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**IFB NO. Y20-702-RC**

**ISSUED: August 13, 2019**

**INVITATION FOR BIDS**

**FOR**

**ORANGE COUNTY CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY PARK ON PARCEL J**

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**PART H  
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

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**PART H  
Volume III**

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PROJECT MANUAL INCLUDING  
SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF:  
**Parcel J Community Park**



**ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**June 17, 2019  
100% Bid & Permit Set**



URBAN DESIGN PLANNING ENGINEERING

**SK Consortium, Inc.**

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(407) 628-0882

END SECTION - 01001

**SECTION 01005-ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

## PART I GENERAL

## 1.01 WORK COVERED BY CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

- A. Work of this Contract comprises of site work and related construction work to produce a complete and functional facility including but not limited to site work, for the construction of Parcel J Community Park.

## 1.02 CONTRACT METHOD

- A. Construct the work under a single lump sum contract (or as otherwise defined in bid documents).

## 1.03 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate work of the various Sections of Specifications to assure efficient and orderly sequence of installation of construction elements, with provisions for accommodating items installed later.
- B. Verify characteristics of elements of interrelated operating equipment are compatible; coordinate work of various Sections having interdependent responsibilities for installing, connecting to and placing in service such equipment. Differences shall be brought to the Owner's attention during bid process or remain the responsibility of the Contractor.
- C. Coordinate space requirements and installation of items, such as but not limited to, mechanical, plumbing, systems and electrical work, which are indicated diagrammatically or otherwise on drawings. Follow routing shown for pipes, ducts and conduits, as closely as practicable; make runs parallel with lines of building. Utilize spaces efficiently to maximize accessibility for other installations, for facility maintenance and for future repairs.
- D. In finished areas (except as otherwise shown), conceal pipes, ducts, and wiring in the construction. Coordinate locations of fixtures and outlets with finish elements.
- E. Execute cutting and patching to integrate elements of work, uncover ill timed, defective and nonconforming work, provide openings for penetrations of existing surfaces and provide samples as specified in individual sections for testing. Seal penetrations through floors, walls and ceilings, and fire safe where necessary as part of the lump sum price.

## 1.04 FIELD ENGINEERING SURVEYING

- A. Provide field engineering surveying services; establish grades, lines and levels, by use of engineering survey practices recognized as standard by the survey industry. Said work shall be required to be provided by a Professional Land

Surveyor, registered as such in the State of Florida.

B. "ARTICLE 7 - REFERENCE POINTS

**Unforeseen Subsurface Conditions:** The Contractor will promptly notify the Project Manager in writing of any subsurface or latent physical conditions at the site which may differ materially from those indicated in the Contract Documents. The Project Manager will promptly investigate those conditions and advise the Contractor in writing if further surveys or subsurface tests are necessary. Promptly thereafter, if needed, the Project Manager will obtain the necessary additional surveys and tests and furnish copies to the Contractor. If the Project Manager finds that the results of such surveys or tests indicate subsurface or latent physical conditions differing significantly from those indicated in the Contract Documents, a Change Order shall be issued incorporating the necessary revisions, in accordance with Article 12.

**Reference Points:** The Contractor shall be responsible for all field survey work coincidental with completion of this Work as specified herein. All survey work shall be done under the supervision of a Registered Professional Surveyor and Mapper. The County shall furnish, one time, a set of permanent reference markers along the line of work to form the basis for the above Contractor's survey.

All Section Corners and corners falling within the limits of this Work shall be perpetuated by a Florida Registered Surveyor and Mapper.

- A. All such corners falling within or on the boundaries of this project shall have reference ties made, certified to and submitted to the County Surveyor, Orange County, Florida, prior to the commencing of construction.
- B. Upon completion of construction and prior to Final Completion, certified corner records shall be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources in compliance with Florida Statutes, Chapter 177.507 and a copy of said certified corner record shall also be submitted to the Orange County Surveyor. Said corner records shall reflect the corner as perpetuated and which shall meet these minimum standards.
  1. If the corner falls in asphalt or concrete construction, the corner shall be a 2 1/4" metal disc marked according to standard government practices and set in concrete no less than 18" in depth and shall be encased in an adjustable 5 1/4" diameter or larger valve box raised to the finished surface of construction.
  2. If the corner falls at any other location, it shall be a 4" x 4" concrete monument no less than 23" long with a 2 1/4" metal disc marked according to standard government practices. The top of said monument shall be set flush with the ground ( $\pm 0.5'$  depending on conditions).
- C. Any U.S.C. and G.S. monument within limits of construction are to be protected. If monuments are in danger of damage, the Contractor shall contact the Project Manager and the Orange County Surveyor prior to the

commencing of construction.

- D. Payment for all necessary survey work shall be included in the bid as part of other items of work.”

#### 1.05 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. For products specified by association or trade standards, comply with requirements of the standard, except when more rigid requirements are specified or are required by applicable codes.
- B. The date of the standard is that in effect when a specified date is specified and if no date is specified, use the latest edition.
- C. Obtain copies of referenced standards listed in individual specification sections. Maintain copy at job site during progress of the specific work.

END OF SECTION 01005



## **SECTION 01010-SUMMARY OF WORK**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

- A. Performance of all tasks specified in the contract documents shall be the responsibility of the contractor unless specified otherwise. The description of the project is as follows: sport fields, sport lighting, site lighting, paved parking areas, utilities, drainage facilities including pond, swales, drainage structures and piping, public road improvements, paved walkway, hardscape, covered playground, signage, landscape and irrigation.

#### **1.03 WORK UNDER OTHER CONTRACTS**

- A. Separate contracts may be issued to perform certain construction operations at the site.

#### **1.04 BUILDING/SITE SECURITY**

- A. The site shall be secured by the General Contractor from unwarranted entry at the end of each day.
- B. The construction site shall be secured by means of a construction fence, located around the entire perimeter of the construction site. This construction fence shall be required to be secure from unwarranted entry at the end of each day.

#### **1.05 CONTRACTOR USE OF PREMISES**

- A. General: During the construction period the Contractor shall have full use of the premises for construction operations, including use of the site. The Contractor's use of the premises is limited only by the Owners right to perform construction operations with the own forces or to employ separate contractors on portions of the project.
- B. General: Limit use of the premises to construction activities in areas indicated within the limit of the premises the Contractor may use any portion of the site for storage or work areas or any legal purpose.
  - 1. Confine operations to areas within Contract limits indicated on the Drawings. Portions of the site beyond areas in which construction operations are indicated are not to be disturbed.
  - 2. Keep driveways and entrances serving the premises clear and available

to the Owner and the Owners employees at all times. Do not use these areas for parking or storage of materials.

3. Burial of Waste Materials: Do not dispose of construction debris, vegetation and hazardous material on site, either by burial or by burning.

#### 1.06 DISTRIBUTION OF RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. The Contractor is solely responsible for the distribution of ALL related documents/drawings/specifications to ALL appropriate vendors/subcontractors to insure proper coordination of all aspects of the project and its related parts during bidding and construction.

#### 1.07 CONTRACT DOCUMENT FILE

- A. Copies of the Contract Documents, Plans, Specifications, Addenda, Change Orders, Architects Supplemental Instructions, approved Shop Drawings, Substitution Approvals, etc. shall be placed and maintained in the Contractors field office at the project site by the Contractor throughout the entire contract period. Said these documents shall be filed in a manner that allows for ease of retrieval. Documents shall be made available to the Architect/Engineer and the County's representatives throughout this same period.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.01 ASBESTOS FREE MATERIAL

- A. Contractor shall provide a written and notarized statement on company letterhead(s) to certify and warrant that ONLY ASBESTOS FREE MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS were provided as required in this section. Such statement shall be submitted with the final payment request. Final payment shall not be made until such statement is submitted. Contractor agrees that if materials containing asbestos are subsequently discovered at any future time to have been included in the construction, the contractor shall be liable for all costs related to the redesign or modification on the construction of the project so that materials containing asbestos are removed from the facility. If construction has begun or has been completed pursuant to a design that includes asbestos containing materials, the Contractor shall also be liable for all costs related to the abatement of such asbestos.

### PART 3 EXECUTION (Not applicable).

END OF SECTION 01010

## **SECTION 01027- APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT**

### **PART I GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies administrative and procedural requirements governing the Contractors Applications for Payment.
- B. The Contractors Construction Schedule and Submittal Schedule are included in Section 01300 - SUBMITTALS.

#### **1.03 SCHEDULE OF VALUES**

- A. Coordinate preparation of the Schedule of Values with preparation of Contractors Construction Schedule.
  - 1. Submit the Schedule of Values to the Owner at the earliest feasible date, but in no case later than Preconstruction Meeting. Refer to Section 01200.
  - 2. Sub-Schedules: Where the Work is separated into phases that require separately phased payments, provide sub-schedules showing values correlated with each phase of payment.
- B. Format and Content: Use the Project Manual Table of Contents as a guide to establish the format for the Schedule of Values.
  - 1. Identification: Include the following Project identification on the Schedule of Values:
    - a. Project name and location.
    - b. Name of the Architect
    - c. Project Number
    - d. Contractors Name and Address
    - e. Date of Submittal
  - 2. Arrange the Schedule of Values in a tabular form with separate columns to indicate the following for each item listed:

- a. Generic Name
  - b. Related Specification Section
  - c. Change Orders (numbers) that have affected value
  - d. Dollar Value
  - e. Percentage of Contract Sum to the nearest one-hundredth percent, adjusted to total 100 percent
3. Provide a breakdown of the Contract Sum in sufficient detail to facilitate continued evaluation of Applications for Payment and progress reports. Break principal subcontract amounts down into several line items:
- a. A value will be given for at least every major specification section (subsections can logically be grouped together).
  - b. A single material subcontractor (i.e. sod, window blinds) will not be required to be broken down into labor and material unless it is anticipated the materials will be stored and invoiced prior to installation.
  - c. All multiple item subcontracts or work items (i.e. concrete, roofing, painting, mechanical, electrical items, etc.) will be shown broken down at least in labor and material (all taxes, burden and overhead and profit included).
  - d. Mobilization (move-on, bond, insurance, temporary office and sanitary service installation) shall not exceed 2 1/2% of contract price.
  - f. Concrete broken down at least into foundation, slab on grade, columns, beams and suspended slabs.
  - g. Masonry divided into C.M.U. stem walls, exterior walls, interior walls.
  - h. Plumbing broken down at least into underslab rough-in, vents and stacks, supply piping, equipment items (each listed separately), fixtures and trim.
  - l. HVAC: Typically shown per specification section, labor and material, per floor.
  - j. Electrical: same as HVAC.
  - k. Fire protection broken down at least into underground, rough-in and trim. Labor and material.
  - l. Logical grouping of specification subsections are permitted.
4. Round amounts off the nearest whole dollar; the total shall equal the Contract Sum.
5. For each part of the Work where an Application for Payment may include materials or equipment, purchased or fabricated and stored, but not yet installed, provide separate line items on the Schedule of

Values for initial cost of the materials, for each subsequent stage of completion, and for total installed value of that part of the Work.

6. Margins of Cost: Show line items for indirect costs, and margins on actual costs, only to the extent that such items will be listed individually in Applications for Payment. Each item in the Schedule of Values and Applications for Payment shall be complete including its total cost and proportionate share of general overhead and profit margin.
  - a. At the Contractors option, temporary facilities and other major cost items that are not direct cost of actual work-in place may be shown as separate line items in the Schedule of Values or distributed as general overhead expense.
7. Schedule Updating: Update and resubmit the Schedule of Values when Change Orders or Construction Change Directives result in a change in the contract sum.

#### 1.04 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT

- A. Each Application for Payment shall be consistent with previous applications and payments as reviewed by the Owners Representative and paid for by the Owner.
  1. The initial Application for Payment, the Application for Payment at time of Substantial Completion, and the Final Application for Payment involve additional requirements. See items G, I, J and K of this section.
- B. Payment Application Times: The period of construction Work covered by each Application of Payment is the period indicated in the Agreement.
- C. Payment Application Forms: Use the County's most updated Form as the form for Application for Payment. Form given at the Preconstruction Conference.
- D. Application Preparation: Complete every entry on the form, including notarization and execution by person authorized to sign legal documents on behalf of the Owner. Incomplete applications will be returned without action.
  1. Entries shall match data on the Schedule of Values and Contractors Construction Schedule. Use updated schedules if revisions have been made.

2. Include amounts of Change Orders and Construction Change Directives issued to the last day of the construction period covered by the application.
- E. Transmittal: Submit six (6) original executed copies of each Application for Payment to the Project Manager by means ensuring receipt within 24 hours; one copy shall be complete, including waivers of lien and similar attachments, when required.
1. Transmit each copy with a transmittal form listing attachments, and recording appropriate information related to the application in a manner acceptable to the Project Manager.
- F. Waivers of Mechanics Lien: With each Application for Payment submit waivers of mechanics liens from subcontractors of sub-subcontractors and suppliers for the construction period covered by the previous application.
1. Submit partial waivers on each item for the amount requested, prior to deduction for retainage, on each item.
  2. When an application shows completion of an item, submit final or full waivers.
  3. The Owner reserves the right to designate which entities involved in the work must submit waivers.
  4. List all Subcontractor start and finish dates to substantiate any Notice to Owner received by the Project Manager.
- G. Initial Application for Payment: Administrative actions and submittals that must precede or coincide with submittal of the first Application for Payment include the following:
1. List of principal subcontractors
  2. List of principal suppliers and fabricators
  3. Schedule of Values
  4. Approved Contractors Construction Schedule (preliminary if not final)
  5. Schedule of principal products
  6. Schedule of unit prices (if applicable)
  7. Submittal schedule (preliminary if not final)
  8. List of Contractors staff assignments
  9. List of Contractors principal consultants
  10. Copies of building permits for trades requiring separate permits
  11. Copies of authorizations and licenses from governing authorities for performance of the Work
  12. Initial progress report
  13. Report of Pre-Construction Meeting

14. Initial settlement survey and damage report, if required
  15. Listing of all long lead procurement items monthly applications for payment will be accompanied with updated schedule and review of as-built drawings.
- H. Interim Application for Payment: Payment will be processed once a month. No applications will be processed without receipt of previous months waiver of lien described in subsection F above. Payment for item will be based on percentage completed as determined and approved by the County Project Manager or invoice for stored materials. Retainage (10%) will be held for all interim applications.
- I. Applications for Payment at Substantial Completion: Following issuance of the Certificate of Substantial Completion, submit an Application for Payment; this application shall reflect any Certificates of partial Substantial Completion issued previously for Owner occupancy of designated portions of the Work. Application shall also include all items listed in Part H above.
- J. Administrative actions and submittals that shall proceed or coincide with Substantial Completion Payment. Substantial Completion as defined per General Conditions Section F application include:
1. Occupancy permits and similar approvals
  2. Warranties (guarantees) and maintenance agreements
  3. Test/adjust/balance records
  4. Maintenance instructions
  5. Start-up performance reports
  6. Change-over information related to Owners occupancy, use, operation and maintenance
  7. Final cleaning
  8. Application for reduction of retainage, and consent of surety
  9. List of incomplete Work, recognized as exceptions to Project Managers Certificate of Substantial Completion
- K. Final Payment Application: Administrative actions and submittals which must precede or coincide with submittal of the final payment Application for Payment include the following:
1. Completion of Project Close-out requirements
  2. Completion of items specified for completion after Substantial Completion
  3. Assurance that unsettled claims will be settled
  4. Assurance that all work has been completed and accepted
  5. Proof that taxes, fees and similar obligations have been paid
  6. Removal of temporary facilities and services
  7. Removal of surplus materials, rubbish and similar elements

8. Change of door locks to Owners access

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION 01027



**SECTION 01030 - ALTERNATES**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES:

- A. Submission procedures.
- B. Documentation of changes to contract price and contract time.

a. REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Alternates quoted on Bid Forms will be reviewed and accepted or rejected at Owner's option. Accepted alternates will be identified in the Owner-Contractor Agreement.

1.03 SELECTION AND AWARD OF ALTERNATES:

- A. Indicate variation of Bid Price for Alternates described below and listed in Bid Forms a "difference" in Bid Price by adding to or deducting from the base bid price.
- B. Alternates are listed in a priority order.

1.04 SCHEDULE OF DEDUCTIVE BID ITEMS:

None

PART 2 – PRODUCTS – (Not Applicable)

PART 3 – EXECUTION – (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 01035 - MODIFICATION PROCEDURES**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for handling and processing Contract modifications.
- B. Related Sections: The following sections contain requirements that relate to this section:
  - 1. Division 1 Section 01300 Submittals for requirements for the Contractors Construction Schedule.
  - 2. Division 1 Section 01027 Application for Payment for administrative procedures governing applications for payment.
  - 3. Division 1 Section 01631 Product Substitutions for administrative procedures for handling requests for substitutions made after award of the Contract.

#### **1.03 MINOR CHANGES IN THE WORK**

- A. Supplemental instructions authorizing minor changes in the Work, not involving an adjustment to the Contract Sum or Contract Time, will be issued by the Project Manager.

#### **1.04 CHANGE ORDER PROPOSAL REQUESTS**

- A. Owner-Initiated Proposal Requests: Proposed changes in the Work that will require adjustment to the Contract Sum or Contract Time will be issued by the Project Manager, with a detailed description of the proposed change and supplemental or revised Drawings and Specifications, if necessary.
  - 1. Proposal requests, issued by the Project Manager, are for information only. Do not consider them instruction either to stop work in progress, or to execute the proposed change.

2. Unless otherwise indicated in the proposal request, within 7 days of receipt of the proposal request, submit to the Project Manager from the Owners review, an estimate of cost necessary to execute the proposed change.
  - a. Include a list of quantities of products to be purchased and unit costs, along with the total amount of purchases to be made. Where requested, furnish survey data to substantiate quantities.
  - b. Indicate applicable taxes, delivery charges, equipment rental, and amounts of trade discounts.
  - c. Include a statement indicating the effect the proposed change in the Work will have on the Contract Time.
  - d. Contractor and subcontractors will provide a complete detailed labor of material breakdown to justify change order request amount.
  
- B. Contractor-Initiated Change Order Proposal Requests: When latent or other unforeseen conditions in mutual accord with the Owner Representatives findings require modifications to the Contract, the Contractor may propose changes by submitting a request for a change to the Architect.
  1. Include a statement outlining the reasons for the change and the effect of the change on the Work. Provide a complete description of the proposed change. Indicate the effect of the proposed change on the Contract Sum and Contract Time.
  2. Include a list of quantities of products to be purchased and unit costs along with the total amount of purchases to be made. Where requested, furnish survey data to substantiate quantities.
  3. Indicate applicable taxes, delivery charges, equipment rental, and amounts of trade discounts.
  4. Comply with requirements in Section 01631 AProduct Substitutions if the proposed change in the Work requires the substitution of one product or system for a product or system not specified.
  5. Contractor and subcontractors will provide a complete detailed labor and material breakdown to justify change order request amounts.
  
- C. Proposal Request Form: Project Manager will transfer the information to the appropriate forms for approval. Use AIA Document G 709 for Change

Order Proposal Requests.

- D. Proposal Request Form: Use forms provided by the Owner for Change Order Proposals.

#### 1.05 CONSTRUCTION CHANGE DIRECTIVE

- A. Construction Change Directive: When the Owner and Contractor are not in total agreement on the terms of a Change Order Proposal Request, the Project Manager may issue a Construction Change Directive instructing the Contractor to proceed with a change in the Work, for subsequent inclusion in a Change Order.
  - 1. The Construction Change Directive will contain a complete description of the change in the Work and designate the method to be followed to determine change in the Contract Sum or Contract Time.
- B. Documentation: Maintain detailed records on a time and material basis of work required by the Construction Change Directive.
  - 1. After completion of the change, submit an itemized account and supporting data necessary to substantiate cost and time adjustments to the Contract.

#### 1.06 CHANGE ORDER PROCEDURES

- A. Upon the Owners approval of a Change Order Proposal Request, the Project Manager will issue a Change Order for signatures of the Owner and Contractor on County's Change Order form, as provided in the Conditions of the Contract.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION 01035

## **SECTION 01040 - PROJECT COORDINATION**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies administrative and supervisory requirements necessary for Project coordination including, but not necessarily limited to:
  - 1. Coordination
  - 2. Administrative and supervisory personnel
  - 3. General installation provisions
  - 4. Cleaning and protection
- B. Progress meetings, coordination meetings and pre-installation conferences are included in Section 01200 Project Meetings.
- C. Requirements for the Contractors Construction Schedule are included in Section 01300 Submittals.

#### **1.03 COORDINATION**

- A. Coordination: Coordinate construction activities included under various Sections of these Specifications to assure efficient and orderly installation of each part of the Work. Coordinate construction operations included under different Sections of the Specifications that are dependent upon each other for proper installation, connection, and operation.
  - 1. Where installation of one part of the Work is dependent on installation of other components, either before or after its own installation, schedule construction activities in the sequence required to obtain the best results.
  - 2. Where availability of space is limited, coordinate installation of different components to assure maximum accessibility for required maintenance, service and repair.
  - 3. Make adequate provisions to accommodate items scheduled for later installation.

- B. Where necessary, prepare memoranda for distribution to each party involved outlining special procedures required for coordination. Include such items as required notices, reports, and attendance at meetings.
  - 1. Prepare similar memoranda for the Owner and separate Contractors where coordination of their Work is required.
- C. Administrative Procedures: Coordinate scheduling and timing of required administrative procedures with other construction activities to avoid conflicts and ensure orderly progress of the Work. Such administrative activities include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Preparation of Schedules
  - 2. Installation and removal of temporary facilities
  - 3. Delivery and processing of submittals
  - 4. Progress meetings
  - 5. Project Close-out activities
- D. Conservation: Coordinate construction activities to ensure that operations are carried out with consideration given to conservation of energy, water, and materials.
  - 1. Salvage materials and equipment (if any) involved in performance of, but not actually incorporated in, the Work.
- E. Lack of coordination as specified in this and other sections of the contract documents in grounds for assessment of back charges and/or termination in order to remediate the situation.

#### 1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Prepare and submit coordination Drawings where close and careful coordination is required for installation of products and materials fabricated off-site by separate entities, and where limited space availability necessitates maximum utilization of space for efficient installation of different components.
  - 1. Show the interrelationship of components shown on separate Shop Drawings.
  - 2. Indicate required installation sequences.
  - 3. Comply with requirements contained in Section 01300 Submittals.
  - 4. Refer to Division 15 Section Basic Mechanical Requirements, and

Division 16 Section Basic Electrical Requirements for specific coordination Drawing requirements for mechanical and electrical installations.

- B. Staff Names: At the Preconstruction Conference submit a list of the Contractors principal staff assignments, including the Superintendent and other personnel in attendance at the site; identify individuals, their duties and responsibilities; list their addresses and telephone numbers.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 GENERAL INSTALLATION PROVISIONS

- A. Inspection of Conditions: Require the Installer of each major component to inspect both the substrate and conditions under which work is to be performed. Do not proceed until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected in an acceptable manner.
- B. Manufacturers Instructions: Comply with manufacturer's installation instructions and recommendations, to the extent that those instructions and recommendations are more explicit or stringent than requirements contained in Contract Documents.
- C. Inspect materials or equipment immediately upon delivery and again prior to installation. Reject damaged and defective items.
- D. Provide attachment and connection devices and methods necessary for securing Work. Secure Work true to line and level. Allow for expansion and building movement.
- E. Visual Effects: Provide uniform joint widths in exposed work. Arrange joints in exposed Work to obtain the best visual effect. Refer questionable choices to Project Manager for final decision.
- F. Recheck measurements and dimensions, before starting each installation.
- G. Install each component during weather conditions and Project status that will ensure the best possible results. Isolate each part of the completed construction from incompatible material as necessary to prevent deterioration.
- H. Coordinate temporary enclosures with required inspections and tests, to minimize the necessity of uncovering completed construction for that purpose.

- I. Mounting Heights: Where mounting heights are not indicated, install individual components at standard mounting heights recognized within the industry for the particular application indicated. Refer questionable mounting height decisions to the Architect/Project Manager for final decision.

### 3.02 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. During handling and installation, clean and protect construction in progress and adjoining materials in place. Apply protective covering where required to ensure protection from damage or deterioration at Substantial Completion.
- B. Clean and maintain completed construction as directed by the Project Manager and as frequently as necessary to insure its integrity and safety through the remainder of the construction period. Adjust and lubricate operable components to ensure operability without damaging effects.
- C. Limiting Exposures: Supervise construction activities to ensure that no part of the construction, completed or in progress, is subject to harmful, dangerous, damaging, or otherwise deleterious exposure during the construction period. Where the applicable, such exposures include, but are not limited to, the following:
  1. Excessive static or dynamic loading
  2. Excessively high or low temperatures
  3. Excessively high or low humidity
  4. Air contamination or pollution
  5. Water
  6. Solvents
  7. Chemicals
  8. Soiling, staining and corrosion
  9. Rodent and insect infestation
  10. Combustion
  11. Destructive testing
  12. Misalignment
  13. Excessive weathering
  14. Unprotected storage
  15. Improper shipping or handling
  16. Theft
  17. Vandalism

END OF SECTION 01040



**SECTION 01045 - CUTTING AND PATCHING****PART 1 GENERAL****1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

**1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for cutting and patching.
- B. Refer to other Sections for specific requirements and limitations applicable to cutting and patching individual parts of the Work.

