Insulator testing and bonding testing.
- h. Coating and holiday testing shall be submitted within 45 days of notice to proceed.

1.3.7 Nonmetallic Pipe System

In the event pipe other than metallic pipe is approved and used in lieu of metallic pipe, all metallic components of this pipe system shall be protected with cathodic protection. Detailed drawings of cathodic protection for each component shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval within 45 days after date of receipt of notice to proceed, and before commencement of any work.

1.3.7.1 Coatings

Coatings for metallic components shall be as required for metallic fittings. Protective covering (coating and taping) shall be completed and tested on each metallic component (such as valves, hydrants and fittings). This covering shall be as required for underground metallic pipe. Each test shall be witnessed by the Contracting Officer. Coatings shall be selected, applied, and inspected in accordance with NACE RP0190 and as specified in these specifications. The use of nonmetallic pipe does not change other requirements of the specifications. Any deviations due to the use of nonmetallic pipe shall be submitted for approval.

1.3.7.2 Tracer Wire

When a nonmetallic pipe line is used to extend or add to an existing metallic line, an insulated No. 8 AWG copper wire shall be thermit-welded to the existing metallic line and run the length of the new nonmetallic line. This wire shall be used as a locator tracer wire and to maintain continuity to any future extensions of the pipe line.

1.3.8 Tests of Components

A minimum of two (2) tests shall be made at each metallic component in the piping system. One (1) measurement shall be made directly over the anodes and the other test shall be over the outer edge of the component, but at the farthest point from the anodes. Structure and pipes shall be shown with the cathodic protection equipment. All components of the cathodic protection system shall be shown on drawings, showing their relationship to the protected structure or component. A narrative shall describe how the cathodic protection system will work and provide testing at each component. Components requiring cathodic protection shall include but not be limited to the following:

- a. Pipes under the floor slab or foundations.
- b. PIV.
- c. Shutoff valves.
- d. Metallic pipe extended from aboveground locations.
- e. Each connector or change-of-direction device.
- f. Any metallic pipe component or section.
- g. Backflow preventor.

1.3.9 Drawings

Detailed drawings shall be provided showing location of anodes, insulated fittings, test stations, permanent reference cells, and bonding. Locations shall be referenced to two (2) permanent facilities or mark points.

1.3.10 Electrical Potential Measurements

For steel piping, all potential tests shall be made at a minimum of 250foot intervals witnessed by the Contracting Officer. Submittals shall identify

test locations on separate drawing, showing all metal to be protected and all cathodic protection equipment. Test points equipment and protected metal shall be easily distinguished and identified.

1.3.11 Achievement of Criteria for Protection

All conductors, unless otherwise shown, shall be routed to or through the test stations. Each system provided shall achieve a minimum pipe-to-soil "instant off" potential of minus 850 millivolt potentials with reference to a saturated copper-copper-sulfate reference cell on all underground components of the piping or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential. Based upon the measurements taken, the current and voltage of the anodes should be adjusted as required to produce a minimum of minus 850 millivolts "instant off" potential between the structure being tested and the reference cell, or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential. This potential should be obtained over 95 percent of the metallic area. This must be achieved without the "instant off" potential exceeding 1150 millivolts. Testing will be witnessed by the Contracting Officer. Additional anodes shall be provided by the Contractor if required to achieve the minus 850 millivolts "instant off," or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential. Although acceptance criteria of the cathodic protection systems are defined in NACE RP0169, for this project the "instant off" potential of minus 850 millivolts, or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential is the only acceptable criteria.

1.3.12 Metallic Components and Typical

a. Metallic components: As a minimum, each metallic component shall be protected with two (2) magnesium anodes. This number of anodes is required to achieve minus 850 millivolts "instant off" potential on the metallic area, or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential and at the same time not provide overvoltage above 1150 millivolts "instant off." As a minimum, the magnesium anode unpackaged weight shall be 9 pounds. The magnesium anodes shall be located on each side of the metallic component and routed through a test station.

b. Fire Hydrants: Fire hydrant pipe components shall have a minimum of two (2) anodes. These magnesium anodes shall have an unpackaged weight of 9 pounds.

c. Pipe Under Concrete Slab: Pipe under concrete slab shall have a minimum of 3 magnesium anodes. These magnesium anodes shall have an unpackaged weight of 9 pounds. Pipe under concrete slab shall have 1 permanent reference electrodes located where the pipe enters the concrete slab. All conductors shall be routed to a test station.

d. Valves: Each valve shall be protected with 2 magnesium anodes. The magnesium anode shall have an unpackaged weight of 9 pounds.

e. Metallic Pipe Component or Section: Each section or individual joint of metallic pipe shall be protected with 3 magnesium anodes. The magnesium anodes shall have an unpackaged weight of 9 pounds.

f. Connectors or Change-of-Direction Devices: Each

change-of-direction device shall be protected with 2 magnesium anodes. The magnesium anode shall have an unpackaged weight of 9 pounds.

1.3.13 Metallic Component Coating

Coatings for metallic components shall be as required for metallic fittings as indicated. This will include fire hydrants, T's, elbows, valves, etc. Coatings shall be selected, applied, and inspected in accordance with NACE RP0190 and as specified in these specifications.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MAGNESIUM ANODES

The minimum anode requirements are shown on the Contract Drawings. See Paragraph METALLIC COMPONENTS AND TYPICALS for additional anodes under slab.

2.1.1 Anode Composition

Anodes shall be of high-potential magnesium alloy, made of primary magnesium obtained from sea water or brine, and not made from scrap metal. Magnesium anodes shall conform to ASTM B 843 and to the following analysis (in percents) otherwise indicated:

Aluminum, max.	0.010
Manganese, max.	0.50 to 1.30
Zinc	0.05
Silicon, max.	0.05
Copper, max.	0.02
Nickel, max.	0.001
Iron, Max.	0.03
Other impurities, max.	0.05 each or 0.3 max. total
Magnesium	Remainder

The Contractor shall furnish, upon request, spectrographic analysis on samples from each heat or batch of anodes used on this project.