- 1. Requirements of this Section apply to mechanical and electrical installations. Refer to Division 15 and Division 16 Sections for other requirements and limitations applicable to cutting and patching mechanical and electrical installations.

**1.03 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Cutting and Patching Proposal: Where approval of procedures for cutting and patching is required before proceeding, submit a proposal describing procedures well in advance of the time cutting and patching will be performed and request approval to proceed. Include the following information, as applicable, in the proposal:
  - 1. Describe the extent of cutting and patching required and how it is to be performed; indicate why it cannot be avoided.
  - 2. Describe anticipated results in terms of changes to existing construction; include changes to structural elements and operating components as well as changes in the buildings appearance and other significant visual elements.
  - 3. List products to be used and firms or entities that will perform Work.
  - 4. Indicate dates when cutting and patching is to be performed.
  - 5. List utilities that will be disturbed or affected, including those that will be relocated and those that will be temporarily out-of-service. Indicate how long service will be disrupted.

6. Where cutting and patching involves addition of reinforcement to structural elements, submit details and engineering calculations to show how reinforcement is integrated with the original structure.
7. Approval by the Architect to proceed with cutting and patching does not waive the Architect's right to later require complete removal and replacement of a part of the Work found to be unsatisfactory.

#### 1.04 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Requirements for Structural Work: Do not cut and patch structural elements in a manner that would reduce their load carrying capacity or load-deflection ratio.
  1. Obtain written approval of the cutting and patching proposal before cutting and patching the following structural elements.
    - a. Foundation construction
    - b. Bearing and retaining walls
    - c. Structural concrete
    - d. Structural steel
    - e. Lintels
    - f. Timber and primary wood framing
    - g. Structural decking
    - h. Miscellaneous structural metals
    - i. Stair systems
    - j. Exterior curtain wall construction
    - k. Equipment supports
    - l. Piping, ductwork, vessels and equipment
    - m. Structural systems of special construction in Division 13.
- B. Operational and Safety Limitations: Do not cut and patch operating elements or safety related components in a manner that would result in reducing their capacity to perform as intended, or result in increased maintenance, or decreased operational life or safety. Refer to Divisions 15 and 16 regarding Fire Rated Penetrations.
  1. Obtain approval of the cutting and patching proposal before cutting and patching the following operating elements or safety related systems.
    - a. Shoring, bracing and sheeting
    - b. Primary operational systems and equipment
    - c. Air or smoke barriers
    - d. Water, moisture, or vapor barriers
    - e. Membranes and flashings

- f. Fire protection systems
  - g. Noise and vibration control elements and systems
  - h. Control systems
  - l. Communication systems
  - j. Conveying systems
  - k. Electrical wiring systems
  - l. Special construction specified by Division 13 Sections
- C. Visual Requirements: Do not cut and patch construction exposed on the exterior or in occupied spaces, in a manner that would, in the Architects opinion, reduce the buildings aesthetic qualities, or result in visual evidence of cutting and patching. Remove and replace Work cut and patched in a visually unsatisfactory manner.
- 1. If possible retain the original installer or fabricator to cut and patch the following categories or exposed Work, or if it is not possible to engage the original installer or fabricator, engage another recognized experienced and specialized firm:
    - a. Processed concrete finishes
    - b. Preformed metal panels
    - c. Window wall system
    - d. Stucco and ornamental plaster
    - e. Acoustical ceilings
    - f. Carpeting
    - g. Wall covering
    - h. HVAC enclosures, cabinets or covers
    - l. Roofing systems

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.01 MATERIALS

- A. Use materials that are identical to existing materials. If identical materials are not available or cannot be used where exposed surfaces are involved, use materials that match existing adjacent surfaces to the fullest extent possible with regard to visual effect unless otherwise indicated by Architect/Owner. Use materials whose installed performance will equal or surpass that of existing materials.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.01 INSPECTION

- A. Before cutting existing surfaces, examine surfaces to be cut and patched and conditions under which cutting and patching is to be performed. Take corrective action before proceeding, if unsafe or unsatisfactory conditions

are encountered.

1. Before proceeding, meet at the site with all parties involved in cutting and patching, including mechanical and electrical trades. Review areas of potential interference and conflict. Coordinate procedures and resolve potential conflicts before proceeding.

### 3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Temporary Support: Provide temporary support of Work to be cut.
- B. Protection: Protect existing construction during cutting and patching to prevent damage. Provide protection from adverse weather conditions for portions of the Project that might be exposed during cutting and patching operations.
- C. Avoid interference with use of adjoining areas and interruption of free passage to adjoining areas.
- D. Take all precautions necessary to avoid cutting existing pipe, conduit or ductwork serving the building, but scheduled to be removed or relocated until provisions have been made to bypass them.

### 3.03 PERFORMANCE

- A. General: Employ skilled workmen to perform cutting and patching. Proceed with cutting and patching at the earliest feasible time and complete without delay.
  1. Cut existing construction to provide for installation of other components or performance of other construction activities and the subsequent fitting and patching required to restore surfaces to their original condition.
- B. Cutting: Cut existing construction using methods least likely to damage elements to be retained or adjoining construction. Where possible review proposed procedures with the original installer; comply with the original installers recommendations.
  1. In general, where cutting is required use hand or small power tools designed for sawing or grinding, not hammering and chopping. Cut holes and slots neatly to size required with minimum disturbance of adjacent surfaces. Temporarily cover openings when not in use.
  2. To avoid marring existing finished surfaces, cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces.

3. Cut through concrete and masonry using a cutting machine such as a Carborundum saw or diamond core drill.
  4. Comply with requirements of applicable Sections of Division 2 where cutting and patching requires excavating and backfilling.
  5. By-pass utility services such as pipe or conduit, before cutting, where services are shown or required to be removed. Cap, valve or plug and seal the remaining portion of pipe or conduit to prevent entrance of moisture or other foreign matter after by-passing and cutting.
- C. Patching: Patch with durable seams that are as invisible as possible. Comply with specified tolerances.
1. Where feasible, inspect and test patched areas to demonstrate integrity of the installation.
  2. Restore exposed finishes of patched areas and extend finish restoration into retained adjoining construction in a manner that will eliminate evidence of patching and refinishing.
  3. Where removal of walls or partitions extends one finished area into another, patch and repair floor and wall surfaces in the new space to provide an even surface of uniform color and appearance. Remove existing floor and wall coverings and replace with new materials if necessary to achieve uniform color and appearance.
    - a. Where patching occurs in a smooth painted surfaces, extend final coat over entire unbroken surfaces containing the patch, after the patched area has received primer and second coat.

### 3.04 CLEANING

- A. Thoroughly clean area and spaces where cutting and patching is performed or used as access. Remove completely paint, mortar, oils, putty and items of similar nature. Thoroughly clean piping, conduit and similar features before painting or other finishing is applied. Restore damaged materials to their original condition.

END OF SECTION 01045

**SECTION -01070 ABBREVIATIONS****PART 1 GENERAL****A. General:**

A	Area Square Feet; Ampere
AAMA	Architectural Minimum Manufacturer's Association
ABS	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene
A.C.	Alternating Current; Air conditioning; Plywood Grade A & C
A.B.	Anchor Bolt
A.C.I.	American Concrete Institute
Acous.	Acoustical
AD	Plywood, Grade A & D
A.D.	Area Drain
Adh.	Adhesive
Addit	Additional
Adj.	Adjustable
af	Audio-frequency
Aff	Above Finished Floor
Afg	Above Finished Grade
A.G.A.	American Gas Association
Agg.	Aggregate
A.H.	Ampere Hours
A hr.	Ampere-hour
A.H.U.	Air Handling Unit
A.I.A.	American Institute of Architects
A.I.C.	Alternating Interrupting Capacity
AIC	Ampere Interrupting Capacity
AISC	American Institute of Steel Construction
Allow.	Allowance
ALT.	Alternate
Alt.	Altitude
Alum.	Aluminum
a.m.	Ante Meridiem
Amp.	Ampere
Anc.	Anchor
Anod.	Anodized
ANSCI	American National Standards Institute
A.P.	Access Panel
Appd.	Approved
Approx.	Approximately

Apt.	Apartment
Arch.	Architectural
Asb.	Asbestos
A.S.B.C.	American Standard Building Code
A.S.H.R.A.E.	American Society of Heating, Refrig. & AC Engineers
A.S.M.E.	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
A.S.T.M.	American Society for Testing and Materials
Attchmt.	Attachment
Auto.	Automatic
Avg.	Average
A.W.G.	American Wire Gauge
AWI	American Wood Institute
AWS	American Welding Society
Bbl.	Barrel
B.C.	Bare Copper
B.& B.	Grade B. and Better;Balled and Burlapped
B.& S.	Bell and Spigot
B.& W.	Black and White
b.c.c.	Body-centered Cubic
Bd	Board
BE	Bevel End
B.F.	Board Feet
BF.	Bottom Face
Bg. Cem	Bag of Cement
BHP	Boiler Horsepower, Brake Horsepower
B.I.	Black Iron
Bit. ;Bitum	Bituminous
Bk.	Backed
Bkrs.	Breakers
Bldg.	Building
Blk.	Block
Blkg.	Blocking
Bm.	Beam
B.M.	Benchmark
B.O.C.	Bottom of Curb
BOT.	Bottom
Boil.	Boilermaker
B.P.M.	Blows Per Minute
BR	Bedroom
Brg.	Bearing
Brhe.	Bricklayer Helper
Bric.	Bricklayer
Brk.	Brick
Brkt.	Bracket
Brng.	Bearing
Brs.	Brass

Brz.	Bronze
Bsmt.	Basement
Bsn.	Basin
Btr.	Better
BTU	British Thermal Unit
BTUH	BTU per hour
Btwn.	Between
B.U.R.	Built up Roofing
BX	Interlocked Armored Cable
c	Conductivity
C	Hundred; Centigrade
C.	Course
C/C	Center to Center
Cab.	Cabinet
Cair.	Air Tool Laborer
Calc.	Calculated
Cap.	Capacity
Carp.	Carpenter
C.B.	Circuit Breaker
C.BD.	Chalk Board
C.C.A.	Chromate Copper Arsenate
C.C.F.	Hundred Cubic Feet
cd	Candela
cd/sf	Candela per Square Feet
CD	Grade of Plywood Face & Back
CDX	Plywood, grade C & D, exterior glue
Cefi.	Cement Finisher
Cem.	Cement
Cer.	Ceramic
CF	Hundred Feet
C.F.	Cubic Feet
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
c.g.	Center of Gravity
CG	Corner Guard
CHW	Chilled Water
C.I.	Cast Iron
C.I.P.	Cast in Place
Circ.	Circuit
C.J.	Control Unit
C.L.	Carload Lot
Clab.	Common Laborer
Clec.	Clock Equipment Cabinet
C.L.F.	Hundred Linear Feet
CLF	Current Limiting Fuse
Clg.	Ceiling
Clkg.	Caulking
Clo.	Closed



CLP	Cross Linked Polyethylene
Clr.	Clear
cm	Centimeter
CMP	Corr. Metal Pipe
C.M.U.	Concrete Masonry Unit
Cntr.	Counter
C.O.	Cleanout
Col.	Column
Conn.	Connection
Cont.	Continuous
Cont.	Contractor
C.Opng.	Cased Opening
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
Comb.	Combination
Compr.	Compressor
Conc.	Continuous; Continued
Cond.	Conductor
Corr.	Corrugated
Cos	Cosine
Cot	Cotangent
Cov.	Cover
CPA	Control Point Adjustment
Cplg.	Coupling
C.P.M.	Critical Path Method
CPVC	Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride
C.Pr.	Hundred Pair
CRC	Cold Rolled Channel
Creos.	Creosote
Crpt.	Carpet & Linoleum Layer
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CS	Carbon Steel
Csc	Cosecant
C.S.F.	Hundred Square Feet
CSI	Construction Specifications Institute
C.T.	Current Transformer
CTS	Copper Tube Size
Cu	Cubic
Cu. Ft.	Cubic Foot
cw	Continuous Wave
C.W.	Cool White; Cold Water
C. Wall	Curtain Wall
Cwt.	100 Pounds
C.W.X.	Cool White Deluxe
C.Y.	Cubic Yard (27 cubic feet)
C.Y./Hr.	Cubic Yard per Hour
Cyl.	Cylinder
d	Penny (nail size)

D	Deep; Depth; Discharge
Dis; Disch	Discharge
Db.	Decibel
Dbl.	Double
DC	Direct Current
Demob.	Demobilization
d.f.u.	Drainage Fixture Units
D.H.	Double Hang
DHU	Domestic Hot Water
Diag.	Diagonal
Diam.	Diameter
Distrib.	Distribution
Dk.	Deck
D.L.	Deck Load
Do.	Ditto
Dp.	Depth
D.P.S.T.	Double Pole, Single Throw
Dr.	Driver
Drink.	Drinking
D.S.	Double Strength
D.S.A.	Double Strength A Grade
D.S.B.	Double Strength B Grade
Dty.	Duty
DWV	Drain Waste Vent
DX	Deluxe White, Direct Expansion
dyn	Dynbe
e	Eccentricity
E	Equipment only; East
Ea	Each
E.B.	Encased Burial
Econ.	Economy
EDP	Electronic Data Processing
E.D.R.	Equiv. Direct Radiation
Eq.	Equation
Elec.	Electrician; Electrical
Elev.	Elevator; Elevating
EMT	Electrical Metallic Conduit; Thin Wall Conduit
Eng.	Engine
EPDM	Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer
Eqhv.	Equip. Oper., heavy
Eqlt.	Equip. Oper., light
Eqmd.	Equip. Oper., medium
Eqmm.	Equip. Oper., Master Mechanic
Equol.	Equip. Oper., Oilers
ERW	Electric Resistance Welded
Est.	Estimated

esu	Electrostatic Units
E.W.	Each Way
EWT	Entering Water Temperature
Excav.	Excavation
Exp.	Expansion, Exposure
Ext.	Exterior
Extru.	Extrusion
f.	Fiber Stress
F	Fahrenheit; Female; Fill
Fab.	Fabricated
F.B.C.	Florida Building Code
FBGS	Fiberglass
F.C.	Foot candles
f.c.c.	Face Centered Cubic
fc	Compressive Stress in Concrete; Extreme Compressive Stress
F.E.	Front End
FRP	Fluorinated Ethylene Propylene (Teflon)
F.G.	Flat Grain
F.H.A.	Federal Housing Administration
Fig.	Figure
Fin	Finished
Fixt.	Fixture
Fl. Oz.	Fluid Ounces
Flr.	Floor
F.M.	Frequency Modulation; Factory Mutual
Fmg.	Framing
Fndtn.	Foundation
Fori.	Foreman; Inside
Fount.	Fountain
FPM	Feet Per Minute
Fr.	Frame
F.R.	Fire Rating
FRK	Foil Reinforced Kraft
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
FS	Forged Steel
FSC	Cast Body; Cast Switch Box
Ft.	Foot; Feet
Ftng.	Fitting
Ftg.	Footing
Ft.Lb.	Foot Pound
Furn.	Furniture
FVNR	Full Voltage Non-Reversing
FXM	Female by Male
Fy.	Minimum Yield Stress of Steel
g	Gram
G	Gauss

Ga.	Gauge
Gal.	Gallon
Gal./Min.	Gallon Per Minute
Galv.	Galvanized
Gen.	General
G.F.I.	Ground Fault Interrupter
Glaz.	Glazier
GPD	Gallons per Day
GPH	Gallons per Hour
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GR	Grade
Gran.	Granular
Grnd.	Ground
H	High; High Strength Bar Joist; Henry
H.C.	High Capacity
H.D.	Heavy Duty; High Density
H.D.O.	High Density Overlaid
Hdr.	Header
Hdwe.	Hardware
Help.	Helper Average
HEPA	High Efficiency Particular Air Filter
Hg.	Mercury
HIC	High Interrupting Capacity
H.O.	High Output
Horiz.	Horizontal
H.P.	Horsepower; High Pressure
H.P.F.	High Power Factor
Hr.	Hour
Hrs./Day	Hours per Day
HSC	High Short Circuit
Ht.	Height
Htg.	Heating
Htrs.	Heaters
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning
Hvy.	Heavy
HW	Hot Water
Hyd.;Hydr.	Hydraulic
Hz.	Hertz (cycles)
I.	Moment of Inertia
I.C.	Interrupting Capacity
ID	Inside Diameter
I.D.	Inside Dimension; Identification
I.F.	Inside Frosted
I.M.C.	Intermediate Metal Conduit
In.	Inch
Incan.	Incandescent
Incl.	Included; Including

Int.	Interior
Inst.	Installation
Insul.	Insulation
I.P.	Iron Pipe
I.P.S.	Iron Pipe Size
I.P.T.	Iron Pipe Threaded
I.W.	Indirect Waste
J	Joule
J.I.C.	Joint Industrial Council
K	Thousand; Thousand Pounds; Heavy Wall Copper Tubing
K.A.H.	Thousand Amp. Hours
KCMIL	Thousand Circular Mills
KD	Knock Down
K.D.A.T.	Kiln Dried After Treatment
Kg	Kilogram
kG	Kilogauss
kgf	Kilogram force
kHz	Kilohertz
Kip	1000 Pounds
KJ	Kiljoule
K.L.	Effective Length Factor
Km	Kilometer
K.L.F.	Kips per Linear Foot
K.S.F.	Kips per Square Feet
K.S.I.	Kips per Square Inch
K.V.	Kilovolt
K.V.A	Kilovolt Ampere
K.V.A.R.	Kilovolt (Reactance)
KW	Kilowatt
KWh	Kilowatt-hour
L	Labor only; Length; Long; Medium Wall Copper Tubing
La.	Labor
lat	Latitude
Lath.	Lather
Lav.	Lavatory
lb,;#	Pound
L.B.	Load Bearing; L Conduit Body
L. & E.	Labor & Equipment
lb./hr.	Pounds per Hour
lb./L.F.	Pounds Per Linear Foot
L.C.L.	Less than Carload Lot
Ld.	Load
LE	Lead Equivalent
L.F.	Linear Foot
Lg.	Long; Length; Large

L. & H.	Light and Heat
L.H.	Long Span high Strength Bar Joist
L.J.	Long Span Standard Strength Bar Joist
L.L.	Live Load
L.L.D.	Lamp Lumen Depreciation
lm	Lumen
lm/sf	Lumen per Square Feet
lm/W	Lumen per Wall
L.O.A.	Length Over All
log	Logarithm
L.P.	Liquified Petroleum; Low Pressure
L.P.F.	Low Power Factor
L.R.	Long Radius
L.S.	Lump Sum
Lt.	Light
Lt.Ga	Light Gauge
L.T.L.	Less than Truckload Lot
Lt. Wt.	Lightweight
L.V.	Low Voltage
M	Thousand; Material; Male; Light Wall Copper Tubing
m/hr; M.H.	Man Hour
mA	Milliampere
Mach	Machine
Mag. Str.	Magnetic Starter
Maint.	Maintenance
Marb.	Marble Setter
Mat. Mat'l	Material
Max	Maximum
MBF	Thousand Board Feet
MBH	Thousand BTU's per hr.
MC	Metal Clad Cable
M.C.F.	Thousand Cubic Feet
M.C.F.M.	Thousand Cubic Feet per Minute
M.C.M.	Thousand Circular Mils
M.C.P.	Motor Circuit Protector
MD	Medium Duty
M.D.O.	Medium Density Overlaid
Med.	Medium
MF	Thousand Feet
M.F.B.M.	Thousand Feet Board Measure
Mfg.	Manufacturing
Mfrs.	Manufacturers
mg	Milligram
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MGPH	Thousand Gallons per Hour
MH:M.H.	Manhole; Metal Halide; Man-Hour

MHz	Megahertz
Mi.	Mile
MI	Malleable Iron; Mineral Insulated
mm	Millimeter
Mill.	Millwright
Min.;min.	Minimum; minute
Misc.	Miscellaneous
mi	Millimeter
M.L.F.	Thousand Linear Feet
Mo.	Month
Mobil.	Mobilization
Mog.	Mogul Base
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MPT	Male Pipe Thread
MRT	Mile Round Trip
ms	Millisecond
M.S.F.	Thousand Square Feet
Mstz.	Mosaic & Terrazzo Worker
M.S.Y.	Thousand Square Yards
Mtd.	Mounted
Mthe.	Mosaic & Terrazzo Helper
Mult.	Multi; Multiply
M.V.A.	Million Volt Amperes
M.V.A.R.	Million Volt Amperes Reactance
MV	Megavolt
MW	Megawatt
MXM	Male by Male
MYD	Thousand Yards
N	Natural; North
nA	Nanoampere
NA	Not Available; Not applicable
N.B.C.	National Building Code
NC	Normally Closed
N.F.M.A.	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NEHB	Bolted Circuit Breaker to 600V
N.L.B.	Non-Load-Bearing
NM	Non-Metallic Cable
nm	Nanometer
No.	Number
N.O.C.	Not Otherwise Classified
Nose.	Nosing
N.P.T.	National Pipe Thread
NQOB	Bolted Circuit Breaker to 240V
N.R.C.	Noise Reduction Coefficient
N.R.S.	Non Rising Stem
ns	Nanosecond

nW	Nanowatt
OB	Opposing Blade
OC	On Center
OD	Outside Diameter
O.D.	Outside Dimension
ODS	Overhead Distribution System
O & P	Overhead and Profits
Oper.	Operator
Opng.	Opening
Orna.	Ornamental
O.S. & Y.	Outside Screw and Yoke
Ovhd.	Overhead
OWG	Oil, Water or Gas
Oz.	Ounce
P.	Pole; Applied Load; Projection
p.	Page
Pape.	Paperhanger
P.A.P.R.	Powered Air Purifying Respirator
PAR	Weatherproof Reflector
Pc.	Piece
P.C.	Portland Cement; Power Connector
P.C.M.	Phase Contract Microscopy
P.C.F.	Pounds Per Cubic Feet
P.E.	Professional Engineer; Porcelain Enamel; Polyethylene; Plain End
Perf.	Perforated
Ph.	Phase
P.I.	Pressure Injected
Pile.	Pile Driver
pkg.	Package
Pl.	Plate
Plah.	Plaster Helper
Plas.	Plasterer
Pluh.	Plumbers Helper
Plum.	Plumber
Ply.	Plywood
p.m.	Post Meridiem
Pord.	Painter Ordinary
pp	Pages
PP;PPL	Polypropylene
P.P.M.	Parts per Million
Pr.	Pair
Prefab.	Prefabricated
Prefin.	Prefinished
Prop.	Propelled
PSF;psf	Pounds per Square Foot
PSI;psi	Pounds per Square Inch



PSIG	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge
PSP	Plastic Sever Pipe
Pspr.	Painter, Spray
Psst.	Painter, Structural Steel
P.T.	Potential Transformer
P. & T.	Pressure & Temperature
Ptd.	Painted
Ptns.	Partitions
Pu	Ultimate Load
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
Pvmt.	Pavement
Pwr.	Power
Q	Quantity Heat Flow
Quan.; Qty	Quantity
Q.C.	Quick Coupling
r	Radius of Gyration
R	Resistance
R.C.P.	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
Rect.	Rectangle
Reinf.	Reinforced
Req'd	Required
Res.	Resistant
Resi	Residential
Rgh.	Rough
R.H.W.	Rubber, Heat & Water Resistant; Residential Hot Water
rms	Root Mean Square
Rnd.	Round
Rodm.	Rodman
Rofc.	Rofer, Composition
Rofp.	Rofer, Prcast
Rohe.	Rofer Helpers (Composition)
Rots.	Rofer, Tile & Sale
R.O.W.	Right of Way
RPM	Revolutions per Minute
R.R.	Direct Burial Feeder Conduit
R.S.	Rapid Start
R.T.	Round Trip
S.	Suction; Single Entrance; South
Scaf.	Scaffold
Sch.;Sched.	Schedule
S.C.R.	Modular Brick
S.D.	Sound Deadening
S.D.R.	Standard Dimension Ratio
S.E.	Surfaced Edge
Sel.	Select
S.E.R.;S.E.U.	Service Entrance Cable

SF.	Square Foot
S.F.C.A.	Square Foot Contact Area
S.F.F.C.M.U.	Split Face Fluted Concrete Masonry Unit.
S.F.G.	Square Foot of Ground
S.F. Hor.	Square Foot Horizontal
S.R.F.	Square Foot of Radiation
S.F.Shlf.	Square Foot of Shelf
S4S	Surface 4 Sides
Shee.	Sheet Metal Worker
Sin.	Sine
Skwk.	Skilled Worker
S.L.	Saran Lined
S.L.	Slimline
Sldr.	Solder
S.N.	Solid Neutral
S.P.	Static Pressure; Single Pole; Self Propelled
Spri.	Sprinkler Installer
Sq.	Square; 100 Square Feet
S.P.D.T.	Single Pole, Double Throw
S.P.S.T.	Single Pole, Single Throw
SPT	Standard Pipe Thread
Sq.Hd.	Square Head
Sq.In.	Square Inch
S.S.	Single Strength; Stainless Steel
S.S.B.	Single Strength B Grade
Sswk.	Structural Steel Worker
Sswl.	Structural Steel Welder
St.;Stl.	Steel
S.T.C.	Sound Transmission Coefficient
Std.	Standard
STP	Standard Temperature & Pressure
Stpi.	Steamfitter, Pipefitter
Str.	Strength; Starter; Straight
Strd.	Stranded
Struct.	Structural
Sty.	Story
Subj.	Subject
Subs.	Subcontractors
Surf.	Surface
Sw.	Switch
Swbd.	Switchboard
S.Y.	Square Yard
Syn.	Synthetic
Sys.	System
t.	Thickness
T	Temperature; Ton
Tan	Tangent

T.C.	Terra Cotta
T & C	Threaded and Coupled
T.D.	Temperature Difference
T.E.M.	Transmission Electron Microscopy
TFE	Tetrafluoroethylene (teflon)
T.& G.	Tongue & Groove; Tar & Gravel
Th.;Thk.	Thick
Thn.	Thin
Thrded.	Threaded
Tilf.	Tile Layer Floor
Tilh.	Tile Layer Helper
THW	Insulated Strand Wire
THWN;THHN	Nylon Jacketed Wire
T.L.	Truckload
Tot.	Total
T.S.	Trigger Start
Tr.	Trade
Transf.	Transformer
Trhv.	Truck Driver, Heavy
Trir.	Trailer
Trit.	Truck Driver, Light
TV	Television
T.W.	Thermoplastic Water Resistant Wire
UCI	Uniform Construction Index
UF	Underground Feeder
U.H.F.	Ultra High Frequency
U.L.	Underwriters Laboratory
Unfin.	Unfinished
URD	Underground Residential Distribution
V	Volt
V.A.	Volt Amperes
V.C.T.	Vinyl Composition Tile
VAV	Variable Air Volume
VC	Veneer Core
Vent.	Ventilating
Vert.	Vertical
V.F.	Vinyl Faced
V.G.	Vertical Grain
V.H.F.	Very High Frequency
VHO	Very High Output
Vib.	Vibrating
V.L.F.	Vertical Linear Foot
Vol.	Volume
W	Wire; Watt; Wide; West
w/	With
W.C.	Water Column; Water Closet
W.F.	Wide Flange

W.G.	Water Gauge
Wldg.	Welding
W. Mile	Wire Mile
W.R.	Water Resistant
Wrck.	Wrecker
W.S.P.	Water Steam, Petroleum
WT, Wt.	Weight
WWF	Welded Wire Fabric
XRMR	Transformer
XHD	Extra Heavy Duty
XHHW;XLPE	Cross Linked Polyethylene Wire Insulation
Y	Wye
yd	Yard
yr	Year
Δ	Delta
%	Percent
Φ	Phase
@	At
<	Less Than
>	Greater Than

PART 2- PRODUCTS:

Not used.