2.1.2 Dimensions and Weights

Dimensions and weights of anodes shall be approximately as follows:

TYPICAL MAGNESIUM ANODE SIZE

(Cross sections may be round, square, or D shaped)

NOMINAL WT. LBS.	APPROX. SIZE (IN)	NOMINAL GROSS WT lb PACKAGED IN BACKFILL	NOMINAL PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (IN)
3	3 X 3 X 5	8	5-1/4 X 5-1/4 X 8
5	3 X 3 X 8	13	5-1/4 X 5-1/4 X 11-1/4
9	3 X 3 X 14	27	5-1/4 X 20
12	4 X 4 X 12	32	7-1/2 X 18
17	4 X 4 X 17	45	7-1/2 X 24
32	5 X 5 X 20-1/2	68	8-1/2 X 28
50	7 X 7 X 16	100	10 X 24

2.1.3 Packaged Anodes

Anodes shall be provided in packaged form with the anode surrounded by specially-prepared quick-wetting backfill and contained in a water permeable cloth or paper sack. Anodes shall be centered by means of spacers in the backfill material. The backfill material shall have the following composition, unless otherwise indicated:

Material	Approximate Percent by Weight
Gypsum	75
Bentonite	20
Sodium Sulphate	5
Total	100

2.1.4 Connecting Wire

Wires shall consist of solid or stranded copper wire with RHW-USE or polyethylene insulation.

2.1.4.1 Wire Requirements

Wire shall be No. 12 AWG solid copper wire, not less than 5 feet long, unspliced, complying with NFPA 70, Type THHN/THWN insulation. Connecting wires for magnesium anodes shall be factory installed with the place or emergence from the anode in a cavity sealed flush with a dielectric sealing compound.

2.1.4.2 Anode Header Cable

Cable for anode header and distribution shall be No. 8 AWG stranded copper wire with type CP high molecular weight polyethylene, 7/64 inch thick insulation, 600-volt rating, in accordance with NEMA WC 5.

2.2 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

2.2.1 Electrical Wire

Wire shall be No. 8 AWG stranded copper wire with NFPA 70, Type Polyethylene insulation. Polyethylene insulation shall comply with the requirements of ASTM D 1248 and shall be of the following types, classes, and grades:

High-molecular weight polyethylene shall be Type I, Class C, Grade E5.

High-density polyethylene shall be Type III, Class C, Grade E3.

2.2.1.1 Wire Splicing

Connecting wire splicing shall be made with copper compression connectors or exothermic welds, following instructions of the manufacturer. Single split-bolt connections shall not be used. Sheaths for encapsulating electrical wire splices to be buried underground shall fit the insulated wires entering the spliced joints and epoxy potting compound shall be as specified below. An electrical tape wrap used for covering the splice will consist of two layers of rubber tape, covered by two layers of vinyl tape.

2.2.1.2 Test Wires

Test wires shall be AWG No. 12 stranded copper wire with NFPA 70, Type THHN/THWN or RHW or polyethylene insulation.

2.2.2 Conduit

Rigid galvanized steel conduit and accessories shall conform to UL 6. Non metallic conduit shall conform to NEMA TC 2.

2.2.3 Test Boxes and Junctions Boxes

Boxes shall be outdoor type conforming to UL 514A.

2.2.4 Joint, Patch, Seal, and Repair Coating

Sealing and dielectric compound shall be a black, rubber based compound that is soft, permanently pliable, tacky, moldable, and unbacked. Compound shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer, but not less than 1/2-inch thick. Coating compound shall be cold-applied coal-tar base mastic. Pressure-sensitive vinyl plastic electrical tape shall conform to UL 510.

2.2.5 Backfill Shields

Shields shall consist of approved pipeline wrapping or fiberglass-reinforced, coal-tar impregnated tape, or plastic weld caps, specifically made for the purpose and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.2.6 Epoxy Potting Compound

Compound for encapsulating electrical wire splices to be buried underground shall be a two package system made for the purpose.

2.2.7 Test Stations

Stations shall be of the flush-curb-box type and shall be the standard product of a recognized manufacturer. Test stations shall be complete with an insulated terminal block having the required number of terminals. The test station shall be provided with a lockable cover and shall have an embossed legend, "C.P. Test." A minimum number of test stations shall be provided as indicated on the contract drawings. A minimum of five (5) terminals shall be provided in each test station. A minimum of two (2) leads are required to the metallic pipe from each test station. Other conductors shall be provided for each anode, other foreign pipe, and reference cells as required. Test stations may be constructed of nonmetallic materials. However, if nonmetallic materials are utilized, as a minimum, the materials shall be resistant to damage from ultraviolet radiation, contain good color retention qualities, contain high strength qualities, and be resistant to accidental or vandalistic impacts that might be normally encountered in the environment for which they are to be installed. The test stations shall be listed for the particular application for which they are to be utilized.

2.2.8 Joint and Continuity Bonds

Bonds shall be provided across all joints in the metallic water lines, across any electrically discontinuous connections and all other pipes and structures with other than welded or threaded joints that are included in this cathodic protection system. Unless otherwise specified in the

specifications, bonds between structures and across joints in pipe with other than welded or threaded joints shall be No. 8 AWG stranded copper cable with polyethylene insulation. Bonds between structures shall contain sufficient slack for any anticipated movement between structures. Bonds across pipe joints shall contain a minimum of 4 inches of slack to allow for pipe movement and soil stress. Bonds shall be attached by exothermic welding. Exothermic weld areas shall be insulated with coating compound and approved, and witnessed by the Contracting Officer. Continuity bonds shall be installed as necessary to reduce stray current interference. Additional joint bondings shall be accomplished by the Contractor where the necessity is discovered during construction or testing or where the Contracting Officer's representative directs that such bonding be done. Joint bonding shall include all associated excavation and backfilling. There shall be a minimum of two (2) continuity bonds between each structure and other than welded or threaded joints. The Contractor shall test for electrical continuity across all joints with other than welded or threaded joints and across all metallic portions or components. The Contractor shall provide bonding as required and as specified above until electrical continuity is achieved. Bonding test data shall be submitted for approval.