PART 3- EXECUTION:

Not used.

END SECTION 01070

**SECTION 01095 - REFERENCE STANDARDS AND DEFINITIONS****PART 1 GENERAL****1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

**1.02 DEFINITIONS**

- A. General: Basic Contract definitions are included in the Conditions of the Contract.
- B. Indicated: The term Indicated refers to graphic representations, notes or schedules on the Drawings, or other Paragraphs or Schedules in the Specifications, and similar requirements in the Contract Documents. Where terms such as shown, noted, scheduled and specified are used, it is to help the reader locate the reference; no limitation on location is intended.
- C. Directed: Terms such as directed, requested, authorized, selected, approved, required, and permitted mean directed by the Project Manager, requested by the Architect/Project Manager and similar phrases.
- D. Accepted: This term; Accepted, where used in conjunction with the Architects action on the Contractors submittals, applications, and requests, is limited to the Architects duties and responsibilities as stated in the Conditions of the Contract.
- E. Regulations: The term Regulations includes laws, ordinances, statutes, and lawful orders issued by authorities having jurisdiction, as well as rules, conventions, and agreements within the construction industry that control performance of the Work.
- F. Furnish: The term furnish is used to mean supply and deliver to the Project site, ready for unloading, unpacking, assembly, installation, and similar operations.

- G. **Install:** The term install is used to describe operations at project site including the actual unloading, unpacking, assembly, erection, placing, anchoring, applying, working to dimension, finishing, curing, protecting, cleaning, and similar operations.
- H. **Provide:** The term provide means to furnish and install, complete and ready for the intended use.
- I. **Installer:** An Installer is the Contractor or an entity engaged by the Contractor, either as an employee, subcontractor, or contractor of lower tier for performance of a particular construction activity, including installation, erection, application, and similar operations. Installers are required to be experienced in the operations they are engaged to perform.
1. The term experienced, when used with the term Installer, means having a minimum of five previous projects similar in size and scope to this Project, being familiar with the special requirements indicated, and having complied with requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.
  2. **Trades:** Use of titles such as carpentry is not intended to imply that certain construction activities must be performed by accredited or unionized individuals of a corresponding generic name, such as carpenter. It also does not imply that requirements specified apply exclusively to trades persons of the corresponding generic name.
- J. **Project Site** is the space available to the Contractor for performance of construction activities, either exclusively or in conjunction with others performing other work as part of the Project. The extent of the Project Site is shown on the Drawings and may or may not be identical with the description of the land on which the Project is to be built.
- K. **Testing Laboratories:** testing laboratory is an independent entity engaged to perform specific inspections or tests, either at the Project site or elsewhere, and to report on and, if required, to interpret results of those inspections or tests.

### 1.03 SPECIFICATION FORMAT AND CONTENT EXPLANATION

- A. **Specification Format:** These Specifications are organized into Divisions and Sections based on the Construction Specifications Institutes 16 Division format and MASTER FORMAT numbering system.

- B. Specification Content: This Specification uses certain conventions in the use of language and the intended meaning of certain terms, words, and phrases when used in particular situations or circumstances. These conventions are explained as follows:
1. Abbreviated Language: Language used in Specifications and other Contract Documents is the abbreviated type. Words and meaning shall be interpreted as appropriate. Words that are implied, but not stated shall be interpolated as the sense required. Singular words will be interpreted as plural and plural words interpreted as singular where applicable and the context of the Contract Documents so indicates.
  2. Imperative and streamlined language is used generally in the Specifications. Requirements expressed in the imperative mood are to be performed by the Contractor. At certain locations in the text, for clarity, subjective language is used to describe responsibilities that must be fulfilled indirectly by the Contractor, or by others when so noted.
    - a. The words, shall be shall be included by inference wherever a colon (:) is used within a sentence or phrase.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION 01095

## **SECTION 01200 - PROJECT MEETINGS**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for project meetings including but not limited to:
  - 1. Pre-Construction Conference
  - 2. Pre-Installation Conference
  - 3. Coordination Meetings
  - 4. Progress Meetings
- B. Construction schedules are specified Section 1300 Submittals.

#### **1.03 PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE**

- A. Schedule a pre-construction Conference and organizational meeting at the project site or other convenient location no later than 20 days after execution of the agreement and prior to commencement of construction activities. Conduct the meeting to review responsibilities and personnel assignments.
- B. Attends: The OWNERS, Representative, the Contractor and its superintendent, major subcontractors, manufacturers, suppliers and other concerned parties shall each be represented at the conference by persons familiar with and authorized to conclude matters relating to the Work.
- C. Agenda: Discuss items of significance that could affect progress including such topics as:
  - 1. Tentative construction schedule
  - 2. Critical Work sequencing and/coordinating
  - 3. Designation of responsible personnel
  - 4. Procedures for processing field decisions and Change Orders
  - 5. Procedures for processing Applications for Payment
  - 6. Distribution of Contract Documents
  - 7. Submittal of Shop Drawings, Product Data and Samples.



8. Preparation of record documents
9. Use of the Premises
10. Office, Work and storage areas.
11. Equipment deliveries and priorities
12. Safety procedures
13. First aid
14. Security
15. Housekeeping
16. Working hours

D. Contractor must submit at the time of the meeting at least the following items:

1. Schedule of Values
2. Listing of key personnel including project superintendent and subcontractors with their addresses, telephone numbers, and emergency telephone numbers.
3. Preliminary Construction Schedule
4. Submittal Schedule

#### 1.04 PRE-INSTALLATION CONFERENCE

A. Conduct a Pre-installation conference at the site before each construction activity that requires coordination with other construction. The Installer and representatives of manufacturers and fabricators involved in or affected by the installation, and its coordination or integration with other materials and installations that have preceded or will follow, shall attend the meeting. Advise at least 48 hours in advance the Project Manager of scheduled meeting dates.

1. Review the progress of other construction activities and preparations for the particular activity under consideration at each pre-installation conference, including requirements for:
  - a. Contract Documents
  - b. Options
  - c. Related Change Orders
  - d. Purchases
  - e. Deliveries
  - f. Shop Drawings, Product Data and Quality Control Samples
  - g. Possible conflicts
  - h. Compatibility problems
  - i. Time schedules
  - j. Weather limitations
  - k. Manufacturers recommendations
  - l. Comparability of materials

- m. Acceptability of substrates
  - n. Temporary facilities
  - o. Space and access limitations
  - p. Governing regulations
  - q. Safety
  - r. Inspection and testing requirements
  - s. Required performance results
  - t. Recording requirements
  - u. Protection
- 2. Record significant discussions and agreements and disagreements of each conference along with and approved schedule. Distribute the record of the meeting to everyone. Concerned, promptly, including the Owner and Architect.
  - 3. Do not proceed if the conference cannot be successfully concluded. Initiate whatever actions are necessary to resolve impediments to performance of Work and reconvene the conference at the earliest feasible date.

#### 1.05 PROGRESS MEETINGS

- A. Conduct progress meetings at the Project site at weekly intervals or more frequently if necessary as directed by the Project Manager. Notify the Owner at least 48 hours in advance of scheduled meeting time and dates. Coordinate dates of meetings with preparation of the payment request.
- B. Attendees: In addition to representatives of the Owner and Architect, each subcontractor, supplier or other entity concerned with current progress or involved in planning, coordination or performance of future activities with the Project and authorized to conclude matters relation to progress.
- C. Agenda: Review and correct or approve minutes of the previous progress meeting. Review other items of significance that could affect progress. Include topics for discussion as appropriate to the current status of the Project.
  - 1. Contractors Construction Schedule: Review progress since the last meeting. Determine where each activity is in relation to the Contractors Construction Schedule, whether on time or ahead or behind schedule. Determine how construction behind schedule will be expedited; secure commitments from parties involved to do so. Discuss whether schedule revisions are required to ensure that current and subsequent activities will be completed within the Contract Time.

2. Review the present and future needs of each entity present, including such items as:
  - a. Interface requirements
  - b. Time
  - c. Sequences
  - d. Deliveries
  - e. Off-site fabrication problems
  - f. Access
  - g. Site utilization
  - h. Temporary facilities and services
  - i. Hours of work
  - j. Hazards and risks
  - k. Housekeeping
  - l. Quality and work standards
  - m. Change Orders
  - n. Documentation of information for payment requests.
  
- D. Reporting: No later than 3 days after each progress meeting date, distribute copies of minutes of the meeting to each party present and to other parties who should have been present. Include a brief summary, in narrative form, or progress since the previous meeting and report.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION 01200

**SECTION 01300 - SUBMITTALS**

## PART 1 GENERAL

## 1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

## 1.02 SUMMARY

- A. This Section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for submittals required for performance of the Work, including:
  - 1. Contractors construction schedule
  - 2. Submittal schedule
  - 3. Daily construction reports
  - 4. Shop Drawings
  - 5. Product Data
  - 6. Samples
- B. Administrative Submittals: Refer to other Division 1 Sections and other Contract Documents for requirements for administrative submittals. Such submittals include, but are not limited to:
  - 1. Permits
  - 2. Applications for payment
  - 3. Performance and payment bonds
  - 4. Insurance certificates
  - 5. List of Subcontractors with start and finish dates update as necessary
  - 6. Schedule of Values
  - 7. Construction Schedule
- C. The Schedule of Values submittal is included in Section 01027 Application for Payment.
- D. Inspection and test reports are included in Section 01410 "Testing Laboratory Services".

## 1.03 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

- A. Coordination: Coordinate preparation and processing of submittals with

performance of construction activities. Transmit each submittal sufficiently in advance of performance of related construction activities to avoid delay.

1. Coordinate each submittal with fabrication, purchasing, testing, delivery, other submittals and related activities that require sequential activity.
  2. Coordinate transmittal of different types of submittals for related elements of the Work so processing will not be delayed by the need to review submittals concurrently for coordination.
    - a. The Project Manager reserves the right to withhold action on a submittal requiring coordination with other submittals until related submittals are received.
  3. Processing: Allow sufficient review time so that installation will not be delayed as a result of the time required to process submittals, including time for resubmittals.
    - a. Allow two weeks for initial review. Allow additional time if processing must be delayed to permit coordination with subsequent submittals. The Project Manager will promptly advise the Contractor when a submittal being processed must be delayed for coordination.
    - b. If an intermediate submittal is necessary, process the same as the initial submittal.
    - c. Allow two weeks for reprocessing each submittal.
    - d. No extension of Contract Time will be authorized because of failure to transmit submittals to the Architect sufficiently in advance of the Work to permit processing.
- B. Submittal Preparation: Place a permanent label or title block on each submittal for identification. Indicate the name of the entity that prepared each submittal on the label or title block.
1. Provide a space approximately 4" x 5" on the label or beside the title block on Shop Drawings to record the Contractors review and approval markings and the action taken.
  2. Include the following information on the label for processing and recording action taken.
    - a. Project name
    - b. Date
    - c. Name and address of architect
    - d. Name and address of contractor
    - e. Name and address of subcontractor

- f. Name and address of supplier
  - g. Name of manufacturer
  - h. Number and title of appropriate Specification Section
  - i. Drawing number and detail references, as appropriate.
- C. Submittal Transmittal: Package each submittal appropriately for transmittal and handling. Transmit each submittal from Contractor to Project Manager using transmittal form as provided by the Project Manager. Submittals received from sources other than the Contractor will be returned without action.
1. On the transmittal Record relevant information and requests for data. On the form, or separate sheet, record deviations from Contract Document requirements, including minor variations and limitations. Include Contractors certification that information complies with Contract Document requirements.
  2. Transmittal Form: As provide by the Project Manager
- D. Contractor shall be responsible for cost of re-review of rejected submittals, shop drawing, etc. Costs for re-review shall be reimbursed to the County by deducting the cost from the Contractors monthly progress payments. Costs to be determined by applying the consultants standard billing rates, plus 10% handling by the County.
- E. Substitution request to specified products will be made within 45 days of Notice to Proceed. After the 45 day period, no requests for substitution from the Contractor will be considered.
1. Substitution submitted within the first 45 days will have product data from specified and requested substitute submitted together and demonstrate better quality, cost savings if of equal quality, or show benefit to the County for excepting the substitute. The Contractor shall include in their bid the cost of using the the specified listed products or those approved by pre-bid addenda. The county will not guarantee it will approve any request for substitution.

#### 1.04 CONTRACTORS CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

- A. Critical Path Method (CPM) Schedule: Prepare a fully developed, horizontal bar-chart type Contractors construction schedule. Submit in accordance with Section 01200 project Meetings.
1. Provide a separate time bar for each significant construction activity. Provide a continuous vertical line to identify the first working day of each week. Use the same breakdown of units of the

Work as indicated in the Schedule of Values.

2. Within each time bar indicate estimated completion percentage in 10 percent increments. As Work progresses, place a contrasting mark in each bar to indicate Actual Completion.
  3. Prepare the schedule on a sheet, or series of sheets, of stable transparency, or other reproducible media, of sufficient width to show data for the entire construction period.
  4. Secure time commitments for performing critical elements of the Work from parties involved. Coordinate each element on the schedule with other construction activities; include minor elements involved in the sequence of the Work. Show each activity in proper sequence. Indicate graphically sequences necessary for completion of related portions of the Work.
  5. Coordinate the Contractors construction schedule with the schedule of values, list of subcontracts, submittal schedule, progress reports, payment request and other schedules.
  6. Indicate completion in advance of the date established for Substantial Completion. Indicate Substantial Completion on the schedule to allow time for the Architects procedures necessary for certification of Substantial Completion.
- B. Phasing: Provide notations on the schedule to show how the sequence of the Work is affected by requirements for phased completion to permit Work by separate contractors and partial occupancy by the Owner prior to Substantial Completion.
- C. Work Stages: Indicate important stages of construction for each major portion of the Work, including testing and installation.
- D. Area Separations: Provide a separate time bar to identify each major construction area for each major portion of the Work. Indicate where each element in an area must be sequenced or integrated with other activities.
- E. Cost Correlation: At the head of the schedule, provide a two item cost correlation line, indicating pre-calculated and actual costs. On the line show dollar-volume of Work performed as the dates used for preparation of payment requests.
1. Refer to Section Applications for Payment for cost reporting and payment procedures.

- F. Distribution: Following response to the initial submittal, print and distribute copies to the Architect, Owner, subcontractors, and other parties required to comply with schedule dates. Post copies in the Project meeting room and temporary field office.
1. When revisions are made, distribute to the same parties and post in the same locations. Delete parties from distribution when they have completed their assigned portion of the Work and are no longer involved in construction activities.
- G. Schedule Updating: Revise the schedule monthly or activity, where revisions have been recognized or made. Issue the updated schedule concurrently monthly pay request.

#### 1.05 SUBMITTAL LOG

- A. After development and acceptance of the Contractors construction schedule, prepare a complete log of submittals.
1. Coordinate submittals log with the list of subcontracts, schedule of values and the list of products as well as the Contractors construction schedule.
  2. Prepare the log in chronological order; include all submittals required. Provide the following information:
    - a. Scheduled date for the first submittal
    - b. Related Section number
    - c. Submittal category
    - d. Name of subcontractor
    - e. Description of the part of the Work covered
    - f. Scheduled date for resubmittal
    - g. Scheduled date the Architects final release or approval.
  3. All submittals must be received within the first 25% of contract time.
- B. Distribution: Following response to initial submittal, print and distribute copies to the Project Manager, subcontractors, and other parties required to comply with submittal dates indicated. Post copies in the Project meeting room and field office.
1. When revisions are made, distribute to the same parties and post in the same locations. Delete parties from distribution when they have completed their assigned portion of the



Work and are no longer involved in construction activities.

- C. Log Updating: Revise the log after each meeting or activity, where revisions have been recognized or made. Issue the updated schedule concurrently with report of each meeting.

#### 1.06 DAILY CONSTRUCTION REPORTS

- A. Prepare a daily construction report, recording the following information concerning events at the site; and submit duplicate copies to the Project Manager at weekly intervals:
  - 1. List of subcontractors at the site
  - 2. Approximate count of personnel at the site
  - 3. High and low temperatures, general weather conditions
  - 4. Accidents and unusual events
  - 5. Meetings and significant decisions
  - 6. Stoppages, delays, shortages, losses
  - 7. Meter readings and similar recordings
  - 8. Emergency procedures
  - 9. Orders and requests of governing authorities
  - 10. Change Orders received, implemented
  - 11. Services connected, disconnected
  - 12. Equipment or system tests and start-ups
  - 13. Partial completion, occupancies
  - 14. Substantial Completion authorized

#### 1.07 SHOP DRAWINGS

- A. Submit newly prepared information, drawn to accurate scale. Highlight, encircle, or otherwise indicate deviations from the Contract Documents. Do not reproduce Contract Documents or copy standard information as the basis of Shop Drawings. Standard information prepared without specific reference to the Project is not considered a Shop Drawing and will be rejected.
- B. Shop Drawings include fabrication and installation drawings, setting diagrams, schedules, patterns, templates and similar drawings. Include the following information:
  - 1. All required dimensions
  - 2. Identification of products and materials included
  - 3. Compliance with specified standards
  - 4. Notation of coordination requirements
  - 5. Notation of dimensions established by field measurement
  - 6. Sheet Size: Except for templates, patterns and similar full-size

- Drawings on sheets at least 8" x 11" but no larger than 24" x 36".
7. Initial Submittal: Submit one correctable translucent reproducible print and one blue-or black-line print for the Project Managers review; the reproducible print will be returned.
  8. Initial Submittal: Submit 2 blue-or black-line prints for the Architects review; one will be returned.
  9. Final Submittal: Submit 2 blue-or black-line prints; submit 2 prints where required for maintenance manuals. 2 prints will be retained; the remainder will be returned.
  10. Final Submittal: Submit 3 blue-or black-line prints; submit 2 prints where required for maintenance manuals. 2 prints will be retained; the remainder will be returned.
  11. Do not use Shop Drawings without an appropriate final stamp indicating action taken in connections with construction.

C. Coordination drawings are a special type of Shop Drawing that show the relationship and integration of different construction elements that require careful coordination during fabrication or installation to fit in the space provided or function as intended.

1. Preparation of coordination Drawings is specified in section Project Coordination and may include components previously shown in detail on Shop Drawings or Product Data.
2. Submit coordination Drawings for integration of different construction elements. Show sequence and relationships of separate components to avoid any conflict including conflicts in use of space.
3. Contractor is not entitled to additional payments due to lack of compliance with this Section.

## 1.08 PRODUCT DATA

A. Collect Product Data into a single submittal for each element of construction or system. Product Data includes printed information such as manufacturers installation instructions, catalog cuts, standard color charts, roughing-in diagrams and templates, standard wiring diagrams and performance curves. Where Product Data must be specially prepared because standard printed data is not suitable for use, submit as Shop Drawing.

1. Mark each copy to show applicable choices and options. Where printed Product Data includes information on several products, some of which are not required, mark copies to indicate the applicable information. Include the following information:

- a. Manufacturers printed recommendations
  - b. Compliance with recognized trade association standards
  - c. Compliance with recognized testing agency standards
  - d. Application of testing agency labels and seals
  - e. Notation of dimensions verified by field measurement
  - f. Notation of coordination requirements
  - g. Manufacturers local representative and phone number.
2. Do not submit Product Data until compliance with requirements of the Contract Documents has been confirmed.
  3. Preliminary Submittal: Submit a preliminary single-copy of Product Data where selection of options is required.
  4. Submittals: Submit 6 copies of each required submittal. The Project Manager will return two (2) sets to the Contractor marked with action taken and corrections or modifications required.
    - a. Unless noncompliance with Contract Document provisions is observed, the submittal may serve as the final submittal.
  5. Distribution: Furnish copies of final submittal to installers, subcontractors, suppliers, manufacturers, fabricators, and others required for performance of construction activities. Show distribution on transmittal forms.
    - a. Do not proceed with installation until an applicable copy of Product Data applicable is in the Installers possession.
    - b. Do not permit use of unmarked copies of Product Data in connection with construction.

## 1.09 SAMPLES

- A. Submit full-size, fully fabricated Samples cured and finished as specified and physically identical with the material or product proposed. Samples include partial sections of materials, color range sets, and swatches showing color, texture and pattern.
  1. Mount, display, or package Samples in the manner specified to facilitate review of qualities indicated. Prepare Samples to match the Architects/Owners Sample. Include the following:
    - a. Generic description of the Sample
    - b. Sample source
    - c. Product name or name of manufacturer

- d. Compliance with recognized standards
  - e. Availability and delivery time
2. Submit Samples for review of kind, color, pattern, and texture, for a final check of these characteristics with other elements, and for a comparison of these characteristics between the final submittal and the actual component as delivered and installed.
    - a. Where variation in color, pattern, texture or other characteristics are inherent in the material or product represented, submit multiple units (not less than 3), that show approximate limits of the variations.
    - b. Refer to other Specification Sections for requirements for Samples that illustrate workmanship, fabrication techniques, details of assembly, connections, operation and similar construction characteristics.
  3. Preliminary submittals: Where Samples are for selection of color, pattern, texture or similar characteristics from a range of standard choices, submit a full set of choices for the material or product.
    - a. Preliminary submittals will be reviewed and returned with the Architects/Owners mark indicating selection and other action.
  4. Submittals: Except for Samples illustrating assembly details, workmanship, fabrication techniques, connections, operation and similar characteristics, submit 3 sets; one will be returned marked with the action taken.
  5. Maintain sets of Samples, as returned, at the Project site, for quality comparisons throughout the course of construction.
    - a. Unless noncompliance with Contract Document provisions is observed, the submittal may serve as the final submittal.
    - b. Sample sets may be used to obtain final acceptance of the construction associated with each set.
- B. Distribution of Samples: Prepare and distribute additional sets to subcontractors, manufacturers, fabricators, suppliers, installers, and others as required for performance of the Work. Show distribution on transmittal forms.
1. Field Samples specified in individual sections are special types of

Samples. Field Samples are full-size examples erected on site to illustrate finishes, coatings, or finish materials and to establish the standard by which the Work will be judged.