2.2.9 Electrical Isolation of Structures

As a minimum, isolating flanges or unions shall be provided at the following locations:

- a. Connection of new metallic piping or components to existing piping.
- b. Pressure piping under floor slab to a building.

Isolation shall be provided at metallic connection of all lines to existing system and where connecting to a building. Additionally, isolation shall be provided between water line and foreign pipes that cross the new lines within 10 feet. Isolation fittings, including isolating flanges and couplings, shall be installed aboveground or in a concrete pit.

2.2.9.1 Insulating Joint Testing

A Model 601 Insulation Checker, as manufactured by "Gas Electronics", or an approved equal, shall be used for insulating joint (flange) electrical testing.

2.2.10 Underground Structure Coating

This coating specification shall take precedence over any other project specification and drawing notes, whether stated or implied, and shall also apply to the pipeline or tank supplier. No variance in coating quality shall be allowed by the Contractor or Base Construction Representative without the written consent of the designer. All underground metallic pipelines and tanks to be cathodically protected shall be afforded a good quality factory-applied coating. This includes all carbon steel, cast-iron and ductile-iron pipelines or vessels. Coatings shall be selected, applied, and inspected in accordance with NACE RP0190 and as specified. If non-metallic pipelines are installed, all metallic fittings on pipe sections shall be coated in accordance with this specification section.

- a. The nominal thickness of the metallic pipe joint or other component coating shall be 16 mils, plus or minus 5 percent.

b. Pipe and joint coating for factory applied or field repair material shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer and shall be one of the following:

- (1) Continuously extruded polyethylene and adhesive coating system.
- (2) Polyvinyl chloride pressure-sensitive adhesive tape.
- (3) High density polyethylene/bituminous rubber compound tape.
- (4) Butyl rubber tape.
- (5) Coal tar epoxy.

2.2.10.1 Field Joints

All field joints shall be coated with materials compatible with the pipeline coating compound. The joint coating material shall be applied to an equal thickness as the pipeline coating. Unbonded coatings shall not be used on these buried metallic components. This includes the elimination of all unbonded polymer wraps or tubes. Once the pipeline or vessel is set in the trench, an inspection of the coating shall be conducted. This inspection shall include electrical holiday detection. Any damaged areas of the coating shall be properly repaired. The Contracting Officer shall be asked to witness inspection of the coating and testing using a holiday detector.

2.2.10.2 Inspection of Pipe Coatings

Any damage to the protective covering during transit and handling shall be repaired before installation. After field coating and wrapping has been applied, the entire pipe shall be inspected by an electric holiday detector with impressed current in accordance with NACE RP0188 using a full-ring, spring-type coil electrode. The holiday detector shall be equipped with a bell, buzzer, or other type of audible signal which sounds when a holiday is detected. All holidays in the protective covering shall be repaired immediately upon detection. Occasional checks of holiday detector potential will be made by the Contracting Officer's representative to determine suitability of the detector. All labor, materials, and equipment necessary for conducting the inspection shall be furnished by the Contractor.

a. Protective covering for aboveground piping system: Finish painting shall conform to the applicable paragraph of SECTION: 09900, PAINTING, GENERAL, and as follows:

b. Ferrous surfaces: Shop-primed surfaces shall be touched-up with ferrous metal primer. Surfaces that have not been shop-primed shall be solvent-cleaned. Surfaces that contain loose rust, loose mil scale, and other foreign substances shall be mechanically-cleaned by power wire-brushing and primed with ferrous metal primer. Primed surface shall be finished with two (2) coats of exterior oil paint and vinyl paint. Coating for each entire piping service shall be an approved pipe line wrapping having a minimum coating resistance of 50,000 Ohms per square foot.

2.2.11 Electrical Connections

Electrical connections shall be done as follows:

a. Exothermic welds shall be "Caldweld", "Burndy", "Thermoweld" or an approved equal. Use of this material shall be in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

b. Electrical-shielded arc welds shall be approved for use on steel pipe by shop drawing submittal action.

c. Brazing shall be as specified in Paragraph: LEAD WIRE CONNECTIONS.

2.2.12 Electrical Tape

Pressure-sensitive vinyl plastic electrical tape shall conform to UL 510.

2.2.13 Permanent Reference Electrodes

Permanent reference electrodes shall be Cu-CuSO₄ electrodes suitable for direct burial. Electrodes shall be guaranteed by the supplier for 15 years' service in the environment in which they shall be placed. Electrodes shall be installed directly beneath pipe, or metallic component.

2.2.14 Casing

Where a pipeline is installed in a casing under a roadway or railway, the pipeline shall be electrically insulated from the casing, and the annular space sealed and filled with an approved corrosion inhibiting product against incursion of water.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 CRITERIA OF PROTECTION

Acceptance criteria for determining the adequacy of protection on a buried underground metallic component shall be in accordance with NACE RP0169 and as specified below.

3.1.1 Iron and Steel

The following method (b) shall be used for testing cathodic protection voltages. If more than one method is required, method (a) shall be used.

a. A negative voltage of at least minus 850 millivolts as measured between the underground component and a saturated copper-copper sulphate reference electrode connecting the earth (electrolyte) directly over the underground component. Determination of this voltage shall be made with the cathodic protection system in operation. Voltage drops shall be considered for valid interpretation of this voltage measurement. A minimum of minus 850 millivolts "instant off" potential between the underground component being tested and the reference cell shall be achieved over 95 percent of the area of the structure. Adequate number of measurements shall be obtained over the entire structure, pipe, tank, or other metallic component to verify and record achievement of minus 850 millivolts "instant off." This potential shall be obtained over 95 percent of the total metallic area without the "instant off" potential exceeding 1200 millivolts.

b. A minimum polarization voltage shift of 100 millivolts as measured between the underground component and a saturated copper-copper sulphate reference electrode contacting the earth directly over the underground component. This polarization voltage shift shall be determined by interrupting the protective current and measuring the polarization decay. When the protective current is interrupted, an immediate voltage shift will occur. The voltage reading, after the immediate shift, shall be

used as the base reading from which to measure polarization decay. Measurements achieving 100 millivolts decay shall be made over 95 percent of the metallic surface being protected.

c. For any metallic component, a minimum of four (4) measurements shall be made using subparagraph (a), above, and achieving the "instant off" potential of minus 850 millivolts or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential. Two (2) measurements shall be made over the anodes and two (2) measurements shall be made at different locations near the component and farthest away from the anode.

3.2 ANODE STORAGE AND INSTALLATION

3.2.1 Anode Storage

Storage area for magnesium anodes will be designated by the Contracting Officer. If anodes are not stored in a building, tarps or similar protection should be used to protect anodes from inclement weather. Packaged anodes, damaged as a result of improper handling or being exposed to rain, shall be resacked by the Contractor and the required backfill added.

3.2.2 Anode Installation

Unless otherwise authorized, installation shall not proceed without the presence of the Contracting Officer. Anodes of the size specified shall be installed to the depth indicated and at the locations shown. Locations may be changed to clear obstructions with the approval of the Contracting Officer. Anodes shall be installed in sufficient number and of the required type, size, and spacing to obtain a uniform current distribution over the surface of the structure. The anode system shall be designed for a life of 25 years of continuous operation. Anodes shall be installed as indicated in a dry condition after any plastic or waterproof protective covering has been completely removed from the water permeable, permanent container housing the anode metal. The anode connecting wire shall not be used for lowering the anode into the hole. The annular space around the anode shall be backfilled with fine earth in 6 inch layers and each layer shall be hand tamped. Care must be exercised not to strike the anode or connecting wire with the tamper. Approximately 5 gallons of water shall be applied to each filled hole after anode backfilling and tamping has been completed to a point about 6 inches above the anode. After the water has been absorbed by the earth, backfilling shall be completed to the ground surface level.

3.2.2.1 Single Anodes

Single anodes, spaced as shown, shall be connected through a test station to the pipeline, allowing adequate slack in the connecting wire to compensate for movement during backfill operation.

3.2.2.2 Groups of Anodes

Groups of anodes, in quantity and location shown, shall be connected to an anode header cable. The anode header cable shall make contact with the structure to be protected only through a test station. Anode lead connection to the anode header cable shall be made by an approved crimp connector or exothermic weld and splice mold kit with appropriate potting

compound.

3.2.2.3 Welding Methods

Connections to ferrous pipe and metallic fittings shall be made by exothermic weld methods manufactured for the type of pipe or fittings supplied. Electric arc welded connections and other types of welded connections to ferrous pipe and structures shall be approved before use.

3.2.3 Anode Placement - General

Packaged anodes shall be installed completely dry, and shall be lowered into holes by rope sling or by grasping the cloth gather. The anode lead wire shall not be used in lowering the anodes. The hole shall be backfilled with fine soil in 6 inch layers and each layer shall be hand-tamped around the anode. Care must be exercised not to strike the anode or lead wire with the tamper. If immediate testing is to be performed, water shall be added only after backfilling and tamping has been completed to a point 6 inches above the anode. Approximately 2 gallons of water may be poured into the hole. After the water has been absorbed by the soil, backfilling and tamping may be completed to the top of the hole. Anodes shall be installed as specified or shown. In the event a rock strata is encountered prior to achieving specified augered-hole depth, anodes may be installed horizontally to a depth at least as deep as the bottom of the pipe, with the approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.2.4 Underground Pipeline

Anodes shall be installed at a minimum of 3 feet and a maximum of 10 feet from the line to be protected.

3.2.5 Installation Details

Details shall conform to the requirements of this specification. Details shown on the drawings are indicative of the general type of material required, and are not intended to restrict selection to material of any particular manufacturer.

3.2.6 Lead Wire Connections

3.2.6.1 Underground Pipeline (Metallic)

To facilitate periodic electrical measurements during the life of the sacrificial anode system and to reduce the output current of the anodes, if required, all anode lead wires shall be connected to a test station and buried a minimum of 24 inches in depth. The cable shall be No. 12 AWG, stranded copper, polyethylene, THHN/THWN or RHW-USE insulated cable. The cable shall make contact with the structure only through a test station. Resistance wire shall be installed between the cable and the pipe cable, in the test station, to reduce the current output, if required. Anode connections, except in the test station, shall be made with exothermic welding process, and shall be insulated by means of at least three (3) layers of electrical tape; and all lead wire connections shall be installed in a moistureproof splice mold kit and filled with epoxy resin. Lead wire-to-structure connections shall be accomplished by an exothermic welding process. All welds shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. A backfill shield filled with a pipeline mastic sealant or material compatible with the coating shall be placed over the weld connection and shall be of such diameter as to cover the exposed metal

adequately.

3.2.7 Location of Test Stations

Test stations shall be of the type and location shown and shall be curb box mounted. Buried insulating joints shall be provided with test wire connections brought to a test station. Test stations shall be mounted directly over the pipe or fitting, unless otherwise shown on the Contract Drawings.

3.2.8 Underground Pipe Joint Bonds

Underground pipe having other than welded or threaded coupling joints shall be made electrically continuous by means of a bonding connection installed across the joint.

3.3 ELECTRICAL ISOLATION OF STRUCTURES

3.3.1 Isolation Joints and Fittings

Isolating fittings, including main line isolating flanges and couplings, shall be installed aboveground, or within manholes, wherever possible. Where isolating joints must be covered with soil, they shall be fitted with a paper joint cover specifically manufactured for covering the particular joint, and the space within the cover filled with hot coal-tar enamel. Isolating fittings in lines entering buildings shall be located at least 12 inches above grade of floor level, when possible. Isolating joints shall be provided with grounding cells to protect against over-voltage surges or approved surge protection devices. The cells shall provide a low resistance across isolating joint without excessive loss of cathodic current.

3.4 TRENCHING AND BACKFILLING

Trenching and backfilling shall be in accordance with Section 02316 EXCAVATION, TRENCHING, AND BACKFILLING FOR UTILITY SYSTEMS.