#### 1.10 ARCHITECTS / ENGINEERS ACTION

- A. Except for submittals for record, information or similar purposes, where action and return is required or requested, the Architect/Engineer/Project Manager will review each submittal, mark to indicate action taken, and return promptly.
1. Compliance with specified characteristics is the Contractors responsibility.
- B. Action Stamp: The Architect/Engineer/Project Manager will stamp each submittal with a uniform, self-explanatory action stamp. The stamp will be appropriately marked, similarly as follows, to indicate the action taken:
1. Final Unrestricted Release: Where submittals are marked No Exceptions Taken, that part of the Work covered by the submittal may proceed provided it complies with requirements of the Contract Documents; final acceptance will depend upon that compliance.
  2. Final-But-Restricted Release: When submittals are marked Make Corrections Noted that part of the Work covered by the submittal may proceed provided it complies with notations or corrections on the submittal and requirements of the Contract Documents; final acceptance will depend on that compliance.
  3. Returned for Resubmittal: When submittal is marked Revise and Resubmit, do not proceed with that part of the Work covered by the submittal, including purchasing, fabrication, delivery, or other activity. Revise or prepare a new submittal in accordance with the notations; resubmit without delay. Repeat if necessary to obtain a different action mark.
    - a. Do not permit submittals marked Revise and Resubmit to be used at the Project site, or elsewhere where Work is in progress.
  4. Rejected: Submittal does not comply with requirements of the Contract Documents. Submittal must be discarded and entirely new submittal shall be forward to the Project Manager without delay.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

PART 4 - SCHEDULE

4.1 SCHEDULE OF SUBMITTALS DESCRIPTION (SD) AND SUBMITTAL REGISTER

- A. General: The following is a description of each submittal type, specified in other Sections, required for the Project. Include each submittal description (SD) in the Submittal Register included as part of this Section.
1. SD-01: Product Data; submittals which provide calculations, descriptions or other documentation regarding the work.
  2. SD-02: Manufacturer's Catalog Data (Product Data); data composed of information sheets, brochures, circulars, specifications and product data, and printed information in sufficient detail and scope to verify compliance with requirements of the Contract Documents.
  3. SD-03: Manufacturer's Standard Color Charts (Product Data); preprinted illustrations displaying choices of color and finish for a material or product. A type of product data.
  4. SD-04: Shop Drawings; graphic representations which illustrate relationship of various components of the work, schematic diagrams of systems, details of fabrications, layout of particular elements, connections, and other relational aspects of the work.
  5. SD-05: Design Data (Shop Drawings); design calculations, mix designs, analyses, or other data written and pertaining to a part of the work.
  6. SD-06: Instructions (Product Data); preprinted material describing installation of a product, system, or material, including special notices and Material Safety Data Sheets, if any, concerning impedance, hazards, and safety precautions.
  7. SD-07: Schedules (Shop Drawings); a tabular list of data or a tabular listing of locations, features, or other pertinent information regarding products, materials, equipment, or components to be used in the work.
  8. SD-08: Statements (Shop Drawings); a document, required of the Contractor, or through the Contractor by way of a supplier, installer, manufacturer, or other lower tier contractor, the purpose of which is to

further the quality or orderly progression of a portion of the work by documenting procedures, acceptability of methods or personnel, qualifications, or other verification of quality.

9. SD-09: Reports (Product Data); reports of inspection and laboratory tests, including analysis, an interpretation of test results. Each report shall be properly identified. Test methods used and compliance with recognized test standards shall be described.
10. SD-10: Test Reports (Product Data); a report signed by an authorized official of a testing laboratory that a material, product, or system identical to the material, product or system to be provided has been tested in accordance with requirements specified by naming the test method and material. The test report must state the test was performed in accordance with the test requirements; state the test results; and indicate whether the material, product, or system has passed or failed the test. Testing must have been within three years of the date of award of this Contract.
11. SD-11: Factory Test Reports (Shop Drawings); a written report which includes the findings of a test required to be performed by the Contractor or an actual portion of the work or prototype prepared for this project before it is shipped to the job site. The report must be signed by an authorized official of a testing laboratory and must state the test was performed in accordance with the test requirements; state the test results; and indicate whether the material, product, or system has passed or failed the test.
12. SD-12: Field Test Reports (Shop Drawings); a written report which includes the findings of a test made at the job site, in the vicinity of the job site, or on a sample taken from the job site, on a portion of the work, during or after installation. The report must be signed by an authorized official of a testing laboratory or agency and must state the test was performed in accordance with the test requirements; state the test results; and indicate whether the material, product, or system has passed or failed the test.
13. SD-13: Certificates (Shop Drawings); statements signed by responsible officials of a manufacturer of a product, system, or material attesting that the product, system, or material meet specified requirements. The statements must be dated after the award of this contract, name the project, and list the specific requirements which it is intended to address.
14. SD-14: Warranties (Product Data); statements signed by responsible officials of a manufacturer of a product, system, or material attesting that the product, system, or material will perform its specific function over a

specified duration of time. The statement must be dated, and include the name of the project, the Owner's name, and other pertinent data relating to the warranty.

15. SD-15: Samples; samples, including both fabricated and non-fabricated physical examples of materials, products, and units of work as complete units or as portions of units of work.
16. SD-16: Color Selection Samples (Samples); samples of the available choice of colors, textures, and finishes of a product or material, presented over substrates identical in texture to that proposed for the work.
17. SD-17: Sample Panels (Samples); an assembly constructed at the project site in a location acceptable to the Owner's Representative and using materials and methods to be employed in the work; completely finished; maintained during construction; and removed at the conclusion of the work or when authorized by the Owner's Authorized Representative.
18. SD-18: Sample Installations (Samples); a portion of an assembly or material constructed where directed and, if approved, retained as a part of the work.
19. SD-19: Records; documentation to ensure compliance with an administrative requirement or to establish an administrative mechanism.
20. SD-20: Operation and Maintenance Manuals (Records); data intended to be incorporated in an Operations and Maintenance Manual
21. SD-21: Test Reports of Existing Conditions; a document describing existing conditions and operations of systems and components prior to the start of any work. Testing shall be held in the presence of the Owner's Authorized Representative. Provide copies of the test reports to the Owner's Authorized Representative.
22. SD-22: Demonstrations; physical operation of equipment and systems by factory authorized representatives to demonstrate to the Owner's facility personnel proper operation of systems. Provide all required documentation that certified completed demonstration.
23. SD-23: Record Drawings; delineated documentation accurately depicting final installation location of components and systems of the building.
24. SD-24: Shop Drawings in Magnetic Medium; when drawings are



required. All materials shall be provided in AUTOCAD Release 2000 or 2002.

- B. Submittal Register: The Contractor is to maintain an accurate updated submittal register and will bring this register to each scheduled progress meeting with the Owner and the Designer. This register should include the following items:
1. Submittal-Description and Number assigned.
  2. Date to Designer.
  3. Date returned to Contractor (from Designer).
  4. Status of Submittal (Accepted/Resubmit/Rejected).
  5. Date of Resubmittal and Return (as applicable).
  6. Date material released (for fabrication).
  7. Projected date of fabrication.
  8. Projected date of delivery to site.
  9. Status of submittal.

## SUBMITTAL REGISTER (PART A)

Contract Number:                      Project

Title:

Spec. Section Number	Submittal Description (SD) Number	Spec. Paragraph Number	Designer Reviewer	Trans Control Number	Planned Submittal Date
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
02200	SD-12	1.4 A			
02270	SD-02, SD-15	1.3			
02281	SD-01	1.04			
02480	SD-12, SD-07, SD-13				
02513	SD-13	1.3 A			
02520	SD-01, SD-13	1.4A			
02577	SD-01, SD-02	1.3			
02666	SD-01, SD-23, SD-20	1.4A,B,C,D			
02668	SD-01, SD-04, SD-04, SD-23	1.4			
02720	SD-01, SD-20, SD-23	1.4A,B,C,D			
02730	SD-01, SD-20, SD-23	1.4A,B,C,D			
02831	SD-01	1.4A			
03300	SD-05	1.4			
16010	SD-23	1.16			
16010	SD-14	1.18			
16090	SD-12	3.1			
16095	SD-22	1.1			
16098	SD-20	1.2			
16111	SD-02	1.4			
16123	SD-02	1.3			
16131	SD-02	1.3			
16133	SD-01, SD-02	1.3			
16133	SD-23	1.4			
16141	SD-02, SD-06	1.3			
16160	SD-01, SD-02, SD-06	1.3			
16170	SD-23	1.3			
16170	SD-12	3.14			
16180	SD-02	1.4			
16421	SD-04	1.5			
16441	SD-02	1.4			
16471	SD-01, SD-02, SD-04	1.3			
16472	SD-01, SD-02, SD-04	1.3			

16510	SD-02	1.4			
16530	SD-02	1.4			
16671	SD-01, 2, 4 & 6	1.4			
Spec. Section Number	Submittal Description (SD) Number	Spec. Paragraph Number	Designer Reviewer	Trans Control Number	Planned Submitta I Date
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
16671	SD-12	3.4			
16691	SD-01, SD-02	1.3			
16691	SD-14	1.8			
16723	SD-01, 2, 4, 6	1.7			
16723	SD-23	1.8			
16723	SD-20	1.9			
16723	SD-14	1.10			
16723	SD-22	1.13			
16723	SD-12	3.14			
16723	SD-13	3.15			

SUBMITTAL REGISTER (PART B)

Location:

Contractor:

Action Code	Date of Action	Date Rec'd from Contr.	Date FWD to other Reviewer	Date Rec'd from other Reviewer	Action Code	Date of Action	Mailed to Cont.	Remarks
(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)

END SECTION 01300

## **SECTION 01410 - TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 SECTION INCLUDES**

- A. Selection and payment
- B. Contractor submittals
- C. Laboratory responsibilities
- D. Laboratory reports
- E. Limits on testing laboratory authority
- F. Contractor responsibilities
- G. Schedule of inspections and tests

#### **1.02 RELATED SECTIONS**

- A. Information Available to Bidders: Soil Investigation Data.
- B. General Conditions: Inspections, testing, and approvals required by public authorities.
- C. Individual Specification Sections: Inspections and tests required, and standards for testing.

#### **1.03 REFERENCES**

- A. ANSI/ASTM D3740 or as required in Specifications Divisions 2-16 - Practice for Evaluation of Agencies Engages in testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction.
- B. ANSI/ASTM E329 or as required in Specifications Divisions 2-16 - Recommended Practice for Inspection and Testing Agencies for Concrete, Steel, and Bituminous Materials as Used in Construction.

#### **1.04 SELECTION AND PAYMENT**

- A. Owner will employ and pay for services of an independent testing laboratory to perform specified inspection and testing.
- B. Employment of testing laboratory shall in no way relieve Contractor of

obligation to perform work in accordance with requirements of Contract Documents.

#### 1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Comply with requirements of ANSI/ASTM E329 and ANSI/ASTM D3740
- B. Laboratory: Authorized to operate in state in which Project is located.
- C. Laboratory Staff: Maintain a full time registered Engineer on staff to review services.
- D. Testing Equipment: Calibrated at reasonable intervals with devices of an accuracy traceable to either National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Standards or accepted values of natural physical constants.

#### 1.06 CONTRACTOR SUBMITTALS

NOT USED

#### 1.07 LABORATORY RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Test samples of mixes.
- B. Provide qualified personnel at site when required. Cooperate with Orange County and Contractor in performance of services.
- C. Perform specified inspection, sampling, and testing of Products in accordance with specified standards.
- D. Ascertain compliance of materials and mixes with requirements of Contract Documents.
- E. Promptly notify Orange County and Contractor of observed irregularities or non-conformance of Work or Products.
- F. Perform additional inspections and test required by Orange County.
- G. Attend preconstruction conferences and progress meetings.

#### 1.08 LABORATORY REPORTS

- A. After each inspection and test, promptly submit four copies of laboratory report to Orange County, and to Contractor.
- B. Include:

1. Date issued
2. Project title and number
3. Name of inspector
4. Data and time of sampling or inspection
5. Identification of product and specifications section
6. Location in the Project
7. Type of inspection or test
8. Date of test
9. Results of tests
10. Conformance with Contract Documents

C. When requested by Orange County, provide interpretation of test results.

#### 1.09 LIMITS ON TESTING LABORATORY AUTHORITY

- A. Laboratory may not release, revoke, alter, or enlarge on requirements of Contract Documents.
- B. Laboratory may not approve or accept any portion of the Work.
- C. Laboratory may not assume any duties of Contractor
- D. Laboratory has no authority to stop the Work.

#### 1.10 CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Cooperate with laboratory personnel, and provide access to the Work.
- B. Provide incidental labor and facilities to provide access to work to be tested, to obtain and handle samples at the site or at source of products to be tested, to facilitate tests and inspections, storage and curing of test samples.
- C. Notify Orange County and laboratory 48 hours prior to expected time for operations requiring inspection and testing services.
- D. Arrange with laboratory and pay for additional samples and tests required by Contractor beyond specified requirements.

#### 1.11 SCHEDULE OF INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

- A. Backfilling: Requirements for sampling and testing backfilled materials.
- B. Testing required:
  1. Modified proctor maximum density determination tests for each soil

type.

2. Field in-place density tests at intervals not to exceed 300 ft. on sub-base and base material.
3. Thickness test for asphaltic concrete surfacing and concrete parking. Cores shall be taken at a maximum of 250 ft. The minimum thickness allowed shall be 1/4" less than the required average thickness.
4. Extraction stability and gradation of combine aggregate - one test per 200 tons or part with minimum of one per day. Bitumen content, stability and gradation of aggregate to conform to intent of job mix formula.
5. Provide concrete mix designs as required under Specifications Sections 02520 and 03300.
6. Strength test for each 50 cubic yard of concrete placed per day.
7. Visual inspection of all bar joist bearing ends for compliance with specifications.
8. Visual inspection of all metal roof deck structural welds.

END OF SECTION 01410



## **SECTION 01500 - TEMPORARY FACILITIES**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies requirements for temporary services and facilities, including utilities, construction and support facilities, security and protection.
- B. Temporary utilities required include but are not limited to:
  - 1. Water service and distribution
  - 2. Temporary electric power and lights
  - 3. Telephone service & DSL Service
  - 4. Sanitary facilities
- C. Temporary construction and support facilities required include but are not limited to:
  - 1. Temporary heat and ventilation as required to facilitate construction process and personnel.
  - 2. Field office and storage sheds.
  - 3. Sanitary facilities, including drinking water.
  - 4. Temporary enclosures.
  - 5. Hoists and temporary elevator use.
  - 6. Temporary Project identification signs and bulletin boards
  - 7. Waste disposal services.
  - 8. Rodent and pest control.
  - 9. Pumps to control water table during construction activities.
  - 9. Construction aids and miscellaneous services and facilities.
- D. Security and protection facilities required include but are not limited to:
  - 1. Temporary fire protections
  - 2. Barricades, warning signs, lights
  - 3. Sidewalk bridge or enclosure fence for the site.
  - 4. Environmental protection
  - 5. Fencing, gates

## 6. Barriers

- a. Contractor shall be responsible for providing a temporary 6' high chain link construction fence around the entire perimeter of the construction site. Fence shall be removed upon completion of the job. Limits of construction fence indicate on the site plan drawings or if not indicated as required to maintain site security and safety.
- b. Contractor shall be responsible for providing security measures as required to prevent public entry to construction areas and adjacent properties from damage from construction operations.
- c. Contractor shall be responsible for providing a protective barrier around trees and plants designated to remain as indicated in plans and as required in zoning ordinances. Provide and maintain silt fences. Protect against vehicular traffic, stored materials, dumping, chemically injurious materials and puddling or continuous running water.

## 7. Enclosures

- a. Provide temporary weather-tight closures of openings in exterior surfaces to provide acceptable working conditions and protection for materials, to allow for temporary heating, and to prevent entry of unauthorized persons. Provide temporary doors with self-closing hardware and locks.

## 8. Protection of Installed Work

- a. Provide temporary protection for installed products. Control work and traffic in immediate area to avoid damage.
- b. Provide protective coverings at walls, projections, jambs, sills and soffits of openings. Provide barriers or coverings to protect roof and finished floors and stairs from work and traffic, movement of heavy objects and storage.
- c. Prohibit work, traffic and storage on waterproofed and roofed surfaces, and on lawn and landscaped areas

that is not a part of the work for those surfaces and areas.

9. Security and Maintenance

- a. Vehicular and pedestrian gates shall be securely locked at all times when no work is in progress and when not required for construction activities. During all work hours, gates which must be open shall be continuously monitored by the Contractor to prevent unauthorized personnel or vehicles from entering the construction site.
- b. Fencing shall be as specified in 1.02 D above and shall prevent pedestrian travel through the site for any reason.
- c. Temporary fencing shall be removed only for construction reasons. If temporary fencing removal is required for non-construction reasons, fencing shall be immediately replaced and secured as soon as the activity for which its removal was required is completed, or if the activity cannot be completed by the end of the work day, temporary security measures shall be taken by the Contractor to ensure that there is no breach of security even during off-work periods.
- d. No Trespassing and similar signs shall be posted at gates and along fencing adjacent to public areas to inform non-construction personnel of the reason for the fence and potential hazards of entering the construction site. Said signs shall be of a size and spacing to be legible from any point along the entire perimeter of the construction site.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. Temporary Utilities: Submit reports of tests, inspections, meter readings and similar procedures performed on temporary utilities.

1.04 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Regulations: Comply with industry standards and applicable laws and regulations if authorities having jurisdiction, including but not limited to:

1. Building Code requirements
  2. Health and safety regulations
  3. Utility company regulations
  4. Police, Fire Department and Rescue Squad rules
  5. Environmental Protection regulations
- B. Standards: Comply with NFPA Code 241, ABuilding Construction and Demolition Operations, ANSI-A10 Series standards for Safety Requirements for Construction and Demolition, and NECA Electrical Design Library Temporary Electrical Facilities.
1. Refer to Guidelines for Bid Conditions for Temporary Job Utilities and Services, prepared jointly by AGC and ASC, for industry recommendations.
  2. Electrical Services: Comply with NEMA, NECA and UL standards and regulations for temporary electric service. Install service in compliance with National Electric Code (NFPA 70).
- C. Inspections: Arrange for authorities having jurisdiction to inspect and test each temporary utility before use. Obtain required certifications and permits.

#### 1.05 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Temporary Utilities: Prepare a schedule indicating dates for implementation and termination of each temporary utility. At the earliest feasible time, when acceptable to the Owner, change over from use of temporary service to use for the permanent service.
- B. Conditions of Use: Keep temporary services and facilities clean and neat in appearance. Operate in a safe and efficient manner. Take necessary fire prevention measures. Do not overload facilities, or permit them to interfere with progress. Do not allow hazardous dangerous or unsanitary conditions, or public nuisances to develop or persist on the site.
- C. Water Control: Grade site to drain. Maintain excavations free of water. Provide and operate pumping equipment if necessary. Provide silt barriers required by the Florida Department of Transportation, St. Johns and any other authority having jurisdiction over the Project.
- D. Cleaning During Construction: Control accumulation of waste materials and rubbish so as to maintain a neat, clean and orderly

and safe project periodically dispose of off-site as needed.

Clean interior areas prior to start of finish work, maintain areas free of dust and other contaminants during finishing operations.

- E. Project Identification: Provide a sign size 4'-0" x 8'-0", shall have 1) County seal, 2) Name of project, 3) Name of County Chairman, 4) Name of County Commissioners, 5) Consultant Team, 6) General Contractor. Locate to provide an unobstructed view from adjoining roadway. Remove project sign upon final completion acceptance.
- G. Protection of Adjacent Properties: Locate on site construction operations that will generate noise and/or dust as far as practical from occupied structures on adjacent properties so as to minimize disturbances to the occupants of these structures or properties.

Prevent dust or other contaminants caused by construction operations for this Project from being carried to adjacent properties by installation of protective barriers and/or suspension of construction operations during high winds.

Dispose of all construction debris which may be carried to adjacent properties by winds. Remove debris daily and/or more often as required to prevent contamination of adjacent properties.

- H. Removal: Remove temporary materials, equipment and construction facilities prior to Substantial Completion inspection.

Remove temporary utility services prior to Final Completion Inspection.

Clean and repair damage caused by installation or use of temporary facilities. Remove underground installations; grade and complete all work on site as indicated.

- I. Conversion to Public Utilities: General Contractor is to coordinate and arrange with the appropriate utility service providing agencies and make arrangements for the installation and connection to final utilities prior to Final Completion inspection.

General Contractor shall provide any and all coordination, scheduling and layouts as may be required by the service utilities.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

## 2.01 MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide new materials; if acceptable to the Project Manager, undamaged previously used materials in serviceable condition may be used. Provide materials suitable for the use intended.
- B. Lumber and Plywood: Comply with requirements in Division 6 Section Rough Carpentry.
- D. Tarpaulins: Provide waterproof, fire-resistant, UL labeled tarpaulins with flame-spread rating of 15 or less. For temporary enclosure provide translucent nylon reinforced laminated polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride fire retardant tarpaulins.
- E. Water: Provide portable water approved by local health authorities.
- F. Open-Mesh Fencing: Provide 11-gage, galvanized 2-inch, chain link fabric fencing 6-feet high with galvanized barbed wire top strand and galvanized steel pipe posts, 1 2" I.D. for line posts and 2 2 I.D. for corner posts.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.01 INSTALLATION

- A. Use qualified personnel for installation of temporary facilities. Locate facilities where they will serve the Project adequately and result in minimum interference with performance of the Work. Relocate and modify facilities as required.
- B. Provide each facility ready for use when needed to avoid delay. Maintain and modify as required. Do not remove until facilities are no longer needed, or are replaced by authorized use of completed permanent facilities.

### 3.02 SECURITY AND PROTECTIONS FACILITIES INSTALLATION

- A. Except for use of permanent fire protection as soon as available do not change over from use of temporary security and protection facilities to permanent facilities until Substantial Completion, or longer as requested by the Project Manager.
- B. Temporary Fire Protection: Until fire protection needs are supplied by permanent facilities of the types needed to protect against

reasonably predictable and controllable fire losses. Comply with NFPA 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, and NFPA 241 Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alterations and Demolition Operations.

1. Locate fire extinguishers where convenient and effective for their intended purpose, but not less than one extinguisher on each floor at or near each usable stairwell.
  2. Store combustible materials in containers in fire-safe locations.
  3. Maintain unobstructed access in fire extinguishers, fire hydrants, temporary fire protection facilities, stairways and other access routes for fighting fires. Prohibit smoking in hazardous fire exposure areas.
  4. Provide supervision of welding operations, combustion type temporary heating units, and similar sources of fire ignition.
- C. Permanent Fire Protection: At the earliest feasible date in each area of the Project, complete installation of the permanent fire protection facility, including connected services, and place into operation and use. Instruct key personnel on use of facilities.
- D. Barricades, Warning Signs and Lights: Comply with standards and code requirements for erection of structurally adequate barricades. Paint with appropriate colors, graphics and warning signs to inform personnel and the public of the hazard being protected against. Where appropriate and needed, provide lighting, including flashing red or amber lights.
- E. Enclosure Fence: When excavation begins, install an enclosure fence with lockable entrance gates. Locate where indicated, or enclose the entire site or the portion determined sufficient to accommodate construction operations. Install in a manner that will prevent people, dogs and other animals from easily entering the site, except by the entrance gates.
1. Provide open-mesh, chain-link fencing with posts set in a compacted mixture of gravel and earth.
- F. Security Enclosure and Lockup: Install substantial temporary enclosure of partially completed areas of construction. Provide locking entrances to prevent unauthorized entrance, vandalism, theft and similar violations of security.

1. Storage: Where materials and equipment must be stored, and are of value or attractive for theft, provide a secure lockup. Enforce discipline in connection with the installation and release of materials to minimize the opportunity for theft and vandalism.
- G. Environmental Protection: Provide protection, operate temporary facilities and conduct construction in ways and by methods that comply with environmental regulations, and minimize the possibility that air, waterways and subsoil might be contaminated or polluted, or that other undesirable effects might result. Avoid use of tools and equipment which produce harmful noise. Restrict use of noise making tools and equipment to hours that will minimize complaints from persons or firms near the site.

### 3.03 OPERATION, TERMINATION AND REMOVAL

- A. Supervision: Enforce strict discipline in use of temporary facilities. Limit availability of temporary facilities to essential and intended uses to minimize waste and abuse.
- B. Maintenance: Maintain facilities in good operating condition until removal. Protect from damage by freezing temperatures and similar elements.
1. Maintain operation of temporary enclosures, heating, cooling, humidity control, ventilation and similar facilities on a 24 hour day basis where required to achieve indicated results and to avoid possibility of damage.
  2. Protection: Prevent water filled piping from freezing. Maintain markers for underground lines. Protect from damage during excavation operations.
- C. Termination and Removal: Unless the Architect requests that it be maintained longer, remove each temporary facility when the need has ended, or when replaced by authorized use of a permanent facility, or no later than substantial completion. Complete or, if necessary, restore permanent construction that may have been delayed because of interference with the temporary facility. Repair damaged Work, clean exposed surfaces and replace construction that cannot be satisfactorily repaired.