3.5 TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS

3.5.1 Baseline Potentials

Each test and measurement will be witnessed by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer a minimum of five (5) working days prior to each test. After backfill of the underground metallic component and anodes is completed, but before the anodes are connected to the underground component, the static potential-to-soil of the component shall be measured. The locations of these measurements shall be identical to the locations specified for component to-reference electrode potential measurements. The initial measurements shall be recorded.

3.5.2 Isolation Testing

Before the anode system is connected to the underground component, an isolation test shall be made at each isolating joint or fitting. This test shall demonstrate that no metallic contact, or short circuit exists between the two isolated sections of the pipe. Any isolating fittings installed and found to be defective shall be reported to the Contracting Officer.

3.5.2.1 Insulation Checker

A Model 601 insulation checker, as manufactured by "Gas Electronics", or an approved equal, using the continuity check circuit, shall conform to the manufacturer's operating instructions. Test shall be witnessed by the Contracting Officer. An isolating joint that is good will read full scale on the meter. If an isolating joint is shorted, the meter pointer will be deflected or near zero on the meter scale. Location of the fault shall be determined from the instructions, and the joint shall be repaired. If an isolating joint is located inside a vault, the pipe shall be sleeved with insulator when entering and leaving the vault.

3.5.2.2 Cathodic Protection Meter

A Model HD110 multimeter, as manufactured by Beckman, a Model 77 multimeter, as manufactured by Fluke, a model DM 383 multimeter, as manufactured by UEI or an approved equal, using the continuity check circuit, shall be used for isolating joint (flange) electrical testing. This test shall be performed in addition to the Model 601 insulation checker. Continuity is checked across the isolation joint after the test lead wire is shorted together and the meter adjusted to scale. A full-scale deflection indicates the system is shorted at some location. The Model 601 verifies that the particular insulation under test is good and the Model HD110/Model 77/Model DM 383 verifies that the system is isolated. If the system is shorted, further testing shall be performed to isolate the location of the short.

3.5.3 Anode Output

As the anodes or groups of anodes are connected to the underground component, current output shall be measured with an approved clamp-on milliammeter, calibrated shunt with a suitable millivoltmeter or multimeter, or a low resistance ammeter. (Of the three methods, the low-resistance ammeter is the least desirable and most inaccurate. The clamp-on milliammeter is the most accurate.) The valves obtained and the date, time, and location shall be recorded.

3.5.4 Reference Electrode Potential Measurements

Upon completion of the installation and with the entire cathodic protection system in operation, electrode potential measurements shall be made using a copper-copper sulphate reference electrode and a potentiometer-voltmeter, or a direct-current voltmeter having an internal resistance (sensitivity) of not less than 10 megohms per volt and a full scale of 10 volts. The locations of these measurements shall be identical to the locations used for baseline potentials. The values obtained and the date, time, and locations of measurements shall be recorded. No less than eight (8) measurements shall be made over any length of line or component. Additional measurements shall be made at each distribution service riser, with the reference electrode placed directly over the service line.

3.5.5 Location of Measurements

3.5.5.1 Piping or Conduit

For coated piping or conduit, measurements shall be taken from the reference electrode located in contact with the earth, directly over the pipe. Connection to the pipe shall be made at service risers, valves, test leads, or by other means suitable for test purposes. Pipe-to-soil potential measurements shall be made at intervals not exceeding 50 feet.

The Contractor may use a continuous pipe-to-soil potential profile in lieu of 5 foot interval pipe-to-soil potential measurements. For metallic piping, additional measurements shall be made at each distribution service riser, with the reference electrode placed directly over the service line adjacent to the riser. Potentials shall be plotted versus distance to an approved scale. Locations where potentials do not meet or exceed the criteria shall be identified and reported to the Contracting Officer's representative.

3.5.5.2 Casing Tests

Before final acceptance of the installation, the electrical separation of carrier pipe from casings shall be tested and any short circuits corrected.

3.5.5.3 Holiday Test

Any damage to the protective covering during transit and handling shall be repaired before installation. After field-coating and wrapping has been applied, the entire pipe shall be inspected by an electric holiday detector with impressed current in accordance with NACE RP0188 using a full-ring, spring-type coil electrode. The holiday detector shall be equipped with a bell, buzzer, or other type of audible signal which sounds when a holiday is detected. Holidays in the protective covering shall be repaired upon detection. Occasional checks of holiday detector potential will be made by the Contracting Officer to determine suitability of the detector. Labor, materials, and equipment necessary for conducting the inspection shall be furnished by the Contractor. The coating system shall be inspected for holes, voids, cracks, and other damage during installation.

3.5.5.4 Recording Measurements

All pipe-to-soil potential measurements, including initial potentials where required, shall be recorded. The Contractor shall locate, correct and report to the Contracting Officer any short circuits to foreign pipes encountered during checkout of the installed cathodic protection system. Pipe-to-soil potential measurements shall be taken on as many pipes as necessary to determine the extent of protection or to locate short-circuits.

3.6 TRAINING COURSE

The Contractor shall conduct a training course for the operating staff as designated by the Contracting Officer. The training period shall consist of a total of 4 hours of normal working time and shall start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests. The field instructions shall cover all of the items contained in the operating and maintenance instructions, as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations, including testing procedures included in the maintenance instructions. At least 14 days prior to date of proposed conduction of the training course, the training course curriculum shall be submitted for approval, along with the proposed training date. Training shall consist of demonstration of test equipment, providing forms for test data and the tolerances which indicate that the system works.

3.7 CLEANUP

The Contractor shall be responsible for cleanup of the construction site. All paper bags, wire clippings, etc., shall be disposed of as directed. Paper bags, wire clippings and other waste shall not be put in bell holes or anodes excavation.

3.8 MISCELLANEOUS INSTALLATION AND TESTING

3.8.1 Coatings

All aboveground pipeline shall be coated as indicated or as approved. The coating shall have a minimum thickness of 7 mil. The pipeline coating shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.

3.8.2 Excavation

In the event rock is encountered in providing the required depth for anodes, the Contractor shall determine an alternate approved location and, if the depth is still not provided, an alternate plan shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer. Alternate techniques and depths must be approved prior to implementation.

3.9 SPARE PARTS

After approval of shop drawings, and not later than three (3) months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy, the Contractor shall furnish spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified. The data shall include a complete list of parts, special tools, and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply. In addition, the Contractor shall supply information for material and equipment replacement for all other components of the complete system, including anodes, cables, splice kits and connectors, corrosion test stations, and any other components not listed above. The Contractor shall furnish a reference cell on a reel with 350 feet of conductor, along with other accessories, and a digital voltmeter that can be used in the maintenance of this cathodic protection system. Use of this equipment shall be demonstrated in actual tests during the training course, which shall include a description of the the equipment and measurement of the pipe-to-soil potential, rainfall, and gas company voltages.

3.10 SEEDING

Seeding shall be done by the Contractor, as directed, in all unsurfaced locations disturbed by this construction. In areas where grass cover exists, it is possible that sod can be carefully removed, watered, and stored during construction operations, and replaced after the operations are completed since it is estimated that no section of pipeline should remain uncovered for more than two (2) days. The use of sod in lieu of seeding shall require approval by the Contracting Officer.

3.11 SYSTEM TESTING

The Contractor shall submit a report including potential measurements taken at adequately-close intervals to establish that minus 850 millivolts potential, "instant-off" potential, or a polarization shift of 100 millivolts more negative relative to baseline structure-to-soil voltage potential is provided, and that the cathodic protection is not providing interference to other foreign pipes causing damage to paint or pipes. The report shall provide a narrative describing how the criteria of protection is achieved without damaging other pipe or structures in the area.

3.12 CLEARING OF TREES AND UNDERBRUSH

In the areas of the anode beds, all trees and underbrush shall be cleared and grubbed to the limits shown or indicated.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 15995

COMMISSIONING OF HVAC SYSTEMS
04/01

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-03 Product Data

Commissioning Team; G

List of team members who will represent the Contractor in the pre-commissioning checks and functional performance testing, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of pre-commissioning checks. Proposed revision to the list, prior to the start of the impacted work.

Test Procedures; G

Detailed procedures for pre-commissioning checks and functional performance tests, at least 4 weeks prior to the start of pre-commissioning checks.

Test Schedule; G

Schedule for pre-commissioning checks and functional performance tests, at least 2 weeks prior to the start of pre-commissioning checks.

SD-06 Test Reports

Test Reports; G

Completed pre-commissioning checklists and functional performance test checklists organized by system and by subsystem and submitted as one package. The results of failed tests shall be included along with a description of the corrective action taken.

1.2 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

The work described in this Section shall begin only after all work required in related Sections, including Section 15951 DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC and Section 15990 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING OF HVAC SYSTEMS, has been successfully completed, and all test and inspection reports and operation and maintenance manuals required in these Sections have been submitted and approved. Seismic details shall be in accordance with Section 15070 SEISMIC PROTECTION FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT as indicated.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 COMMISSIONING TEAM AND CHECKLISTS

The Contractor shall designate team members to participate in the pre-commissioning checks and the functional performance testing specified herein. In addition, the Government will be represented by a representative of the Contracting Officer, and the Using Agency. The team members shall be as follows:

Designation	Function
Q	Contractor's Chief Quality Control Representative
M	Contractor's Mechanical Representative
E	Contractor's Electrical Representative
T	Contractor's Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing Representative
C	Contractor's Controls Representative
O	Contracting Officer's Representative
U	Using Agency's Representative

Each checklist shown in appendices A and B shall be completed by the commissioning team. Acceptance by each commissioning team member of each pre-commissioning checklist item shall be indicated by initials and date unless an "X" is shown indicating that participation by that individual is not required. Acceptance by each commissioning team member of each functional performance test checklist shall be indicated by signature and date.

3.2 TESTS

The pre-commissioning checks and functional performance tests shall be performed in a manner which essentially duplicates the checking, testing, and inspection methods established in the related Sections. Where checking, testing, and inspection methods are not specified in other Sections, methods shall be established which will provide the information required. Testing and verification required by this section shall be performed during the Commissioning phase. Requirements in related Sections are independent from the requirements of this Section and shall not be used to satisfy any of the requirements specified in this Section. The Contractor shall provide all materials, services, and labor required to perform the pre-commissioning checks and functional performance tests. A pre-commissioning check or functional performance test shall be aborted if any system deficiency prevents the successful completion of the test or if any participating non-Government commissioning team member of which participation is specified is not present for the test. The Contractor shall reimburse the Government for all costs associated with effort lost due to tests that are aborted. These costs shall include salary, travel costs and per diem (where applicable) for Government commissioning team members. Submit Test Procedures, Test Schedule, and Test Reports in accordance with 1.1 SUBMITTALS.

3.2.1 Pre-Commissioning Checks

Pre-commissioning checks shall be performed for the items indicated on the checklists in Appendix A. Deficiencies discovered during these checks

shall be corrected and retested in accordance with the applicable contract requirements.

3.2.2 Functional Performance Tests

Functional performance tests shall be performed for the items indicated on the checklists in Appendix B. Functional performance tests shall begin only after all pre-commissioning checks have been successfully completed. Tests shall prove all modes of the sequences of operation, and shall verify all other relevant contract requirements. Tests shall begin with equipment or components and shall progress through subsystems to complete systems. Upon failure of any functional performance test checklist item, the Contractor shall correct all deficiencies in accordance with the applicable contract requirements. The checklist shall then be repeated until it has been completed with no errors.