END OF SECTION 01500



**SECTION 01600 - MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT****PART 1 GENERAL****1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

**1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies administrative and procedural requirements governing the Contractors selection of products for use in the Project.
  - 1. Multiple Prime Contracts: Provisions of this Section apply to the construction activities of each prime Contractor.
- B. The Contractors Construction Schedule and the Schedule of Submittals are included under Section 01300 Submittals.
- C. Standards: Refer to Section Definitions and Standards for applicability of industry standards to products specified.
- D. Administrative procedures for handling requests for substitutions made after award of the Contract are included under Section 01631 Product Substitution.

**1.03 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Definitions used in this Article are not intended to change the meaning of other terms used in the Contract Documents such as specialties, systems, structure, finishes, accessories, and similar terms. Such terms are self-explanatory and have well recognized meanings in the construction industry.
  - 1. Products are items purchased for incorporation in the Work, whether purchased for the Project or taken from previously purchased stock. The term product includes the term material, equipment, system and terms of similar intent.
    - a. Named Products are items identified by manufacturers' product name, including make or model designation, indicated in the manufacturers published product literature

that is current as of the date of the Contract Documents.

- b. Foreign Products, as distinguished from domestic products, are items substantially manufactured (50 percent or more of value) outside of the United States and its possessions; or produced or supplied by entities substantially owned (more than 50 percent) by persons who are not citizens or nor living within the United States and its possessions.
2. Materials are products that are substantially shaped; cut, worked, mixed, finished, refined or otherwise fabricated, processed, or installed to form a part of the Work.
  3. Equipment is a product with operational parts, whether motorized or manually operated, that requires service connections such as wiring or piping.

#### 1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product List Schedule: Prepare a schedule showing products specified in a tabular form acceptable to the Project Manager. Include generic names of products required. Include the manufacturers name and proprietary product names for each item listed.
  1. Coordinate the product list schedule with the Contractors Construction Schedule and the Schedule of Submittals.
    - a. Related Specification Section Number
    - b. Generic name used in Contract Documents
    - c. Proprietary name, model number and similar designations.
    - d. Manufacturers name and address
    - e. Suppliers name and address
    - f. Installers name and address
    - g. Projected delivery date, or time span of delivery period.
  2. Initial Submittal: Within 30 days after date of commencement of the Work, submit 3 copies of an initial product list schedule. Provide a written explanation for omissions of data, and for known variations from Contract requirements.
    - a. At the Contractors option, the initial submittal may be limited to product selections and designations that must be established early in the Contract period.
  3. Complete Scheduled: Within 45 days after date of commencement of the Work, submit 3 copies of the completed product list schedule.

Provide a written explanation for omissions of data, and for known variations from Contract requirements.

4. Architects Action: The Architect will respond in writing to the Contractor within 2 weeks of receipt of the completed product list schedule. No response within this time period constitutes no objection to listed manufacturers or products, but does not constitute a waiver of the requirement that products comply with Contract Documents. The Architects response will include the following:
  - a. A list of unacceptable product selections, containing a brief explanation of reasons for this action.

#### 1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Source Limitations: To the fullest extent possible, provide products of the same kind, from a single source.
- B. Compatibility of Options: When the Contractor is given the option of selecting between two or more products for use on the Project; the product selected shall be compatible with products previously selected, even if previously selected products were also options.
- C. Nameplates: Except for required labels and operating data, do not attach or imprint manufacturers or producers nameplates or trademarks on exposed surfaces of products which will be exposed to view in occupied spaces or on the exterior.
  1. Labels: Locate required product labels and stamps on a concealed surface or, where required for observation after installation, on an accessible surface that is not conspicuous.
  2. Equipment Nameplates: Provide a permanent nameplate on each item of service-connected or power-operated equipment. Locate on an easily accessible surface which is inconspicuous in occupied spaces. The nameplate shall contain the following information and other essential operating data.
    - a. Name of product and manufacturer
    - b. Model and serial number
    - c. Capacity
    - d. Speed
    - e. Ratings
    - f. Additional pertinent information

## 1.06 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver, store and handle products in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations, using means and methods that will prevent damage, deteriorating and loss, including theft.
1. Schedule delivery to minimize long-term storage at the site and to prevent overcrowding of construction spaces.
  2. Coordinate delivery with installation time to ensure minimum holding time for items that are flammable, hazardous, easily damaged, or sensitive to deterioration, theft and other losses.
  3. Deliver products to the site in the manufacturers original sealed container or other packaging system, complete with labels and instructions for handling, storing, unpacking, protecting and installing.
  4. Inspect products upon delivery to ensure compliance with the Contract Documents and to ensure that products are undamaged and properly protected.
  5. Store products at the site in a manner that will facilitate inspection and measurement of quantity or counting of units.
  6. Store heavy materials away from the Project structure in a manner that will not endanger the supporting construction.
  7. Store products subject to damage by the elements above ground, under cover in a weather tight enclosure, with ventilation adequate to prevent condensation. Maintain temperature and humidity within range required by manufacturers instructions.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.01 PRODUCT SELECTION

- A. General Product Requirements: Provide products that comply with the Contract Documents, that are undamaged and, unless otherwise indicated, unused at the time of installation.
1. Provide products complete with all accessories, trim, finish, safety guards and other devices and details needed for a complete installation and for the intended use and effect.

2. Standard Products: Where available, provide standard products of types that have been produced and used successfully in similar situation on other projects.
- B. Product Selection Procedures: Product selection is governed by the Contract Documents and governing regulations, not by previous Project experience. Procedures governing product selection include the following:
1. Proprietary Specification Requirements: Where only a single product or manufacturer is named, provide the product indicated. No substitutions will be permitted.
    - a. Where products or manufacturers are specified by name, accompanied by the term or equal or approved equal comply with the Contractor Document provisions concerning substitutions to obtain approval for use of an unnamed product.
  2. Non-Proprietary Specifications: When the Specifications list products or manufacturers that are available and may be incorporated in the Work, but do not restrict the Contractor to use of those products only, the Contractor may propose any available product that complies with Contract requirements. Comply with Contract Document provisions concerning substitutions to obtain approval for use of an unnamed product.
  3. Descriptive Specification Requirements: Where Specifications describe a product or assembly, listing exact characteristics required, with or without use of a brand or trade name, provide a product or assembly that provides the characteristics and otherwise complies with Contract requirements.
  4. Performance Specification Requirements: Where Specifications require compliance with performance requirements, provide products that comply with these requirements, and are recommended by the manufacturer for the application indicated.
    - a. Manufacturers recommendations may be contained in published product literature, or by the manufacturers' certification of performance.
  5. Compliance with Standards, Codes and Regulations: Where the Specifications only requires compliance with an imposed code, standard or regulation, select a product that complies with the

standards, codes or regulations specified.

6. Visual Matching: Where Specifications require matching an established Sample, the Architects decision will be final on whether a proposed product matches satisfactorily.
  - a. Where no product available within the specified category matches satisfactorily and also complies with other specified requirements, comply with provisions of the Contract Documents concerning substitutions for selection of a matching product in another product category, or for noncompliance with specified requirements.
7. Visual Selection: Where specified product requirements include the phrase ... as selected from manufacturers standard colors, pattern, textures... or a similar phrase, select a product and manufacturer that complies with other specified requirements. The Architect will select the color, pattern and texture from the product line selected.
8. Asbestos free materials: No products containing asbestos shall be used for any part of the work for this product. Provide verification.

END OF SECTION 01600

## **SECTION 01631-PRODUCTS SUBSTITUTIONS**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for handling requests for substitutions made after award of the Contract.
- B. The Contractors Construction Schedule and the Schedule of Submittals are included under Section Submittals.
- C. Standards: Refer to Section Definitions and Standards for applicability of industry standards to products specified.
- D. Procedural requirements governing the Contractors selection of products and product options are included under Section Materials and Equipment.

#### **1.03 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Definitions used in this Article are not intended to change or modify the meaning of other terms used in the Contract Documents.
- B. Substitutions: Requests for changes in products, materials, equipment, and methods of construction required by Contract Documents proposed by the Contractor after award of the Contract are considered requests for substitutions. The following are not considered substitutions:
  - 1. Only these substitutions requested by Bidders during the bidding period, and accepted prior to award of Contract, are considered as included in the Contract Documents and are not subject to requirements specified in this Section for substitutions.
  - 2. Revisions to Contract Documents requested by the Owner or Architect.

3. Specified options of products and construction methods included in Contract Documents.
4. The Contractors determination of and compliance with governing regulations and orders issued by governing authorities.

#### 1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Substitution Request Submittal: Request for substitution will be considered if received within ninety (90) days after commencement of the Work. As long as this time allowance will not impact the construction schedule.
  1. Submit three (3) copies of each request for substitution for consideration. Submit requests in the form and in accordance with procedures required for Change Order proposals.
  2. Identify the product, or the fabrication or installation method to be replaced in each request. Include related Specification Section and Drawing numbers. Provide complete documentation showing compliance with the requirements for substitution, and the following information, as appropriate:
    - a. Product Data, including Drawings, and descriptions of products, fabrication and installation procedures.
    - b. Samples, where applicable or requested.
    - c. A detailed comparison of significant qualities of the proposed substitution with those of the Work specified. Significant qualities may include elements such as size, weight, durability, performance and visual effect.
    - d. Coordination information, including a list of changes or modifications needed to other parts of the Work and to construction performed by the Owner and separate Contractors, that will become necessary to accommodate the proposed substitution.
    - e. A statement indicating the substitutions effect on the Contractors Construction Schedule compared to the schedule without approval of the substitution. Indicate the effect of the proposed substitution on overall Contract Time.
    - f. Cost information, including a proposal of the net change, if any in the Contract Sum.



- g. Certification by the Contractor that the substitution proposed is equal-to or better in every significant respect to that required by the Contract Documents, and that it will perform adequately in the application indicated. Include the Contractors waiver of rights to additional payment or time, that may subsequently become necessary because of the failure of the substitution to perform adequately.
3. Architects Action: Within two weeks of receipt of the request for substitution, the Architect will request additional information or documentation necessary for evaluation of the request if needed. Within two (2) weeks of receipt of the request, or one week of receipt of the additional information or documentation, which ever is later, the Architect will notify the Contractor of acceptance or rejection of the proposed substitution. If a decision on use of a proposed substitute cannot be made or obtained within the time allocated, use the project specified by name. Decision on the use of a product substitution or its rejection by the Architect is considered final. Acceptance will be in the form of a Change Order.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.01 SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. Conditions: The Contractors substitution request will be received and considered by the Architect when one or more of the following conditions are satisfied, as determined by the Architect; otherwise requests will be returned without action except to record noncompliance with these requirements.
  1. Extensive revisions to Contract Documents are not required.
  2. Proposed changes are in keeping with the general intent of Contract Documents.
  3. The request is timely, fully documented and properly submitted.
  4. The specified product or method of construction cannot be provided within the Contract Time. The request will not be considered if the product or method cannot be provided as a result of failure to pursue the Work promptly or coordinate

activities properly.

5. The specified product or method of construction cannot receive necessary approval by a governing authority, and the requested substitution can be approved.
  6. A substantial advantage is offered the Owner, in terms of cost, time, energy conservation or other considerations of merit, after deducting offsetting responsibilities the Owner may be required to bear. Additional responsibilities for the Owner may include additional compensation to the Architect for redesign and evaluation services, increased cost of other construction by the Owner or separate Contractors, and similar consideration.
  7. The specified product or method of construction cannot be provided in a manner that is compatible with other materials, and where the Contractor certifies that the substitution will overcome the incompatibility.
  8. The specified product or method of construction cannot be coordinated with other materials, and where the Contractor certifies that the proposed substitution can be coordinated.
  9. The specified product or method of construction cannot provide a warranty required by the Contract Documents and where the Contractor certifies that the proposed substitution provide the required warranty.
- B. The Contractors submittal and Project Managers acceptance of Shop Drawings, Product Data or Samples that relate to construction activities not complying with the Contract Documents does not constitute an acceptable or valid request for substitution, nor does it constitute approval.
- C. Substitution request constitutes a representation that Contractor:
1. Has investigated proposed product and determined that it meets or exceeds, in all respects, specified product.
  2. Will provide the same warranty for substitution as for specified product.
  3. Will coordinate installation and make other changes which may be required for work to be complete in all respects.

4. Waives claims for additional costs which may subsequently become apparent. All costs associated with the substitution will be paid by the Contractor regardless of approvals given, and regardless of subsequent difficulties experienced as a result of substitutions.

END OF SECTION 01631

## **SECTION 01700 - PROJECT CLOSE-OUT**

### **PART 1 GENERAL**

#### **1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

#### **1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies administrative and procedural requirements for project close-out, including but not limited to:
  - 1. Inspection procedures
  - 2. Project record document submittal. (Substantial Completion)
  - 3. Operating and maintenance manual submittal (Substantial Completion Requirements).
  - 4. Submittal of warranties (Substantial Completion Requirement).
  - 5. Final cleaning
- B. Close-out requirements for specific construction activities are included in the appropriate Sections in Divisions 2 through 16.
- C. Final payment to be made when the County has received all required close-out documents.

#### **1.03 SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION**

- A. Preliminary Procedures: Before requesting inspection for certification of Substantial Completion, complete the following: List exceptions in the request.
  - 1. In the Application for Payment that coincides with, or first follows, the date Substantial Completion is claimed, show 100 percent completion for the portion of the Work claimed as substantially complete. Include supporting documentation for completion as indicated in these Contract Documents and a statement showing an accounting of changes to the Contract Sum.
    - a. If 100 percent completion cannot be shown, include a list of incomplete items, the value of incomplete construction, and reasons the Work is not complete.

2. Advise Owner of pending insurance change-over requirements.
  3. Submit specific warranties, workmanship bonds, maintenance agreements, final certifications and similar documents.
  4. Obtain and submit releases enabling the Owner unrestricted use of the Work and access to services and utilities; include occupancy permits, operating certificates and similar releases.
  5. Complete final clean up requirements, including touch-up painting. Touch-up and otherwise repair and restore marred exposed finishes.
- B. Inspection Procedures: On receipt of a request for inspection, the Project Manager will either proceed with inspection or advise the Contractor of unfilled requirements. The Project Manager will prepare the Certificate of Substantial Completion following inspection, or advise the Contractor of construction that must be completed or corrected before the certificate will be issued.
1. Results of the completed inspection will form the basis of requirements for final acceptance.
  2. Should the project fail to meet the standards required for Substantial Completion as defined in the documents the Contractor will pay the expense of a second inspection by the Project Manager/Consultants and the Owner. Cost will be deducted from the Contractors retainage.

#### 1.04 FINAL ACCEPTANCE

- A. Preliminary Procedures: Before requesting final inspection for certification of final acceptance and final payment, complete the following List exceptions in the request:
1. Submit the final payment request with releases and supporting documentation not previously submitted and accepted. Include certificates of insurance for products and completed operations where required.
  2. Submit and updated final statement, accounting for final additional changes to the Contract Sum.

3. Submit a certified copy of the Project Managers final inspection list of item to be completed or corrected, stating that each item has been completed or otherwise resolved for acceptance, and the list has been endorsed and dated by the Project Manager.
  4. Submit final meter readings for utilities, a measured record of stored fuel and similar data as of the date of Substantial Completion, or when the Owner took possession of the responsibility for corresponding elements of the Work.
  5. Submit consent of surety to final payment.
  6. Submit a final liquidated damages settlement statement
  7. Submit evidence of final, continuing insurance coverage complying with insurance requirements.
- B. Reinspection Procedure: The Project Manager will reinspect the Work upon receipt of notice that the Work, including inspection list items from earlier inspections, has been completed, except items whose completion has been delayed because of circumstances acceptable to the Project Manager.
1. Upon completion of reinspection, the Project Manager will prepare a certification of final acceptance, or advise the Contractor of Work that is incomplete or of obligations that have not been fulfilled but are required for final acceptance.

#### 1.05 RECORD DOCUMENT SUBMITTALS

- A. General: Do not use record documents for construction purposes; protect from deterioration and loss in a secure, fire-resistive location; provide access to record documents for the Project Managers reference during normal working hours.
- B. Record Drawings: Maintain a clean, undamaged set of blue or black line white-prints of Contractor Drawings and Shop Drawings. Mark the set to show the actual installation where the installation varies substantially from the Work as originally shown. Mark whichever drawing is most capable of showing conditions fully and accurately; where Shop Drawings are used, record a cross-reference at the corresponding location on the Contract Drawings. Give particular attention to concealed elements that would be difficult to measure and record at a later date.

Provide for project photographs if deemed necessary by Owners representative.

1. Mark record sets with red erasable pencil; use other colors to distinguish between variations in separate categories of the Work.
  2. Mark new information that is important to the Owner, but was not shown on Contract Drawings or Shop Drawings.
  3. Note related Change Order numbers where applicable.
  4. Organize record drawing sheets, an print. suitable titles, dates and other identification on the cover of each set.
  5. Provide three (3) additional sets of black line drawing sets of As-Builts Drawings.
- C. Record Specifications: Maintain one complete copy of the Project Manual, including addenda, and one copy of other written construction documents such as Change Orders and modifications issued in printed form during construction. Mark these documents to show substantial variations in actual Work performed in comparison with the text of the Specifications and modifications. Give particular attention to substitutions, selection of options and similar information on elements that are concealed or cannot otherwise be readily discerned later by direct observation. Note related record drawing information and Project Data.
1. Upon completion of the Work, submit record Specifications to the Project Manager for the Owners records.
- D. Record Project Data: Maintain one copy of each Product Data submittal. Mark these documents to show significant variation in actual Work performed in comparison with information submitted. Include variations in products delivered to the site, and from the manufacturers installation instructions and recommendations. Give particular attention to concealed products and portions of the Work which cannot otherwise be readily discerned later by direct observation. Note related Change Orders and mark-up of record drawings and Specifications.
1. Upon completion of mark-up, submit complete set of record Product Data in the three ring binder (indexed) to the Project Manager for the Owners records.

- E. Record Sample Submitted: Immediately prior to the date or dates of Substantial Completion, the Contractor will meet at the site with the Project Manager and the Owners personnel to determine which of the submitted Samples that have been maintained during progress of the Work are to be transmitted to the Owner for record purposes. Comply with delivery to the Owners Sample storage area.
- F. Miscellaneous Record Submittals: Refer to other Specification Sections for requirements of miscellaneous record-keeping and submittals in connection with actual performance of the Work. Immediately prior to the date or dates of Substantial Completion, complete miscellaneous record and place in good order, properly identified and bound or filed, ready for continued use and reference. Submit to the Project Manager for the Owners records.
- G. Maintenance Manuals: Organize operating and maintenance data into five (5) suitable sets of manageable size. Bind properly indexed data in individual heavy-duty 2-inc, 3-ring vinyl covered binders, with pocket folders for folded sheet information. Mark appropriate identification on front and spine of each binder. Include the following types of information:
1. Emergency instructions
  2. Spare parts list
  3. Copies of warranties
  4. Wiring diagrams
  5. Recommended turn around cycles
  6. Inspection procedures
  7. Shop Drawings and Product Data
  8. Fixture lamping schedule

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 CLOSE-OUT PROCEDURES

- A. Operating and Maintenance Instructions: Arrange for each installer of equipment that requires regular maintenance. If installers are not experienced in procedures, provide instruction by manufacturers representatives. All items to be provided or completed prior to certificate of Substantial Completion being issued by the Owner. Include a detailed review of the following items:
1. Maintenance manuals



2. Record documents
  3. Spare parts and materials
  4. Tools
  5. Lubricants
  6. Fuels
  7. Identification systems
  8. Control sequences
  9. Hazards
  10. Cleaning
  11. Warranties and bonds
  12. Maintenance agreements and similar continuing commitments
  13. On site instructions to County maintenance personnel on major systems operations such as HVAC as per technical specifications.
- B. As part of instruction for operating equipment, demonstrate the following procedures, prior to the Owner issuing Certificate of Substantial Completion:
1. Start-up
  2. Shutdown
  3. Emergency operations
  4. Noise and vibration adjustments
  5. Safety procedures
  6. Economy and efficiency adjustments

### 3.02 PROJECT CLOSE-OUT MANUALS AT SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION

- A. Submit Project Close-out Manuals prior to issuance of final application for payment. Provide three (3) copies.
- B. Bind in commercial quality 8 ½" x 11" three ring binder, indexed with hardback, cleanable, plastic covers.
- C. Label cover of each binder with typed title PROJECT CLOSE-OUT MANUAL, with title of project; name, address, and telephone number of Contractor and name of responsible Principal.
- D. Provide table of contents: Neatly typed, in the following sequence:
  1. Final Certificate of Occupancy
  2. Warranty Service Subcontractors Identification List
  3. Final Lien Waivers and Releases
  4. Warranties and Guarantees
  5. Systems Operations and Maintenance Instruction

6. Manufacturers Certificates and Certifications
  7. Maintenance Service Contracts
  8. Spare Parts Inventory List
  9. Special Systems Operating Permits or Approvals
  10. Asbestos free materials notarized statement
- E. Provide all documents for each section listed. List individual documents in each section in the table of contents, in the sequence of the Table of Contents of the Project Manual.
- F. Identify each document listed in the Table of Contents with the number and title of the specification section in which specified, and the name of the Product or Work item.
- G. Separate each section with index to sheets that are keyed to the Table of Contents listing.
- H. Warranty Service Subcontractors List shall identify subcontractor supplier, and manufacturer for each warranty with name, address and emergency telephone number.

### 3.03 FINAL CLEANING

- A. General: General cleaning during construction is required by the General Conditions and included in Section Temporary Facilities.
- B. Cleaning: Employ experienced workers or professional cleaners for final cleaning. Clean each surface or unit to the condition expected in a normal, commercial building cleaning and maintenance program. Comply with manufacturers instructions.
1. Complete the following cleaning operations before requesting inspection for Certification of Substantial Completion.
    - a. Remove labels that are not permanent labels.
    - b. Clean transparent materials, including mirrors and glass in doors and windows. Remove glazing compound and other substances that are noticeable vision-obscuring materials. Replace chipped or broken glass and other damaged transparent materials.
    - c. Clean exposed exterior and interior hard-surfaced finished to a dust-free condition, free of stains, films and similar foreign substances. Restore reflective surfaces to their original reflective condition. Leave

- concrete floors broom clean. Vacuum carpeted surfaces. Apply floor wax to vinyl floors.
- d. Wipe surfaces of mechanical and electrical equipment. Remove excess lubrication and other substances. Clean plumbing fixtures to a sanitary condition. Clean light fixtures and lamps.
  - e. Clean the site, including landscape development areas, of rubbish, litter and other foreign substances. Sweep paved areas broom clean; remove stains, spills and other foreign deposits. Rake grounds that are neither paved nor planted, to a smooth even-textured surface. Remove waste and surplus materials from the site in an appropriate manner.
- C. Pest Control: Engage an experienced exterminator to make a final inspection, and rid the Project of rodents, insects and other pests.
- D. Removal of Protection: Remove temporary protection and facilities installed for protection of the Work during construction.
- E. Compliance: Comply with regulations of authorities having jurisdiction and safety standards for cleaning. Do not burn waste materials. Do not bury debris or excess materials on the Owners property. Do not discharge volatile, harmful or dangerous materials into drainage systems. Remove waste materials from the site and dispose of in a lawful manner.
- 1. Where extra materials of value remaining after completion of associated Work have become the Owners property, arrange for disposition of these materials as direct.

END OF SECTION 01700

**SECTION 01740 - WARRANTIES AND BONDS****PART 1 GENERAL****1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

**1.02 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section specifies general administrative and procedural requirements for warranties and bonds required by the Contract Documents, including manufacturers standard warranties on products and special warranties.
  - 1. Refer to the General Conditions for terms of the Contractors special warranty of workmanship and materials.
  - 2. General close-out requirements are included in Section Project Close-Out.
  - 3. Specific requirements for warranties for the Work and products and installations that are specified to be warranted, are included in the individual Sections of Division 2 through 16.
  - 4. Certifications and other commitments and agreements for continuing services to Owner are specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.
- B. Disclaimers and Limitations: Manufacturers disclaimers and limitations on product warranties to not relieve the Contractor of the warranty on the Work that incorporates the products, nor does it relieve suppliers, manufacturers, and subcontractors required do countersign special warranties with the Contractor.

**1.03 WARRANTY REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Related Damages and Losses: When correcting warranted Work that has failed, remove and replace other Work that has been damaged as a result of such failure or that must be removed and replaced to provide access for correction of warranted Work.
- B. Reinstatement of Warranty. When Work covered by a warranty has failed and been corrected by replacement or rebuilding, reinstate the warranty by written endorsement. The reinstated warranty shall be equal to the

original warranty with an equitable adjustment for depreciation.

- C. Replacement Cost: Upon determination that Work covered by a warranty has failed, replace or rebuild the Work to an acceptable condition complying with requirements of Contract Documents.
- D. Owners Recourse: Written warranties made to the Owner are in addition to implied warranties, and shall not limit the duties, obligation, rights and remedies otherwise available under the law, nor shall warranty periods be interpreted as limitations on time in which the Owner can enforce such other duties, obligations, rights, or remedies.
  - 1. Rejection of Warranties: The Owner reserves the right to reject warranties and to limit selections to products with warranties not in conflict with requirements of the Contract Documents.
- E. The Owner reserves the right to refuse to accept Work for the Project where a special warranty, certification, or similar commitment is required on such Work or part of the Work, until evidence is presented that entities required to countersign such commitments are willing to do so.