APPENDIX A
 PRE-COMMISSIONING CHECKLISTS

Pre-commissioning checklist - Piping

For [_____] Piping System

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
Installation							
a. Piping complete.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
b. As-built shop drawings submitted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
c. Piping flushed and cleaned.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
d. Strainers cleaned.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
e. Valves installed as required.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
f. Piping insulated as required.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
g. Thermometers and gauges installed as required.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
h. Verify operation of valves.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
i. Air vents installed as specified.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
j. Flexible connectors installed as specified	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
k. Verify that piping has been labeled and valves identified as specified.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)							
a. Hydrostatic test complete.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
b. TAB operation complete.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - Ductwork

For Air Handler: [_____]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
Installation							
a. Ductwork complete.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
b. As-built shop drawings submitted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
c. Ductwork leak test complete.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
d. Access doors installed as required with installation of each verified by the specified team members initialing each location on a copy of the as-built drawings.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
e. Ductwork insulated as required.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
f. Thermometers and gauges installed as required.	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
g. Verify open/closed status of dampers.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
h. Flexible connectors installed as specified	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)							
a. TAB operation complete.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - Packaged Rooftop Unit

For Rooftop Unit: [_____]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
d. Control system and interlocks installed.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
e. Control system and interlocks operational.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
f. Verify proper location and installation of thermostat.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___

Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)

a. Construction filters removed and replaced.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
b. TAB report submitted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
c. TAB results within +10%/-0% of cfm shown on drawings							
d. TAB results for outside air intake within +10%/-0% of CFM shown on drawings.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - DX Air Cooled Condensing Unit

For Condensing Unit: [_____]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
Installation	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
b. Refrigerant pipe leak tested.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
c. Refrigerant pipe evacuated and charged in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
d. Check condenser fans for proper rotation.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
e. Any damage to coil fins has been repaired.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
f. Manufacturer's required maintenance/operational clearance provided.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
Electrical							
a. Power available to unit disconnect.	___	___	___	X	X	___	___
b. Power available to unit control panel.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
c. Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
Controls							
a. Unit safety/protection devices tested.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
b. Control system and interlocks installed.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
c. Control system and interlocks operational.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - Unit Heater

For Unit Heater: [_____]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	D	O	U
Installation								
a. Manufacturer's required maintenance/ operational clearance provided.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___	___
Electrical								
a. Power available to unit disconnect.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
b. Proper motor rotation verified.	___	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
c. Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
d. Power available to electric heating coil.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
Controls								
a. Verify proper location and installation of thermostat.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___	___
Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)								
a. TAB Report submitted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - Exhaust Fan

For Exhaust Fan: [_____]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
Installation							
a. Fan belt adjusted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
Electrical							
a. Power available to fan disconnect.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
b. Proper motor rotation verified.	___	___	___	___	X	___	___
c. Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
Controls							
a. Control interlocks properly installed.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
b. Control interlocks operable.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
c. Dampers/actuators properly installed.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
d. Dampers/actuators operable.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
e. Verify proper location and installation of thermostat.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)							
a. TAB results +10%/-0% to cfm shown on drawings	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
b. TAB Report submitted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - Computer Room Unit

For Computer Room Unit: [_____]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
Installation							
a. Unit properly supported.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
b. Access doors are operable and sealed.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
c. Casing undamaged.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
d. Insulation undamaged.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
e. Condensate drainage is unobstructed and routed to floor drain.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
f. Fan belt adjusted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
g. Manufacturer's required maintenance operational clearance provided.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
Electrical							
a. Power available to unit disconnect.	___	___	___	X	X	___	___
b. Proper motor rotation verified.	___	___	___	___	X	___	___
c. Proper motor rotation verified.	___	___	___	___	X	___	___
d. Verify that power disconnect is located within sight of the unit it controls.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
e. Power available to reheat coils.	___	___	___	___	X	___	___
Coils/Humidifier							
a. Refrigerant piping properly connected.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
b. Refrigerant piping pressure tested.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
c. Humidifier makeup water connected.	___	___	X	X	X	___	___
Controls							
a. Control valves operable.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
b. Unit control system operable and verified	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
c. Verify proper location and installation of thermostat.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___
Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB)							
a. Construction filters removed and replaced	___	___	X	___	X	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - Computer Room Unit

For Computer Room Unit: [_____]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
b. TAB results +10%/-0% cfm shown on drawings.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___
c. TAB Report submitted.	___	___	X	___	X	___	___

Pre-commissioning Checklist - HVAC System Controls

For HVAC System: [_____]]

Checklist Item	Q	M	E	T	C	O	U
Installation							
a. As-built shop drawings submitted.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
b. Layout of control panel matches drawings.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
c. Framed instructions mounted in or near control panel.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
d. Components properly labeled (on inside and outside of panel).	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
e. Control components piped and/or wired to each labeled terminal strip.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
f. EMCS connection made to each labeled terminal strip as shown.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
g. Control wiring and tubing labeled at all terminations, splices, and junctions.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
h. Shielded wiring used on electronic sensors.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
i. Air dryer installed as specified.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
j. Water drain installed as specified.	___	___	X	X	___	___	___
Main Power							
a. 110 volt AC power available to panel.	___	___	___	X	___	___	___
Testing, Commissioning, and Balancing							
a. Testing, Commissioning, and Balancing Report submitted.	___	___	X	___	___	___	___

APPENDIX B
FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TESTS CHECKLISTS

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Packaged Rooftop Unit

For Rooftop Unit: [_____]

Ensure that a slight negative pressure exists on inboard side of the outside air dampers throughout the operation of the dampers. Modulate OA, RA, and EA dampers from fully open to fully closed positions.

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall verify operation of rooftop unit as per specification including the following:

a. The following shall be verified when the unit operating mode is initiated:

(1) All dampers in normal position. _____

(2) System safeties allow start if safety conditions are met. _____

(3) Verify cooling and heating operation by varying thermostat set point from space set point to space set point plus 10 degrees, space set point minus 10 degrees, and returning to space set point.

(4) Verify that airflow is within +10/-10 percent of design airflow.

b. Occupied mode of operation - economizer de-energized.

(1) Outside air damper at minimum position. _____

(2) Return air damper open. _____

(3) Relief air damper at minimum position. _____

c. Occupied mode of operation - economizer energized.

(1) Outside air damper modulates to maintain mixed air temperature set point. _____

(2) Relief air damper modulates with outside air damper according to sequence of operation. _____

d. Unoccupied mode of operation

(1) All dampers in normal position. _____

(2) Verify low limit space temperature is maintained as specified in sequence of operation. _____

e. The following shall be verified when the unit off mode is initiated:

(1) All dampers in normal position. _____

(2) Fan de-energizes. _____

f. Verify safety shut down initiated by smoke detectors. _____

g. Verify safety shut down initiated by low temperature protection thermostat. _____

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Packaged Rooftop Unit

For Rooftop Unit: [_____]

h. Index room thermostats to full cooling then to full heating. Measure and record supply air and return air temperatures and determine damper leakage for a minimum of 2 zones.

Supply air temperature _____ degrees F
Return air temperature _____ degrees F

2. Certification: We the undersigned have witnessed the above functional performance tests and certify that the item tested has met the performance requirements in this section of the specifications.

Signature and Date

Contractor's Chief Quality Control Representative	_____
Contractor's Mechanical Representative	_____
Contractor's Electrical Representative	_____
Contractor's Testing, Adjusting and Balancing Representative	_____
Contractor's Controls Representative	_____
Contracting Officer's Representative	_____
Using Agency's Representative	_____

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Air Cooled Condensing Unit

For Condensing Unit: [_____]

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall demonstrate operation of refrigeration system as per specifications including the following: Start building air handler to provide load for condensing unit. Activate controls system start sequence as follows.

a. Start air handling unit. Verify control system energizes condensing unit start sequence. _____

b. Shut off air handling equipment to verify condensing unit de-energizes. _____

c. Restart air handling equipment one minute after condensing unit shut down. Verify condensing unit restart sequence. _____

2. Verify condensing unit amperage each phase and voltage phase to phase and phase to ground.

	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3
Amperage	_____	_____	_____
Voltage	_____	_____	
Voltage	_____	_____	
Voltage to ground	_____	_____	_____

3. Record the following information:

Ambient dry bulb temperature	_____	degrees F
Ambient wet bulb temperature	_____	degrees F
Suction pressure	_____	psig
Discharge pressure	_____	psig

4. Unusual vibration, noise, etc.

5. Certification: We the undersigned have witnessed the above functional performance tests and certify that the item tested has met the performance requirements in this section of the specifications.

Signature and Date

Contractor's Chief Quality Control Representative _____

Contractor's Mechanical Representative _____

Contractor's Electrical Representative Representative _____

Contractor's Testing, Adjusting and Balancing _____

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Air Cooled Condensing Unit

For Condensing Unit: [_____]

Contractor's Controls Representative _____

Contracting Officer's Representative _____

Using Agency's Representative _____

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Unit Heaters

The Contracting Officer will select unit heaters to be spot-checked during the functional performance test. The number of terminals shall not exceed 10.

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall demonstrate operation of selected unit heaters as per specifications including the following:

a. Verify unit heater response to room temperature set point adjustment. Changes to be heating set point to heating set point minus 10 degrees and return to heating set point. _____

b. Check blower fan speed. _____rpm

c. Check heating mode inlet air temperature. _____ degrees F

d. Check heating mode outlet air temperature. _____ degrees F

2. Certification: We the undersigned have witnessed the above functional performance tests and certify that the item tested has met the performance requirements in this section of the specifications.

Signature and Date

Contractor's Chief Quality Control Representative _____

Contractor's Mechanical Representative _____

Contractor's Electrical Representative _____

Contractor's Testing, Adjusting and Balancing Representative _____

Contractor's Controls Representative _____

Contracting Officer's Representative _____

Using Agency's Representative _____

Functional Performance Test Checklist - HVAC Controls

For HVAC System: [_____]

The Contracting Officer will select HVAC control systems to undergo functional performance testing. The number of systems shall not exceed 10.

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall verify operation of HVAC controls by performing the following tests:

a. Verify that controller is maintaining the set point by manually measuring the controlled variable with a thermometer, sling psychrometer, inclined manometer, etc.

b. Verify sensor/controller combination by manually measuring the controlled medium. Take readings from control panel display and compare readings taken manually. Record all readings.

Sensor _____
Manual measurement _____
Panel reading value _____

c. Verify system stability by changing the controller set point as follows:

- (1) Air temperature - 10 degrees F
- (2) Water temperature - 10 degrees F
- (3) Static pressure - 10 percent of set point
- (4) Relative humidity - percent (RH)

The control system shall be observed for 10 minutes after the change in set point. Instability or excessive hunting will be unacceptable.

- d. Verify interlock with other HVAC controls.
- e. Verify interlock with fire alarm control panel.
- f. Verify interlock with DDC System.
- g. Change controller set point 10 percent with DDC System and verify correct response.

2. Verify that operation of control system conforms to that specified in the sequence of operation.

3. Certification: We the undersigned have witnessed the above functional performance tests and certify that the item tested has met the performance requirements in this section of the specifications.

Signature and Date

Contractor's Chief Quality Control Representative _____

Contractor's Mechanical Representative _____

Functional Performance Test Checklist - HVAC Controls

For HVAC System: [_____]

Contractor's Electrical Representative _____

Contractor's Testing, Adjusting and Balancing Representative _____

Contractor's Controls Representative _____

Contractor's Officer's Representative _____

Using Agency's Representative _____

Functional Performance Test Checklist - Computer Room Unit

For Computer Room Unit: [_____]

1. Functional Performance Test: Contractor shall verify operation of computer room unit as per specification including the following:

- a. System safeties allow start if safety conditions are met. _____
- b. Verify cooling and heating operation by varying thermostat set point from space set point to space set point plus 10 degrees, space set point minus 10 degrees, and returning to space set point. _____
- c. Verify humidifier operation by varying humidistat set point from space set point to space set point plus 20 percent RH, and returning to space set point. _____
- d. Verify that airflow is within +10/-0 percent of design airflow. _____
- e. Verify unit shut down during fire event initiated by smoke/heat sensors. _____

2. Certification: We the undersigned have witnessed the above functional performance tests and certify that the item tested has met the performance requirements in this section of the specifications.

Signature and Date

Contractor's Chief Quality Control Representative _____

Contractor's Mechanical Representative _____

Contractor's Electrical Representative _____

Contractor's Testing, Adjusting and Balancing Representative _____

Contractor's Controls Representative _____

Contracting Officer's Representative _____

Using Agency's Representative _____

-- End of Section --