#### 1.04 WARRANTY PERIOD

- A. The Contractor shall participate with the County and the Architects representative, at the beginning of the tenth month of the warranty period, in conducting an on site review and evaluation of all items of equipment, materials and workmanship covered by the warranties and guarantees. Contractor shall act promptly and without cost to the County to correct all defects, problems, or deficiencies determined as such by the Architect/Owner during on the site review.
- B. All warranties and guarantees shall commence on the date of Final Completion except for items which are determined by the County to be incomplete or a non-comply status at the time of Substantial Completion. The coverage commencement date for warranties and guarantees of such work shall be the date of the Countys acceptance of that work.
- C. Warranty period shall be manufacturers standard for product specified except where specific warranty periods are specified in individual sections. But in no case less than one year.

#### 1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit written warranties to the Owner prior to the date certified for Substantial Completion. If the Architects Certificate of Substantial Completion designates a commencement date for warranties other than

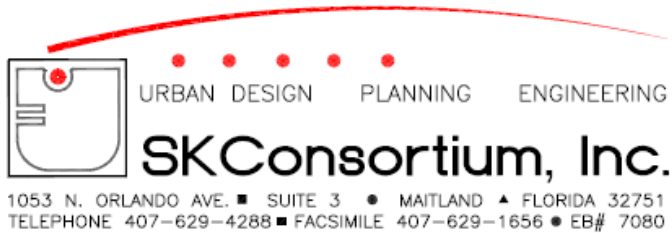
the date of Substantial Completion for the Work, or a designated portion of the Work, submit written warranties upon request of the Project Manager.

1. When a designated portion of the Work is completed and occupied or used by the Owner, by separate agreement with the Contractor during the construction period, submit properly executed warranties to the Project Manager within fifteen (15) days of completion of that designated portion of the Work.
- B. When a special warranty is required to be executed by the Contractor, or the Contractor and a subcontractor, supplier or manufacturer, prepared a written document that contains appropriate terms and identification, ready for execution by the required parties. Submit a draft to the Owner through the Architect for approval prior to final execution.
1. Refer to individual Sections of Division 2 through 16 for specific content requirements, and particular requirements for submittal of special warranties.
- C. Form of Submittal: At Final Completion compile two (2) copies of each required warranty and bond properly executed by the Contractor, or by the subcontractor, supplier or manufacturer. Organize the warranty documents into an orderly sequence based on the table of contents of the Project Manual.
- D. Bind (3) three sets of warranties and bonds in heavy-duty, commercial quality, durable 3-ring vinyl covered loose-leaf binders, thickness as necessary to accommodate contents, and sized to receive 8 1/2" by 11" paper.
1. Provide heavy paper dividers with Celluloid covered tabs for each separate warranty. Mark the tab to identify the product or installation. Provide a typed description of the product or installation, including the name of the product, and the name, address and telephone number of the installer.
  2. Identify each binder on the front and the spine with the typed or printed title WARRANTIES AND BONDS, the Project title or name, and the name of the Contractor.
  3. When operating and maintenance manuals are required for warranted construction, provide additional copies of each required warranty, as necessary, for inclusion in each required manual.

PART 2 PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION 01740



**Parcel J Community Center**  
Orange County, Florida

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## **SECTION 02110 - SITE CLEARING**

### **PART 1. GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. Extent of site clearing is shown on drawings.
- B. Site clearing work includes, but is not limited to:
1. Protection of existing trees.
  2. Removal of trees and other vegetation.
  3. Topsoil stripping.
  4. Clearing and grubbing.
  5. Removing above-grade improvements.
  6. Removing below-grade improvements: disconnect and cap utility services.

#### **1.3 JOB CONDITIONS**

- A. Traffic: Conduct site clearing operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks or other occupied or used facilities without permission from authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Protection of Existing Improvements: Provide protections necessary to prevent damage to existing improvements indicated to remain in place.
1. Protect improvements on adjoining properties and on Owner's property.
  2. Restore damaged improvements to their original condition, as acceptable to parties having jurisdiction.
- C. Protection of Existing Trees and Vegetation: Protect existing trees and other vegetation indicated to remain in place, against unnecessary cutting, breaking or skinning of roots, skinning and bruising of bark, smothering of trees by stockpiling construction materials or excavated materials within drip line, excess foot or vehicular traffic, or parking of vehicles within drip line. Provide temporary guards to protect trees and vegetation to be left standing.
1. Water trees and other vegetation to remain within limits of the contract work as required to maintain their health during course of construction operations.
  2. Provide protection for roots over 1-1/2 inches in diameter cut during construction operations. Coat cut faces with an emulsified asphalt, or other acceptable coating, formulated for use on damaged plant tissues. Temporarily cover exposed roots with wet burlap to prevent roots from drying out; cover with earth as soon as possible.

3. Repair or replace trees and vegetation indicated to remain which are damaged by construction operations, in a manner acceptable to Engineer. Employ licensed arborist to repair damages to trees and shrubs.
  4. Replace trees which cannot be repaired and restored to full- growth status, as determined by arborist.
- D. Improvements on Adjoining Property: Authority for performing removal and alteration work on property adjoining Owner's property will be obtained by Owner prior to award of contract.
1. Extent of work on adjacent property is indicated on Drawings.
- E. Salvable Improvements: Carefully remove items indicated to be salvaged, and store on Owner's premises where indicated or directed.

## PART 2. PRODUCTS (Not applicable.)

## PART 3. EXECUTION

### 3.1 SITE CLEARING

- A. General: Remove trees, shrubs, grass and other vegetation, improvements, or obstructions interfering with installation of new construction. Remove such items elsewhere on site or premises as specifically indicated. Removal includes digging out stumps and roots.
1. Carefully and cleanly cut roots and branches of trees indicated to be left standing, where such roots and branches obstruct new construction.
- B. Topsoil: Topsoil is defined as surface soil found in a depth of not less than 4 inches. Satisfactory topsoil is reasonably free of subsoil, clay lumps, stones, and other objects over 2 inches in diameter, and without weeds, roots, and other objectionable material.
1. Strip topsoil to whatever depths encountered in a manner to prevent intermingling with underlying subsoil or other objectionable material.
    - a. Remove heavy growths of grass from areas before stripping.
    - b. Where trees are indicated to be left standing, stop topsoil stripping a sufficient distance to prevent damage to main root system.
  2. Stockpile topsoil in storage piles in areas shown, or where directed. Construct storage piles to freely drain surface water. Cover storage piles if required to prevent wind-blown dust.
  3. Dispose of unsuitable or excess topsoil same as waste material, herein specified.
- C. Clearing and Grubbing: Clear site of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, except for those indicated to be left standing.
1. Completely remove stumps, roots, and other debris protruding through ground surface.
  2. Use only hand methods for grubbing inside drip line of trees indicated to be left standing.
  3. Fill depressions caused by clearing and grubbing operations with satisfactory soil material, unless further excavation or earthwork is indicated.

- a. Place fill material in horizontal layers not exceeding 6" loose depth, and thoroughly compact to a density equal to adjacent original ground.
- D. Removal of Improvements: Remove existing above-grade and below- grade improvements necessary to permit construction, and other work as indicated.
  - 1. Abandonment or removal of certain underground pipe or conduits may be shown on mechanical or electrical drawings, and is included under work of those sections. Removal of abandoned underground piping or conduit interfering with construction is included under this section.
  - 2. Contact local utility companies 48 hours minimum prior to start of demolition work. Confirm verbal and written notices. Verify locations of all utilities entering site and their location on the site.
  - 3. Cooperate with owner, utility companies, adjacent property owners, and other building trades in maintaining, protecting, rerouting or extending of utilities passing through work areas which serve structures located on project site and on adjacent properties.
  - 4. Verify which utilities are to be removed, capped or abandoned are turned off, or are disconnected, or are rerouted to new locations before starting demolition.

### 3.2 DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIALS

- A. Burning on Owner's Property: Burning may be allowed on property with prior approval and permitting from authority having jurisdiction. All burning shall be conducted in a manner to minimize smoke and odor.
- B. Removal from Owner's Property: Remove waste materials and unsuitable, excess topsoil off site in legal manner.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02200 - EARTHWORK**

### **PART 1. GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes the following:
1. Preparing of subgrade for building slabs, walks, and structures.
  2. For preparation of pavement subgrade.
  3. For pavement subgrade stabilization and base, refer to other Division 2 sections.
- B. Excavating and Backfilling of Utility Trenches: Refer to Earthwork - Underground Utilities, Section 02210.
- C. Final Grading, together with placement and preparation of topsoil for lawns and planting, is specified on landscape plans.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Excavation consists of removal of material encountered to subgrade elevations indicated and subsequent disposal of materials removed.
- B. Unauthorized excavation consists of removal of materials beyond indicated subgrade elevations or dimensions without specific direction of Engineer. Unauthorized excavation, as well as remedial work directed by Engineer, shall be at Contractor's expense.
1. Under footings, foundation bases, or retaining walls, fill unauthorized excavation by extending indicated bottom elevation of footing or base to excavation bottom, without altering required top elevation. Lean concrete fill may be used to bring elevations to proper position, when acceptable to Engineer.
  2. In locations other than those above, backfill and compact unauthorized excavations as specified for authorized excavations of same classification, unless otherwise directed by Engineer.
- C. Additional Excavation: When excavation has reached required subgrade elevations, notify Engineer, who will make an inspection of conditions. If Engineer determines that bearing materials at required subgrade elevations are unsuitable, continue excavation until suitable bearing materials are encountered and replace excavated material as directed by Engineer. The Contract Sum may be adjusted by an appropriate Contract Modification.
1. Removal of unsuitable material and its replacement as directed will be paid on basis of Conditions of the Contract relative to changes in work.

- D. Subgrade: The undisturbed earth or the compacted soil layer immediately below granular subbase, drainage fill, or topsoil materials.
- E. Structure: Buildings, foundations, slabs, tanks, curbs, or other man-made stationary features occurring above or below ground surface.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Test Reports: Submit the following reports directly to Engineer from the testing services, with copy to Contractor:
  - 1. Test reports on borrow and imported material.
  - 2. Verification of suitability of each footing subgrade material, in accordance with specified requirements.
  - 3. Field reports; in-place soil density tests.
  - 4. One optimum moisture-maximum density curve for each type of soil encountered.
  - 5. Report of actual unconfined compressive strength and/or results of bearing tests of each strata tested.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Codes and Standards: Perform excavation work in compliance with applicable requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Testing and Inspection Service: Owner will employ and pay for a qualified independent geotechnical testing laboratory to perform soil testing and inspection service during earthwork operations.
- C. Testing Laboratory Qualifications: To qualify for acceptance, the geotechnical testing laboratory must demonstrate to Engineer's satisfaction, based on evaluation of laboratory-submitted criteria conforming to ASTM E 699, that it has the experience and capability to conduct required field and laboratory geotechnical testing without delaying the progress of the Work.

#### 1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Site Information: Data in subsurface investigation report was used for the basis of the design and are provided at the end of this specification section to the Contractor for information. Conditions are not intended as representations or warranties of accuracy or continuity between soil borings. The Owner will not be responsible for interpretations or conclusions drawn from this data by Contractor. The geotechnical report is attached herein for reference at end of this section.
  - 1. Additional test borings and other exploratory operations may be performed by Contractor, at the Contractor's option; however, no change in the Contract Sum will be authorized for such additional exploration.
  - 2. Contractor must adhere to procedures and recommendation outlined in the geotechnical investigation and must follow testing procedures as outlined.

- B. Existing Utilities: Locate existing underground utilities in areas of excavation work. If utilities are indicated to remain in place, provide adequate means of support and protection during earthwork operations.
1. Should uncharted, or incorrectly charted, piping or other utilities be encountered during excavation, consult utility owner immediately for directions. Cooperate with Owner and utility companies in keeping respective services and facilities in operation. Repair damaged utilities to satisfaction of utility owner.
    - a. Provide minimum of 48-hour notice to Engineer, and receive written notice to proceed before interrupting any utility.
  2. Demolish and completely remove from site existing underground utilities indicated to be removed. Coordinate with utility companies and Owner for shutoff of services if lines are active.
- C. Use of Explosives: Use of explosives is not permitted.
- D. Protection of Persons and Property: Barricade open excavations occurring as part of this work and post with warning lights.
1. Operate warning lights as recommended by authorities having jurisdiction.
  2. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earthwork operations.
  3. Perform excavation by hand within dripline of large trees to remain. Protect root systems from damage or dryout to the greatest extent possible. Maintain moist condition for root system and cover exposed roots with moistened burlap.

## PART 2. PRODUCTS

### 2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. Satisfactory soil materials are defined as those complying with ASTM D2487 soil classification groups GW, GP, GM, SM, SW, and SP.
- B. Unsatisfactory soil materials are defined as those complying with ASTM D2487 soil classification groups GC, SC, ML, MH, CL, CH, OL, OH, and PT.
- C. Backfill and Fill Materials: Satisfactory soil materials free of clay, rock or gravel larger than 2 inches in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation and other deleterious matter. Fill material shall consist of sands with less than 6 percent soil fines passing No. 200 sieve.  
Fill materials for the sport fields shall be tested to ensure compliance with above requirements.

## PART 3. EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXCAVATION

- A. Excavation is unclassified and includes excavation to subgrade elevations indicated, regardless of character of materials and obstructions encountered.

### 3.2 STABILITY OF EXCAVATIONS

- A. General: Comply with local codes, ordinances, and requirements of agencies having jurisdiction.
- B. Slope sides of excavations to comply with local codes, ordinances, and requirements of agencies having jurisdiction. Shore and brace where sloping is not possible because of space restrictions or stability of material excavated. Maintain sides and slopes of excavations in safe condition until completion of backfilling.
- C. Shoring and Bracing: Provide materials for shoring and bracing, such as sheet piling, uprights, stringers, and cross braces, in good serviceable condition. Maintain shoring and bracing in excavations regardless of time period excavations will be open. Extend shoring and bracing as excavation progresses.

### 3.3 DEWATERING

- A. Control of groundwater is required to achieve the necessary construction including earthwork, excavation, backfilling, placement of foundation and utilities. Contractor shall review the subsurface soil exploration provided for requirements of separation between bottom of any excavation or compaction surface and encountered groundwater table.
- B. Prevent surface water and subsurface or ground water from flowing into excavations and from flooding project site and surrounding area.
  - 1. Do not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Remove water to prevent softening of foundation bottoms, undercutting footings, and soil changes detrimental to stability of subgrades and foundations. Provide and maintain pumps, well points, sumps, suction and discharge lines, and other dewatering system components necessary to convey water away from excavations.
  - 2. Establish and maintain temporary drainage ditches and other diversions outside excavation limits to convey rainwater and water removed from excavations to collecting or runoff areas. Do not use trench excavations as temporary drainage ditches.

### 3.4 STORAGE OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS

- C. Stockpile excavated materials acceptable for backfill and fill where directed. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles for proper drainage.
  - 1. Locate and retain soil materials away from edge of excavations. Do not store within drip line of trees indicated to remain.
  - 2. Dispose of excess excavated soil material and materials not acceptable for use as backfill or fill.

### 3.5 EXCAVATION FOR STRUCTURES

- A. Conform to elevations and dimensions shown within a tolerance of plus or minus 0.10 foot, and extending a sufficient distance from footings and foundations to permit placing and removal of concrete formwork, installation of services, and other construction and for inspection.
  - 1. Excavations for footings and foundations: Do not disturb bottom of excavation. Excavate by hand to final grade just before concrete reinforcement is placed. Trim bottoms to required lines and grades to leave solid base to receive other work.
  - 2. Excavation for Underground Tanks, Basins, and Mechanical or Electrical Structures: Conform to elevations and dimensions indicated within a tolerance of plus or minus 0.10 foot; plus a sufficient distance to permit placing and removal of concrete formwork, installation of services, and other construction and for inspection. Do not disturb bottom of excavations, intended for bearing surface.

### 3.6 EXCAVATION FOR PAVEMENTS

- A. Cut surface under pavements to comply with cross-sections, elevations and grades as indicated.

### 3.7 TRENCH EXCAVATION FOR PIPES AND CONDUIT

- A. Refer to Earthwork - Underground Utilities, Section 02210.

### 3.8 COLD WEATHER PROTECTION

- A. Protect excavation bottoms against freezing when atmospheric temperature is less than 35 degrees F.

### 3.9 BACKFILL AND FILL

- A. General: Place soil material in layers to required subgrade elevations, for each area classification listed below, using materials specified in Part 2 of this Section.
  - 1. Under grassed areas, use satisfactory excavated or borrow material.
  - 2. Under walks and pavements, use subbase material, satisfactory excavated or borrow material, or a combination.
  - 3. Under steps, use satisfactory excavated or borrow material.
  - 4. Under sport fields and a minimum distance of 20 feet beyond the sport field limits use satisfactory fill material with maximum 5% fines.
  - 5. Under playgrounds and exercise area and extending 10 feet beyond use satisfactory fill material with maximum 5% fines.
  - 7. Backfill trenches with concrete where trench excavations pass within 18 inches of column or wall footings and that are carried below bottom of such footings or that pass under wall footings. Place concrete to level of bottom of adjacent footing.
    - a. Concrete is specified in Division 3.



- b. Do not backfill trenches until tests and inspections have been made and backfilling is authorized by Engineer. Use care in backfilling to avoid damage or displacement of pipe systems.
  8. Provide 4-inch-thick concrete base slab support for piping or conduit less than 2'-6" below surface of roadways. After installation and testing of piping or conduit, provide minimum 4-inch-thick encasement (sides and top) of concrete prior to backfilling or placement of roadway subbase.
- B. Backfill excavations as promptly as work permits, but not until completion of the following:
1. Acceptance of construction below finish grade including, where applicable, dampproofing, waterproofing, and perimeter insulation.
  2. Inspection, testing, approval, and recording locations of underground utilities have been performed and recorded.
  3. Removal of concrete formwork.
  4. Removal of shoring and bracing, and backfilling of voids with satisfactory materials. Cut off temporary sheet piling driven below bottom of structures and remove in manner to prevent settlement of the structure or utilities, or leave in place if required.
  5. Removal of trash and debris from excavation.
  6. Permanent or temporary horizontal bracing is in place on horizontally supported walls.

### 3.10 PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION

- A. Ground Surface Preparation: Remove vegetation, debris, unsatisfactory soil materials, obstructions, and deleterious materials from ground surface prior to placement of fills. Plow strip, or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so that fill material will bond with existing surface.
1. When existing ground surface has a density less than that specified under "Compaction" for particular area classification, break up ground surface, pulverize, moisture-condition to optimum moisture content, and compact to required depth and percentage of maximum density.
- B. Place backfill and fill materials in layers not more than 8 inches in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 4 inches in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.
- C. Before compaction, moisten or aerate each layer as necessary to provide optimum moisture content. Compact each layer to required percentage of maximum dry density or relative dry density for each area classification. Do not place backfill or fill material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost or ice.
- D. Place backfill and fill materials evenly adjacent to structures, piping, or conduit to required elevations. Prevent wedging action of backfill against structures or displacement of piping or conduit by carrying material uniformly around structure, piping, or conduit to approximately same elevation in each lift.

- E. Control soil and fill compaction, providing minimum percentage of density specified for each area classification indicated below. Correct improperly compacted areas or lifts as directed by Engineer if soil density tests indicate inadequate compaction.
  - 1. Percentage of Maximum Density Requirements: Compact soil to not less than the following percentages of maximum density, in accordance with ASTM D 1557:
    - a. Under structures, building slabs and steps, and pavements, compact top 12 inches of subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill material at 98 percent maximum density.
    - b. Under lawn or unpaved areas, compact top 6 inches of subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill material at 90 percent maximum density.
    - c. Under walkways, compact top 6 inches of subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill material at 95 percent maximum density.
  - 2. Moisture Control: Where subgrade or layer of soil material must be moisture conditioned before compaction, uniformly apply water to surface of subgrade or layer of soil material. Apply water in minimum quantity as necessary to prevent free water from appearing on surface during or subsequent to compaction operations.
    - a. Remove and replace, or scarify and air dry, soil material that is too wet to permit compaction to specified density.
    - b. Stockpile or spread soil material that has been removed because it is too wet to permit compaction. Assist drying by discing, harrowing, or pulverizing until moisture content is reduced to a satisfactory value.

### 3.11 GRADING

- A. General: Uniformly grade areas within limits of grading under this section, including adjacent transition areas. Smooth finished surface within specified tolerances, compact with uniform levels or slopes between points where elevations are indicated or between such points and existing grades.
- B. Grading Outside Building Lines: Grade areas adjacent to building lines to drain away from structures and to prevent ponding. Finish surfaces free from irregular surface changes and as follows:
  - 1. Lawn or Unpaved Areas: Finish areas to receive topsoil to within not more than 0.10 foot above or below required subgrade elevations.
  - 2. Walks: Shape surface of areas under walks to line, grade, and cross-section, with finish surface not more than 0.10 foot above or below required subgrade elevation.
  - 3. Pavements: Shape surface of areas under pavement to line, grade, and cross-section, with finish surface not more than 1/2 inch above or below required subgrade elevation.
- C. Grading Surface of Fill under Building Slabs: Grade smooth and even, free of voids, compacted as specified, and to required elevation. Provide final grades within a tolerance of 1/2 inch when tested with a 10-foot straightedge.
- D. Refer to construction drawings for additional requirements for grading of ballfields.
- E. Compaction: After grading, compact subgrade surfaces to the depth and indicated percentage of maximum or relative density for each area classification.

### 3.12 PAVEMENT SUBBASE COURSE

- A. Refer to other Division 2 sections for preparation of subgrade, subbase, base, and paving specifications.
- B. Grade Control: During construction, maintain lines and grades including crown and cross-slope of subbase course.

### 3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Quality Control Testing During Construction: Allow testing service to inspect and approve each subgrade and fill layer before further backfill or construction work is performed.
  - 1. Perform field density tests in accordance with ASTM D 1556 (sand cone method) or AASHTO T-180 or ASTM D 2167 (rubber balloon method), as applicable.
    - a. Field density tests may also be performed by the nuclear method in accordance with ASTM D 2922, providing that calibration curves are periodically checked and adjusted to correlate to tests performed using ASTM D 1556. In conjunction with each density calibration check, check the calibration curves furnished with the moisture gages in accordance with ASTM D 3017.
    - b. If field tests are performed using nuclear methods, make calibration checks of both density and moisture gages at beginning of work, on each different type of material encountered, and at intervals as directed by the Engineer.
  - 2. Footing Subgrade: For each strata of soil on which footings will be placed, perform at least one test to verify required design bearing capacities. Subsequent verification and approval of each footing subgrade may be based on a visual comparison of each subgrade with related tested strata when acceptable to Engineer.
  - 3. Building Slab Subgrade: Perform at least one field density test of subgrade for every 2,000 sq. ft. of paved area or building slab, but in no case fewer than three tests. In each compacted fill layer, perform one field density test for every 2,000 sq. ft. of overlaying building slab or paved area, but in no case fewer than three tests.
  - 4. Foundation Wall Backfill: Perform at least two field density tests at locations and elevations as directed.
  - 5. Pavement Subgrade: One field density test for each compacted layer per 10,000 sq. ft. of paved area or 250 l.f. of roadways, but no fewer than three tests per paved area.
  - 6. If in opinion of Engineer, based on testing service reports and inspection, subgrade or fills that have been placed are below specified density, perform additional compaction and testing until specified density is obtained.

### 3.14 EROSION CONTROL

- A. Provide erosion control methods in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.

### 3.15 MAINTENANCE

- A. Protection of Graded Areas: Protect newly graded areas from traffic and erosion. Keep free of trash and debris.
- B. Repair and reestablish grades in settled, eroded, and rutted areas to specified tolerances.
- C. Reconditioning Compacted Areas: Where completed compacted areas are disturbed by subsequent construction operations or adverse weather, scarify surface, reshape, and compact to required density prior to further construction.
- D. Settling: Where settling is measurable or observable at excavated areas during general project warranty period, remove surface (pavement, lawn, or other finish), add backfill material, compact, and replace surface treatment. Restore appearance, quality, and condition of surface or finish to match adjacent work, and eliminate evidence of restoration to greatest extent possible.

### 3.16 DISPOSAL OF EXCESS AND WASTE MATERIALS

- A. Removal from Owner's Property: Remove waste materials, including unacceptable excavated material, trash, and debris, and dispose of it off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION

# Geotechnical Engineering Report

Parcel J Community Park  
Moss Park Road  
Orlando, Orange County, Florida

June 30, 2016

Terracon Project No. H1155172

**Prepared for:**

Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**Prepared by:**

Terracon Consultants, Inc.  
Winter Park, Florida

[terracon.com](http://terracon.com)

**Terracon**

Environmental



Facilities



Geotechnical



Materials

June 30, 2016



Orange County Capital Projects Division  
400 E. South Street  
Orlando, Florida 32801

Attn: Mr. Scott Reekie, LEED AP  
P: [407] 836 0044

Re: Geotechnical Engineering Report  
Parcel J Community Park - Moss Park Road  
Orlando, Orange County, Florida  
PO No. C14908C009  
Terracon Project Number: H1155172

Dear Mr. Reekie:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) has completed the geotechnical engineering services for the above referenced project located on Moss Park Road in Orange County, Florida. This study was performed in general accordance with our proposal number PH1150605 dated August 12, 2015.

This report presents the findings of the subsurface exploration and provides geotechnical recommendations concerning design and construction of foundations, floor slabs, pavements, playfields, and stormwater management facilities, at the subject site.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have any questions concerning this report, or if we may be of further service, please contact us.

Sincerely,

**Terracon Consultants, Inc.**

Certificate of Authorization Number 8830

Shenna McMaster, P.E.  
Senior Geotechnical Engineer  
FL Registration No. 57537

Jay W. Casper, P.E.  
Principal

This report has been electronically signed and sealed by Shenna McMaster, P.E. on 6/30/16 using a Digital Signature.  
Printed copies of this document are not considered signed and sealed and the signature must be verified on any electronic copies.

Terracon Consultants, Inc. 1675 Lee Road Winter Park, Florida 32789  
P [407] 740 6110 F [407] 740 6112 terracon.com

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Exhibit A-2	Soils Map
Exhibit A-3	Soil Survey Descriptions
Exhibit A-4	Boring Location Plan
Exhibit A-5	Field Exploration Description
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### APPENDIX B – SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Exhibit B-1	Laboratory Testing
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### APPENDIX C – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Exhibit C-1	General Notes
Exhibit C-2	Unified Soil Classification System



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Geotechnical exploration has been performed for the proposed Parcel J Community Park located on the east side of Moss Park Road in Orange County, Florida. Thirteen test borings, designated AB-1 through AB-10, B-1, SP-1 and SP-2, have been performed to depths of 5 to 15 feet below the ground surface across the site.

Based on the information obtained from our geotechnical exploration, it appears that the site can be developed for the proposed project. The following geotechnical considerations were identified:

- Soil conditions observed generally consisted of fine sand and fine sand with silt within the explored depths of 5 to 15 feet. Trace to some organic content was observed in many areas in upper the 1 to 2 feet at several boring locations.
- Groundwater levels found during the original field exploration (June of 2016) ranged from about 2 to 3 feet below existing grade. Normal seasonal high groundwater levels are expected to be less than 1 foot of existing grade across the site.
- Use of a shallow foundation system is appropriate for support of the proposed building.
- Typical pavement sections appear suitable at this site; although careful consideration of relatively high groundwater conditions is recommended. The depth to the seasonal high groundwater table should be considered in site grading and stormwater management system design.

This summary should be used in conjunction with the entire report for design purposes. It should be recognized that details were not included or fully developed in this section, and the report must be read in its entirety for a comprehensive understanding of the items contained herein. The section titled **GENERAL COMMENTS** should be read for an understanding of the report limitations.

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT  
 PARCEL J COMMUNITY PARK  
 MOSS PARK ROAD  
 ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
 Terracon Project No. H1155172  
 June 30, 2016**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This geotechnical engineering report has been performed for the proposed Parcel J Community Park located on the east side of Moss Park Road in Orange County, Florida as shown on the Topographic Vicinity Map included as Exhibit A-1 in Appendix A. Thirteen soil borings, designated as AB-1 through AB-10, B-1, SP-1, and SP-2 were performed to depths of 5 and 15 feet below the existing ground surface in the area of the proposed structure, playfield, pavement, and stormwater pond areas. Logs of the borings along with a Boring Location Plan are included in Appendix A of this report. Laboratory testing procedures are included in Exhibit B-1 in Appendix B.

The purpose of these services is to provide information and geotechnical engineering recommendations relative to:

- subsurface soil conditions
- groundwater conditions
- earthwork
- pavement design
- stormwater pond design
- foundation design and construction

**2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION**

**2.1 Project Description**

Item	Description
<b>Proposed Construction</b>	Based on the site plan prepared by SK Consortium, Inc., proposed improvements will include a stormwater pond in the southeastern portion of the site, a restroom/concession building, track and playfields, paved driveway and parking areas.
<b>Grading</b>	Final grades are anticipated to be at or slightly above existing grade.

## 2.2 Site Location and Description

Item	Description
Location	The project site is located on Moss Park Road, behind Fire Station #77 in Orlando, Florida
Current ground cover	The site consists of cleared pasture land.
Existing topography	The site currently appears nearly level. The USGS topographic quadrangle map “Narcoossee NW, Florida” depicts the ground surface elevations near elevation +55 feet referencing the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29).
Surface Water	The USGS topographic quadrangle map “Narcoossee NW, Florida” depicts Lake Hart to the south of the site with a recorded water level near elevation +58 feet.

## 3.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

### 3.1 Soil Survey

The Soil Survey of Orange County, Florida as prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Soil Conservation Service (SCS; later renamed the Natural Resource Conservation Service - NRCS), identifies the soil type at the subject site as *Basinger fine sand, depressional (3)*, *St. Johns fine sand (37)*, *Samsula muck (40)*, and *Smyrna fine sand (44)*. It should be noted that the Soil Survey is not intended as a substitute for site-specific geotechnical exploration; rather it is a useful tool in planning a project scope in that it provides information on soil types likely to be encountered. Boundaries between adjacent soil types on the Soil Survey maps are approximate (included in Appendix as Exhibit A-2). Descriptions of the mapped soil units are included in Appendix A.

### 3.2 Typical Profile

Based on the results of the borings, subsurface conditions on the project site can be generalized as follows:

Approximate Depth to Bottom of Stratum (feet)	Material Description	Consistency/ Density
At least 5 to 15 feet	Fine sand (SP) and fine sand with silt (SP-SM)	Loose to medium dense

- Several of the borings found sand with trace to some organics (topsoil) or organic silty sand in the upper 1 to 2 feet.

Conditions encountered at each boring location and results of laboratory testing are indicated on the individual boring logs. Stratification boundaries on the boring logs represent the approximate location of changes in soil types. The in-situ transition between materials may be gradual. Details for each of the borings can be found on the boring logs in Appendix A of this report. Descriptions of our field exploration are included as Exhibit A-5 in Appendix A. Descriptions of our laboratory testing procedures are included as Exhibit B-1 in Appendix B. General notes for SPT borings can be found in Exhibit C-1. A more detailed description of the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) is included as Exhibit C-2 in Appendix C.

### **3.3 Groundwater**

The boreholes were observed during drilling for the presence and level of groundwater. Groundwater was observed in all of the borings, between depths of 2 and 3 feet below existing grade.

It should be recognized that fluctuations of the groundwater table will occur due to seasonal variations in the amount of rainfall, runoff and other factors not evident at the time the boring was performed. In addition, perched water can develop within higher permeability soils overlying less permeable soils. Therefore, groundwater levels during construction or at other times in the future may be higher or lower than the levels indicated on the boring logs.

We estimate that during the normal wet season with rainfall and recharge at a maximum, groundwater levels will be less than 1 foot of existing grade across the site. Our estimates of the seasonal groundwater conditions are based on the USDA Soil Survey, the encountered soil types, recent weather conditions, and the encountered water levels.

These seasonal water table estimates do not represent the temporary rise in water table that occurs immediately following a storm event, including adjacent to other stormwater management facilities. This is different from static groundwater levels in wet ponds and/or drainage canals which can affect the design water levels of new, nearby ponds. The seasonal high water table may vary from normal when affected by extreme weather changes, localized or regional flooding, karst activity, future grading, drainage improvements, or other construction that may occur on or around the site following the date of this report.

## **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

### **4.1 Geotechnical Considerations**

Borings encountered fine sand to sand with silt. These materials are generally suitable for construction of the proposed foundations, floor slabs, pavements, and stormwater systems following the recommended Earthwork portions of this report.

It is expected that the most organic soils are within the upper few inches below surface grasses and roots. However, pockets of deeper organic sands (up to about 1 foot below existing grade) may be presented. Where observed below structure and pavement areas, these pockets of higher organic sands should be removed during site clearing and stripping.

Seasonal high groundwater levels should be considered in the civil engineering design for site grading, utility construction, and pavements. Seasonal high groundwater levels are expected to be less than 1 foot below existing grade across the site. Due to relatively high groundwater conditions at the site, the use of a wet stormwater pond appears most appropriate.

Spread footings bearing on natural sands or engineered fill are recommended for support of the proposed building. The engineered fill should be placed as outlined in Section 4.2, Earthwork, of this report.

We recommend that the exposed subgrade be thoroughly evaluated after stripping of any topsoil and creation of all cut areas, but prior to the start of structural fill operations (if any). We recommend that Terracon be retained to evaluate the satisfactory preparation of the bearing material for the pavements, foundations, and floor slab subgrade soils. Subsurface conditions, as identified by the field and laboratory testing programs, have been reviewed and evaluated with respect to the proposed building plans known to us at this time.

Design and construction recommendations for foundation systems and other earth connected phases of the project are outlined below.

### **4.2 Earthwork**

#### **4.2.1 Site Preparation**

Prior to placing any fill, all vegetation, topsoil, and any otherwise unsuitable material should be removed from the construction areas. Wet or dry material should either be removed or moisture conditioned and re-compacted. After stripping and grubbing and achieving cut grades, the exposed surface should be proofrolled where possible to aid in locating loose or soft areas. Proof-rolling can be performed with appropriate heavy equipment to obtain a minimum compaction as

defined in Section 4.2.3. Unstable soil (pumping) should be removed or moisture conditioned and compacted in place prior to placing fill.

Where fill is placed on existing slopes, we recommend that fill slopes be over filled and then cut back to develop an adequately compacted slope face. Slopes should be provided with appropriate erosion protection.

#### 4.2.2 Material Requirements

Compacted structural fill should meet the following material property requirements:

Fill Type <sup>1</sup>	USCS Classification	Acceptable Location for Placement	Maximum Lift Thickness (in.)
General <sup>1</sup>	SP (fines content < 5%)	All locations and elevations	12 <sup>3</sup>
	SP-SM (fines content between 5 and 12%) <sup>2</sup>	All locations and elevations, except strict moisture control will be required during placement, particularly during the rainy season.	8 to 12 <sup>3</sup>
Limited	SM, SC (fines content >12%)	Limited to mass fill greater than 2 feet below final grade; strict moisture control will be required during placement.	6 to 8 <sup>4</sup>

- Controlled, compacted fill should consist of approved materials that are free of organic matter and debris.
- If fines contents are greater than 12 percent, special design and construction procedures may be necessary.
- Loose thickness when heavy compaction equipment is used in vibratory mode. Lift thickness should be decreased if static compaction is being used, typically to no more than 8 inches, and the required compaction must still be achieved. Use 4 to 6 inches in loose thickness when hand-guided equipment (i.e. jumping jack or plate compactor) is required.
- Static equipment should be used.

#### 4.2.3 Compaction Requirements-Mass Fill Areas

Item	Description
<b>Minimum Compaction Requirements</b> <sup>1</sup>	95 percent of the material's maximum modified Proctor dry density (ASTM D 1557).
<b>Moisture Content</b> <sup>2</sup>	Within ±2 percent of optimum moisture content as determined by the Modified Proctor test, at the time of placement and compaction.
<b>Minimum Testing Frequency</b>	One field density test per 20,000 square feet or fraction thereof per 1-foot lift.

- We recommend that engineered fill be tested for moisture content and compaction during placement. Should the results of the in-place density tests indicate the specified moisture or

Item	Description
2.	<p>compaction limits have not been met, the area represented by the test should be reworked and retested as required until the specified moisture and compaction requirements are achieved.</p> <p>Specifically, moisture levels should be maintained low enough to allow for satisfactory compaction to be achieved without the cohesionless fill material pumping when proofrolled.</p>

#### 4.2.4 Utility Trench Backfill

All trench excavations should be made with sufficient working space to permit construction including backfill placement and compaction. Utility trenches are a common source of water infiltration and migration. All utility trenches that penetrate beneath the building should be backfilled with native soils to avoid creating a preferred flow path through the trenches.

#### 4.2.5 Grading and Drainage

Final surrounding grades should be sloped away from the structure on all sides to prevent ponding of water. Gutters, downspouts, or other appropriate methods that direct water a minimum of 10 feet beyond the footprint of the proposed structures are recommended. Site grades should be set considering the estimated seasonal high groundwater presented in Section 3.3.

#### 4.2.6 Earthwork Construction Considerations

After initial proofrolling and compaction, unstable subgrade conditions could develop during general construction operations, particularly if the soils are wetted and/or subjected to repetitive construction traffic. Upon completion of filling and grading, care should be taken to maintain the subgrade moisture content prior to construction of floor slabs and pavements. Construction traffic over the completed subgrade should be avoided to the extent practical. The site should also be graded to prevent ponding of surface water on the prepared subgrades or in excavations. If the subgrade should become desiccated, saturated, or disturbed, the affected material should be removed or these materials should be scarified, moisture conditioned, and re-compacted prior to floor slab and pavement construction.

Trees or other vegetation whose root systems have the ability to remove excessive moisture from the subgrade and foundation soils should not be planted next to the structure.

As a minimum, all temporary excavations should be sloped or braced as required by Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to provide stability and safe working conditions. Temporary excavations will probably be required during grading operations. The grading contractor, by his contract, is usually responsible for designing and constructing stable, temporary excavations and should shore, slope or bench the sides of the excavations as required, to maintain stability of both the excavation sides and bottom. All excavations should comply with applicable local, state and federal safety regulations, including the current OSHA Excavation and Trench Safety Standards.

Terracon should be retained during the construction phase of the project to observe earthwork and to perform necessary tests and observations during subgrade preparation; proof-rolling; placement and compaction of controlled compacted fills; backfilling of excavations into the completed subgrade, and just prior to construction of building floor slabs.

### 4.3 Foundations

In our opinion, the proposed restroom/concession building can be supported by a shallow foundation system bearing on native soil or newly placed fill extending to native soil. Design recommendations for shallow foundations for the proposed structure are presented in the following sections.

#### 4.3.1 Foundation Design Recommendations

Description	Column Footing	Wall Footing	Monolithic Slab Foundation <sup>4</sup>
<b>Net allowable bearing pressure <sup>1</sup></b>	2,000 psf	2,000 psf	2,000 psf
<b>Minimum width</b>	30 inches	18 inches	12 inches
<b>Minimum embedment below finished grade <sup>2</sup></b>	18 inches	18 inches	12 inches
<b>Compaction requirements</b>	95 percent of the materials maximum Modified Proctor dry density for a depth of 12 inches below footing.		
<b>Minimum Testing Frequency</b>	One field density test per footing for a minimum depth of 1 foot below the footing subgrade.	One field density test per 50 linear feet for a minimum depth of 1 foot below the footing subgrade.	One field density test per 50 linear feet for a minimum depth of 1 foot below the footing subgrade.
<b>Approximate total settlement <sup>3</sup></b>	<1 inch	<1 inch	<1 inch
<b>Estimated differential settlement <sup>3</sup></b>	< $\frac{3}{4}$ inch between columns	< $\frac{3}{4}$ inch over 40 feet	< $\frac{3}{4}$ inch over 40 feet

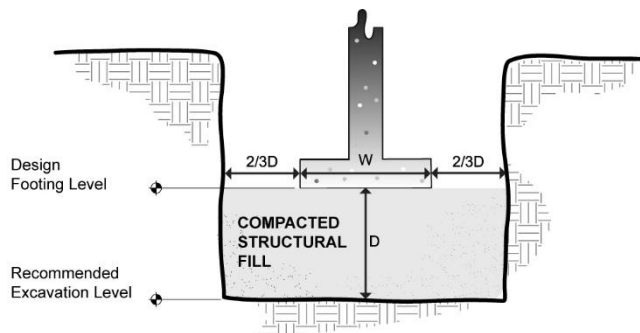
1. The recommended net allowable bearing pressure is the pressure in excess of the minimum surrounding overburden pressure at the footing base elevation. Assumes any unsuitable fill or soft soils, if encountered, will be undercut and replaced with engineered fill.
2. For erosion protection and to reduce effects of seasonal moisture variations in subgrade soils.
3. The foundation settlement will depend upon the variations within the subsurface soil profile, the structural loading conditions, the embedment depth of the footings, the thickness of compacted fill, and the quality of the earthwork operations. The above settlement estimates have assumed that the maximum footing width is 5 feet for column footings and 2 feet for continuous footings.
4. Turned-down portion of slab. For slab requirements see Section 4.4.1.



### 4.3.2 Foundation Construction Considerations

The base of all foundation excavations should be free of water and loose soil and debris prior to placing concrete. Concrete should be placed soon after excavating to reduce bearing soil disturbance. Should the soils at bearing level become excessively dry, disturbed or saturated, the affected soil should be removed or moisture conditioned and re-compacted prior to placing concrete. Consider placing a lean concrete mud-mat over the bearing soils if the excavations must remain open over night or for an extended period of time. It is recommended that Terracon be retained to observe and test the soil foundation bearing materials.

If unsuitable bearing soils are encountered in footing excavations, the excavations should be extended deeper to suitable soils and the footings could bear directly on these soils at the lower level or on lean concrete backfill placed in the excavations. The footings could also bear on properly compacted backfill extending down to the suitable soils. Overexcavation for compacted backfill placement below footings should extend laterally beyond all edges of the footings at least 8 inches per foot of overexcavation depth below footing base elevation. The overexcavation should then be backfilled up to the footing base elevation with granular material placed in lifts of 6 inches or less in loose thickness and compacted to at least 95 percent of the material's modified effort maximum dry density (ASTM D-1557). The overexcavation and backfill procedures are described in the figures below. Compaction tests should be performed at a frequency of 1 test per footing per 1-foot lift for square footings, and 1 test per 50 linear feet per 1-foot lift for wall or continuous footings.



**Overexcavation / Backfill**

NOTE: Excavation in sketch shown vertical for convenience. Excavations should be sloped as necessary for safety.

## 4.4 Floor Slabs

### 4.4.1 Floor Slab Design Recommendations

Item	Description
Floor slab support	Free draining granular material meeting the general fill specification <sup>1</sup>

<b>Modulus of subgrade reaction</b>	100 pounds per square inch per inch (psi/in) for point loading conditions
<b>Compaction requirements</b>	95 percent of the materials maximum Modified Proctor dry density
<b>Minimum Testing Frequency</b>	One field density test per 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof for a depth of 12 inches. <sup>2</sup>

1. We recommend subgrades be maintained in a relatively moist condition until floor slabs are constructed. If the subgrade should become desiccated prior to construction of floor slabs, the affected material should be removed or the materials scarified, moistened, and recompact. Upon completion of grading operations in the building areas, care should be taken to maintain the recommended subgrade moisture content and density prior to construction of the building floor slabs.
2. Density should be re-checked after utility construction.

Where appropriate, saw-cut control joints should be placed in the slab to help control the location and extent of cracking. For additional recommendations refer to the ACI Design Manual.

The use of a vapor retarder should be considered beneath concrete slabs-on-grade that will be covered with wood, tile, carpet or other moisture sensitive or impervious coverings, or when the slab will support equipment sensitive to moisture. When conditions warrant the use of a vapor retarder, the slab designer and slab contractor should refer to ACI and Florida Building Code (FBC) regarding moisture and radon for procedures and cautions regarding the use and placement of a vapor retarder. We note that FBC requires a minimum of 6-mil polyethylene, which is typically used in Florida. However, local requirements that might affect what moisture barrier may use should also be consulted.

#### **4.4.2 Floor Slab Construction Considerations**

On most project sites, the site grading is generally accomplished early in the construction phase. We recommend the area underlying the floor slab be rough graded and then thoroughly proofrolled prior to final grading. However as construction proceeds, the subgrade may be disturbed due to utility excavations, construction traffic, desiccation, rainfall, etc. As a result, the floor slab subgrade may not be suitable for placement of concrete and corrective action will be required.

Particular attention should be paid to high traffic areas that were rutted and disturbed earlier and to areas where backfilled trenches are located. Areas where unsuitable conditions are located should be repaired by removing and replacing the affected material with properly compacted fill. All floor slab subgrade areas should be moisture conditioned and properly compacted to the recommendations in this report immediately prior to placement of concrete.

## 4.5 Pavements

### 4.5.1 Subgrade Preparation

Site grading is typically accomplished relatively early in the construction phase. Fills are placed and compacted in a uniform manner. However, as construction proceeds, excavations are made into these areas, rainfall and surface water saturates some areas, heavy traffic from concrete trucks and other delivery vehicles disturbs the subgrade and many surface irregularities are filled in with loose soils to temporarily improve ride comfort. As a result, the pavement subgrades, initially prepared early in the project, should be carefully evaluated as the time for pavement construction approaches.

We recommend the moisture content and density of the top 12 inches of the subgrade be evaluated and the pavement subgrades be proofrolled and tested within two days prior to commencement of actual paving operations. Compaction tests should be performed at a frequency of 1 test per 10,000 square feet or fraction thereof. Areas not in compliance with the required ranges of moisture or density should be moisture conditioned and recompacted. Particular attention should be paid to high traffic areas that were rutted and disturbed earlier and to areas where backfilled trenches are located. Areas where unsuitable conditions are found should be repaired by removing and replacing the materials with properly compacted fills.

After proofrolling and repairing deep subgrade deficiencies, the entire subgrade should be scarified and prepared as recommended in Section 4.2 of the **Earthwork** section this report to provide a uniform subgrade for pavement construction. Areas that appear severely desiccated following site stripping may require further undercutting and moisture conditioning. If a significant precipitation event occurs after the evaluation or if the surface becomes disturbed, the subgrade should be reviewed by qualified personnel immediately prior to paving. The subgrade should be in its finished form at the time of the final review.

### 4.5.2 Design Considerations

Traffic patterns and anticipated loading conditions were not available at the time that this report was prepared. However, we anticipate that traffic loads will be produced primarily by automobile traffic and occasional delivery and trash removal trucks. The thickness of pavements subjected to heavy truck traffic should be determined using expected traffic volumes, vehicle types, and vehicle loads and should be in accordance with local, city or county ordinances.

Pavement thickness can be determined using AASHTO, Asphalt Institute, PCA, and/or other methods if specific wheel loads, axle configurations, frequencies, and desired pavement life are provided. Terracon can provide thickness recommendations for pavements subjected to loads other than personal vehicle and occasional delivery and trash removal truck traffic if this information is provided. However, absent that data, we recommend the following minimum typical sections.

### 4.5.3 Estimates of Minimum Pavement Thickness

Typical Pavement Section (inches)						
Traffic Area	Alternative	Asphalt Concrete Surface Course	Limerock, Soil-Cement or Crushed Concrete Base Course	Stabilized Subbase Course <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Portland Cement Concrete	Free Draining Subgrade
Car Parking	PCC	--	--		5.0	18.0
	AC	1.5	6.0	12.0	--	--
Truck and Drive Areas	PCC	--	--		6.0	18.0
	AC	2.5	8.0	12.0	--	--
Trash Container Pad <sup>1</sup>	PCC	--	--		6.0	18.0

1. The trash container pad should be large enough to support the container and the tipping axle of the collection truck.
2. Often referred to as Stabilized Subgrade.
3. Use coarse granular materials such as recycled crushed concrete, shell, or gravel when seasonal high groundwater is within 4 feet of the profile grade. Clay stabilization is acceptable with deeper seasonal high groundwater.
4. Some municipalities do not require stabilized subbase beneath soil-cement base.

### 4.5.4 Asphalt Concrete Design Recommendations

The following items are applicable to asphalt concrete pavement sections.

- Terracon recommends a minimum separation of 12 inches between the bottom of the base course and the seasonal high water table.
- Natural or fill subgrade soils to a depth of 18 inches below the base should be clean, free draining sands with a fines content passing a No. 200 sieve of 7 percent or less.
- Stabilized subgrade soils (also identified as stabilized subbase) should be stabilized to a minimum Limerock Bearing Ratio (LBR; Florida Method of Test Designation FM 5-515) value of 40 if they do not already meet this criterion, or modified/replaced with new compacted fill that meets the minimum LBR value. Although LBR testing has not been performed, our experience with similar soils indicates that the near surficial sands encountered in the soil borings are unlikely to meet this requirement.
- The stabilized subgrade course should be compacted to at least 98 percent of the Modified Proctor maximum dry density (AASHTO T-180 or ASTM D-1557). Any underlying, newly-placed subgrade fill need only be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the Modified Proctor maximum dry density. Compaction tests should be performed at a frequency of 1 test per 10,000 square feet or fraction thereof.

- Limerock base courses from an approved FDOT source should have a minimum LBR value of 100, and be compacted to a minimum of 98 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by the Modified Proctor test. Limerock should be placed in uniform lifts not to exceed 6 inches loose thickness. Recycled limerock is not a suitable substitute for virgin limerock for base courses but may be used as a granular stabilizing admixture.
- Soil cement base courses typically experience shrinkage cracking due to hydration curing of the cement. This shrinkage cracking typically propagates through the overlying asphalt course and reflects in the pavement surface. This reflective cracking is not necessarily indicative of a pavement structural failure, though it is sometimes considered to be aesthetically undesirable.
- Soil cement bases should have 7-day design strength of 300 psi. Soil cement base should be compacted to a minimum of 98 percent of the material's maximum dry density as determined by the Standard Proctor Test for Soil Cement (AASHTO T-134). Higher design strengths may result in increased cracking.
- Crushed (recycled) concrete base should meet the current FDOT specification 204 as modified for recycled materials.
- Asphalt should be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the design mix density. Asphalt surface courses should be Type SP, Type S, or other suitable mix design according to FDOT and local requirements.
- To verify thicknesses, after placement and compaction of the pavement courses, core the wearing surface to evaluate material thickness and composition at a minimum frequency of 5,000 square feet or two locations per day's production.
- Underdrains or strip drains should be considered along all landscaped areas in, or adjacent to pavements to reduce moisture migration to subgrade soils. Underdrains will also be required below pavement if the separation between the bottom of the base course and the seasonal high groundwater table is less than 1 foot
- All curbing should be full depth. Use of extruded curb sections which lie on top of asphalt surface courses can allow migration of water between the surface and base courses, leading to rippling and pavement deterioration.

#### **4.5.5 Portland Cement Concrete Design Recommendations**

The following items are applicable to rigid concrete pavement sections.

- At least 18 inches of free-draining material should be included directly beneath rigid concrete pavement. Fill meeting the requirements presented in Section 4.2 (Earthwork) of this report may be considered free-draining for this purpose. Limerock should not be considered free draining for this purpose.
- The PCC should be a minimum of 4,000 psi at 28 days. PCC pavements are recommended for trash container pads and in any other areas subjected to heavy wheel loads and/or turning traffic.
- The upper 1 foot of rigid pavement subgrade soils should be compacted to at least 98 percent of the Modified Proctor maximum dry density (AASHTO T-180 or ASTM D-1557).

Compaction tests should be performed at a frequency of 1 test per 10,000 square feet or fraction thereof.

- Rigid PCC pavements will perform better than ACC in areas where short-radii turning and braking are expected (i.e. entrance/exit aprons) due to better resistance to rutting and shoving. In addition, PCC pavement will perform better in areas subject to large or sustained loads. An adequate number of longitudinal and transverse control joints should be placed in the rigid pavement in accordance with ACI and/or AASHTO requirements. Expansion (isolation) joints must be full depth and should only be used to isolate fixed objects abutting or within the paved area.
- Adequate separation should be provided between the bottom of the concrete and the seasonal high water table. Terracon recommends that in no case should less than 1 foot of separation be provided.
- Sawcut patterns should generally be square or rectangular but nearly square, and extend to a depth equal to a quarter of the slab thickness. If the bottom of the concrete pavement is separated from the seasonal high water table by at least 1 foot, filter fabric will not be necessary beneath the expansion joints.

#### **4.5.6 Pavement Drainage**

Pavements should be sloped to provide rapid drainage of surface water. Water allowed to pond on or adjacent to the pavements could saturate the subgrade and contribute to premature pavement deterioration. In addition, the pavement subgrade should be graded to provide positive drainage within the granular base section. The subgrade and the pavement surface should have a minimum ¼ inch per foot slope to promote drainage. Appropriate sub-drainage or connection to a suitable daylight outlet should be provided to remove water from the base layer.

#### **4.5.7 Pavement Maintenance**

The pavement sections provided in this report represent minimum recommended thicknesses and, as such, periodic maintenance should be anticipated. Therefore preventive maintenance should be planned and provided for through an on-going pavement management program. Maintenance activities are intended to slow the rate of pavement deterioration, and to preserve the pavement investment. Maintenance consists of both localized maintenance (e.g., crack and joint sealing and patching) and global maintenance (e.g., surface sealing). Preventive maintenance is usually the first priority when implementing a pavement maintenance program. Additional engineering observation is recommended to determine the type and extent of a cost effective program. Even with periodic maintenance, some movements and related cracking may still occur and repairs may be required.

### **4.6 Stormwater Management**

A wet stormwater pond is anticipated in the southeastern portion of the site. Borings AB-10 and B-1 were performed in the proposed pond location. Soil conditions observed in the proposed pond area consists of fine sand and fine sand with silt; although Boring AB-10 found organic silty

sand in the upper 2 feet. Groundwater was observed at 2 to 3 feet below existing grade. The seasonal high groundwater table is anticipated to be less than 1 foot below existing grade.

A bulk soil sample obtained from a depth of 0 to 1 foot below existing grade in Boring B-1 had a measured permeability rate of 21 feet/day. We consider this permeability rate to be indicative of a saturated vertical permeability. Past experience and published references have indicated that unsaturated vertical permeability as used in some locally available groundwater models is typically 2/3 the saturated value. Experience with the observed soil types has shown that horizontal permeability may be on the order of 1.5 to 2 times the saturated vertical permeability in undisturbed materials. For stormwater pond design, we recommend using an unsaturated vertical infiltration rate,  $k_v$ , of 14 feet/day and a horizontal saturated hydraulic conductivity rate,  $k_H$ , of 21 feet/day.

A bulk sample obtained from boring AB-8 (the center of the playfields) at a depth of 1 to 2 feet below existing grade was also obtained for laboratory testing. This sample had a measured permeability rate of 46 feet/day. We recommend limiting unsaturated vertical permeability to 20 feet/day and horizontal saturated hydraulic conductivity rate,  $k_H$ , to 30 feet/day for design of underdrains in the playfield.

A confining layer was not encountered within the explored depths in the borings performed in the proposed pond area. Therefore we conservatively recommend that you consider the maximum explored depth of 15 feet as the confining layer for the purpose stormwater system design. Based upon our visual review of the sands, and our local project experience, we recommend that you consider the surficial aquifer (the site sands) to have a fillable porosity ( $\eta$ ) of 25 percent. The table below summarizes our recommended stormwater management system design parameters.

Parameter	
Estimated Confining Layer Depth	15 feet
Estimated Seasonal High Water Table Depth	0.5 feet
Average Wet Seasonal Water Table Depth	2 feet
Estimated Normal Low Water Table Depth	5 feet
Unsaturated Vertical Infiltration Rate, $k_v$	14 feet/day
Horizontal Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity, $k_H$	21 feet/day
Fillable Porosity, $\eta$	25 percent

## 5.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

Terracon should be retained to review the final design plans and specifications so comments can be made regarding interpretation and implementation of our geotechnical recommendations in the design and specifications. Terracon also should be retained to provide observation and testing

## Geotechnical Engineering Report

Parcel J Community Park ■ Orange County, Florida

June 30, 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. H1155172



services during grading, excavation, foundation construction and other earth-related construction phases of the project.

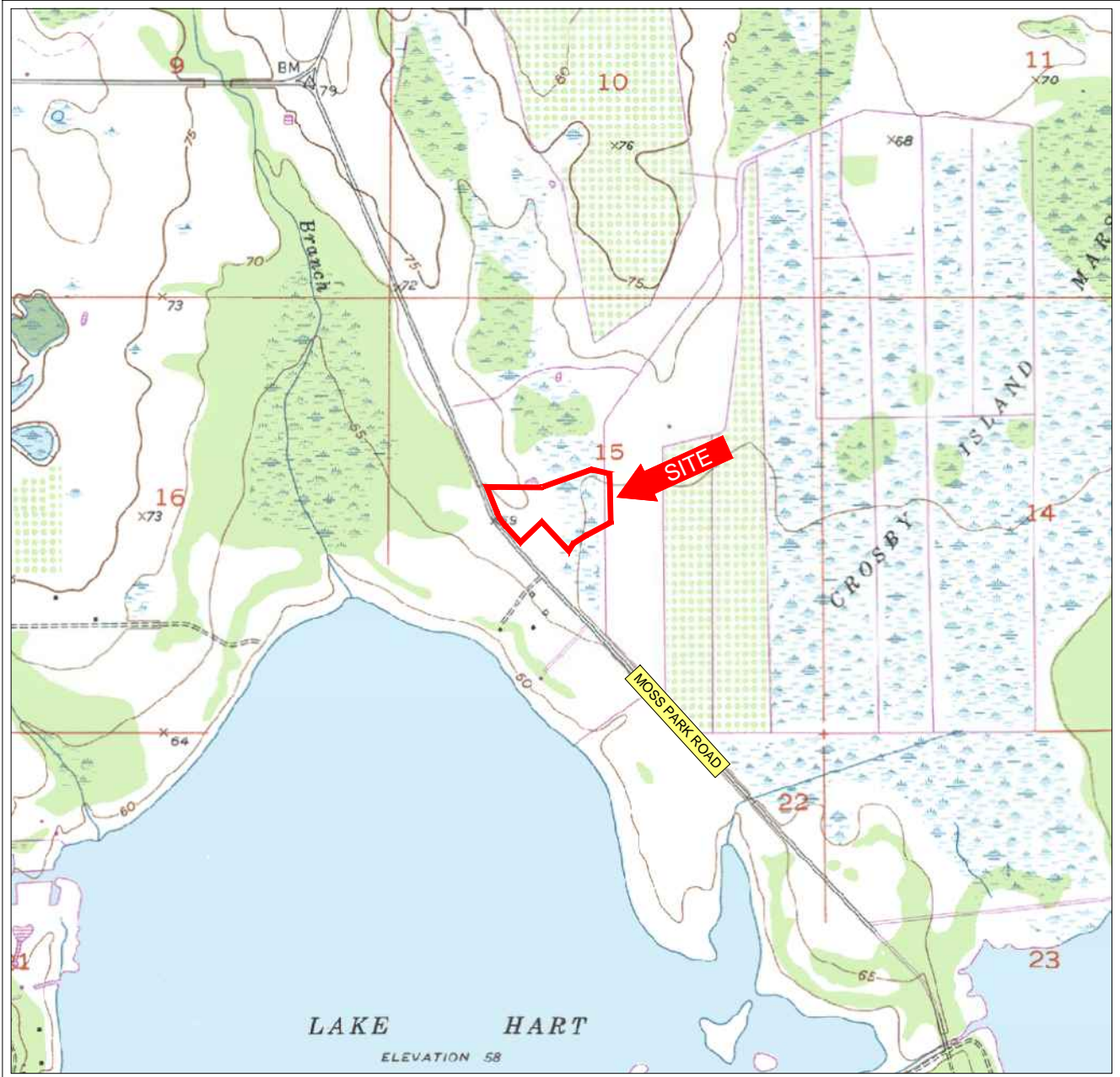
The analysis and recommendations presented in this report are based upon the data obtained from the borings performed at the indicated locations and from other information discussed in this report. This report does not reflect variations that may occur between borings, across the site, or due to the modifying effects of construction or weather. The nature and extent of such variations may not become evident until during or after construction. If variations appear, we should be immediately notified so that further evaluation and supplemental recommendations can be provided.

The scope of services for this project does not include either specifically or by implication any environmental or biological (e.g., mold, fungi, bacteria) assessment of the site or identification or prevention of pollutants, hazardous materials or conditions. If the owner is concerned about the potential for such contamination or pollution, other studies should be undertaken.

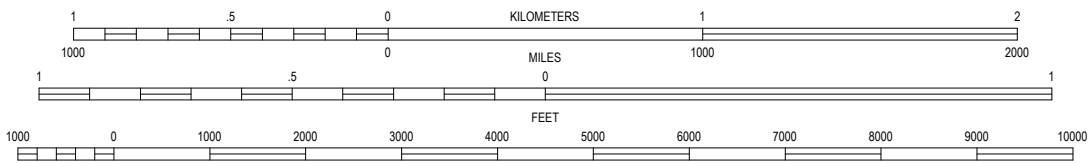
This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client for specific application to the project discussed and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices. No warranties, either expressed or implied, are intended or made. Site safety, excavation support, and dewatering requirements are the responsibility of others. In the event that changes in the nature, design, or location of the project as outlined in this report are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless Terracon reviews the changes and either verifies or modifies the conclusions of this report in writing.



**APPENDIX A**  
**FIELD EXPLORATION**



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

SECTION: 15  
TOWNSHIP: 24 SOUTH  
RANGE: 31 EAST

NARCOOSSEE NW, FLORIDA  
1953; PHOTOREVISED 1980  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (QUADRANGLE)



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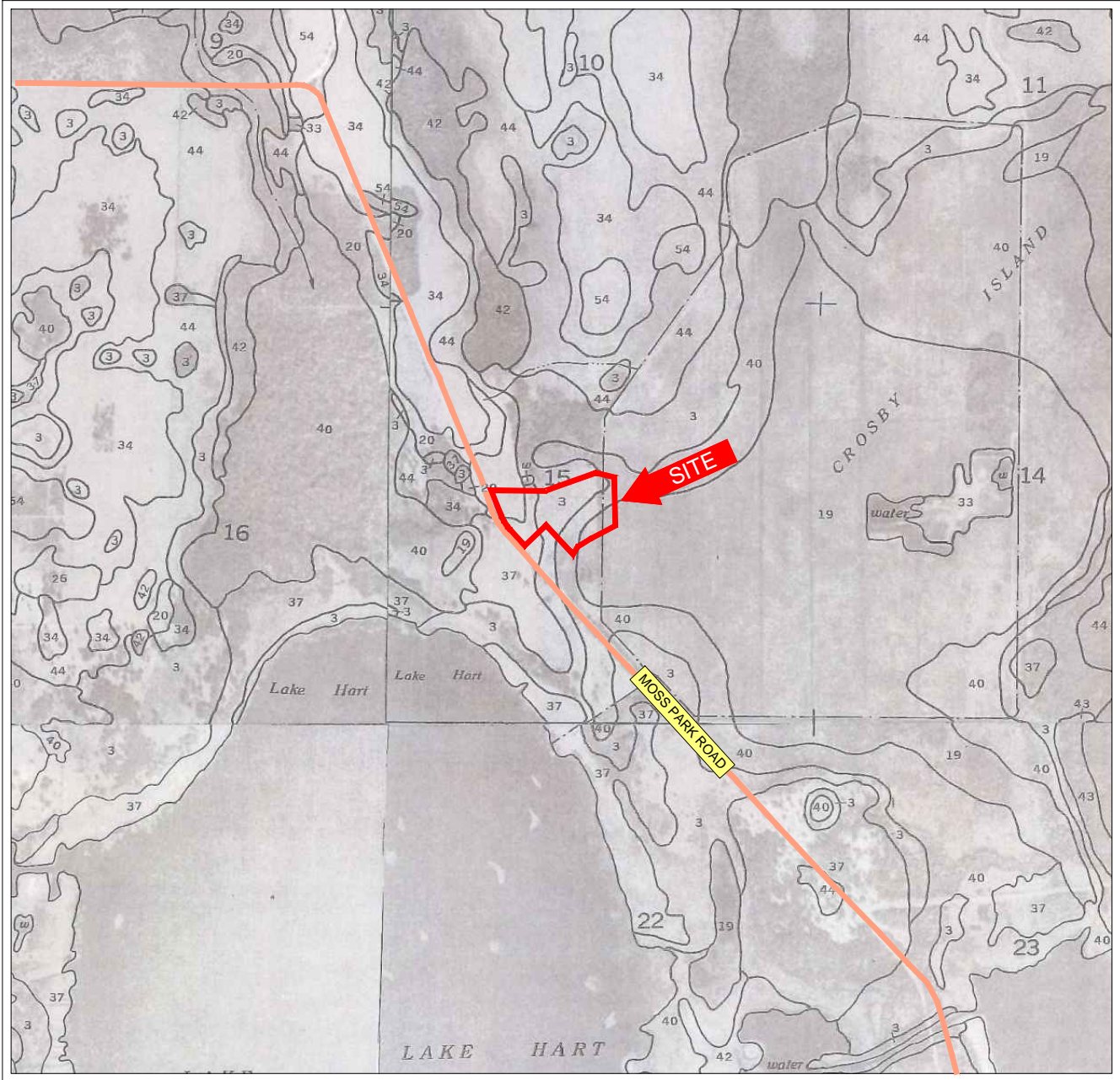
Project Mngr:	SM	Project No.	H1155172
Drawn By:	AS	Scale:	AS SHOWN
Checked By:	SM	File No.	H1155172
Approved By:	JWC	Date:	6-14-16

**Terracon**  
Consulting Engineers and Scientists

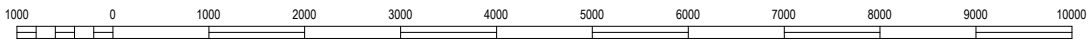
1675 LEE ROAD WINTER PARK, FLORIDA 32789  
PH. (407) 740-6110 FAX. (407) 740-6112

TOPOGRAPHIC VICINITY MAP  
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT  
ORANGE COUNTY PARCEL J  
MOSS PARK ROAD  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

EXHIBIT  
A-1



SCALE 1" = 2000'



U.S.D.A. SOIL SURVEY FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
ISSUED: 1989

SECTION: 15  
TOWNSHIP: 24 SOUTH  
RANGE: 31 EAST

SOIL LEGEND	
3	BASINGER FINE SAND, DEPRESSIONAL
37	ST JOHNS FINE SAND
40	SAMSULA MUCK
44	SMYRNA FINE SAND



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Checked By:	SM	File No.	H1155172
Approved By:	JWC	Date:	6-14-16

**Terracon**  
Consulting Engineers and Scientists

1675 LEE ROAD WINTER PARK, FLORIDA 32789  
PH. (407) 740-6110 FAX. (407) 740-6112

SOILS MAP  
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT  
ORANGE COUNTY PARCEL J  
MOSS PARK ROAD  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

EXHIBIT  
**A-2**

## **Soil Survey Descriptions**

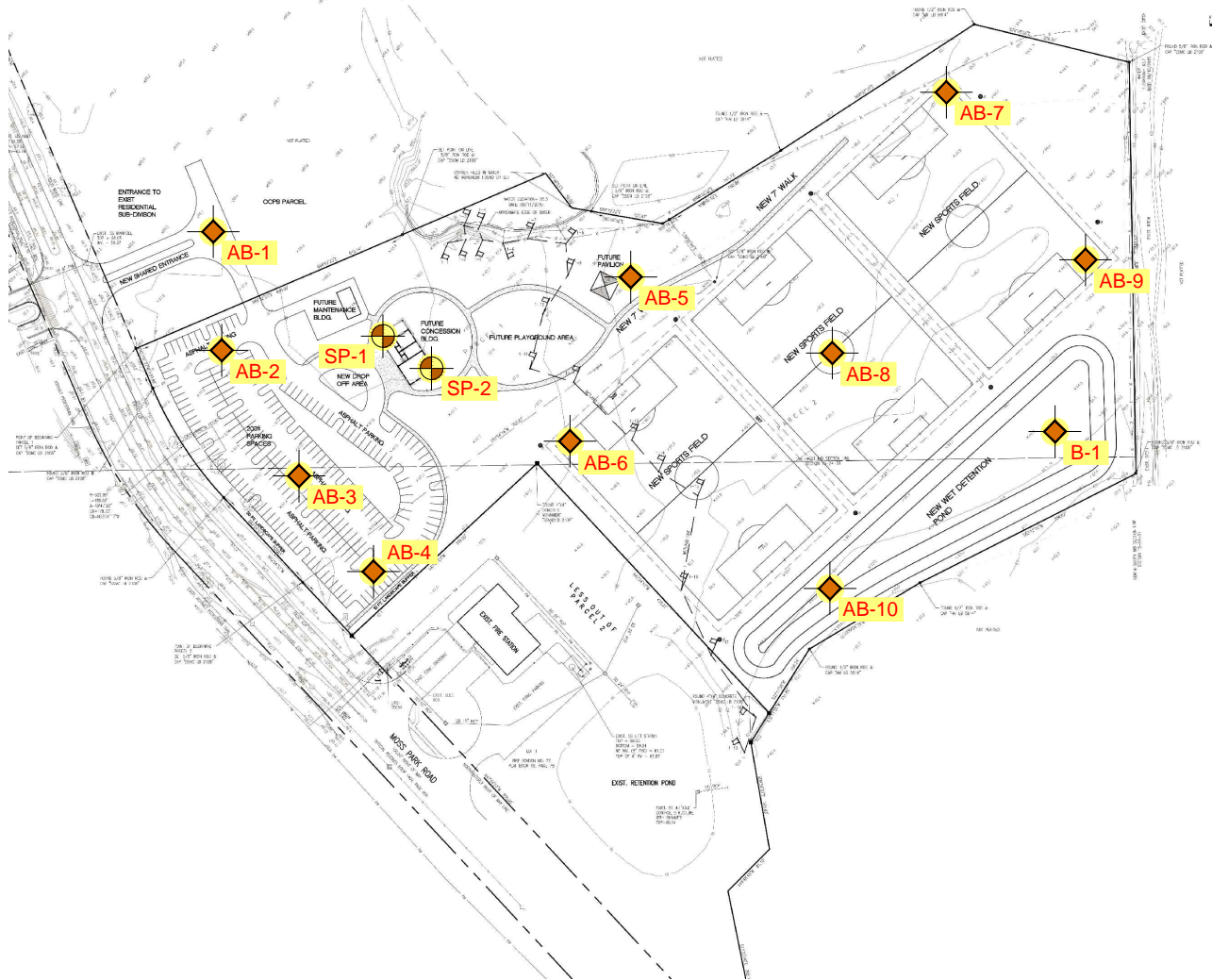
3 – Basinger fine sand, depressional. This soil type is nearly level and poorly drained. It is typically found in shallow depressions and sloughs along edges of freshwater marshes and swamps. In its natural state, water stands on the surface of this soil type for 6 to 9 months during most years and is within 12 inches of the surface for the rest of the year. This soil type is sometimes associated with a surficial organic layer, typical thickness of 7 inches, typical organic contents of between 1 and 8 percent.

37 – St. Johns fine sand. This soil type is nearly level and poorly drained. It is typically found on broad flats on the flatwoods. In its natural state and during years of normal rainfall, this soil type has a seasonal high water table within 10 inches (0.8 feet) of the surface for 6 to 12 months, receding to a depth of 10 to 40 inches (0.8 to 3.3 feet) for more than six months. This soil type is predominantly sandy from the surface to a depth of 24 inches (2.0 feet), and again from a depth of 44 inches (3.7 feet) to the maximum defined depth of 80 inches (6.7 feet). Between depths of 24 and 44 inches (2.0 and 3.7 feet), this soil type exists as fine sand with silt to silty sand.



40 – Samsula muck. This soil type is nearly level and very poorly drained. It is typically found in freshwater marshes and swamps. In its natural state, groundwater is at or above the surface of this soil type for 6 to 9 months or more except during extended dry periods. This soil type exists as muck (USCS classification PT, or “peat”) to a typical depth of 40 inches (3.3 feet); typical organic contents of this muck layer are greater than 20 percent. Thereafter, to the maximum defined depth of 80 inches (6.7 feet), this soil type is sand to silty sand (USCS classification SP to SM).

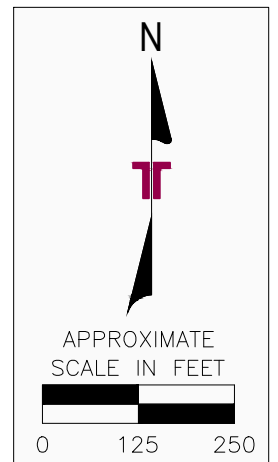
44 – Smyrna fine sand. This soil type is nearly level and poorly drained. It is typically found on broad flatwoods. In its natural state and during years of normal rainfall, this soil type has a seasonal high water table within 10 inches (0.8 feet) of the surface, receding to a depth of 10 to 40 inches (0.8 to 3.3 feet) for more than six months.

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**LEGEND**

-  APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STANDARD PENETRATION TEST BORING
-  APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF AUGER BORING



Project Mngr:	SM
Drawn By:	AS
Checked By:	SM
Approved By:	JWC

Project No.	H1155172
Scale:	AS SHOWN
File No.	H1155172
Date:	6-14-16

**Terracon**  
 Consulting Engineers and Scientists  
 1675 LEE ROAD WINTER PARK, FLORIDA 32789  
 PH. (407) 740-6110 FAX. (407) 740-6112

**BORING LOCATION PLAN**  
**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT**  
**ORANGE COUNTY PARCEL J**  
 MOSS PARK ROAD  
 ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

**EXHIBIT**  
  
**A-4**

## **Field Exploration Description**

The boring locations were laid out at the project site by Terracon personnel. Borings were located in the field using a GPS unit with coordinates obtained from Google Earth imagery. It is our experience this provides an accuracy of about 20 feet. The locations presented on Exhibit A-4 should be considered approximate. The locations of the borings should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the means and methods used to define them.

The SPT soil borings were drilled with an ATV-mounted, rotary drilling rig equipped with an automatic hammer. The boreholes were advanced with a cutting head and stabilized with the use of bentonite (drillers' mud). Soil samples were obtained by the split spoon sampling procedure in general accordance with the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) procedure. In the split spoon sampling procedure, the number of blows required to advance the sampling spoon the last 12 inches of an 18-inch penetration or the middle 12 inches of a 24-inch penetration by means of a 140-pound hammer with a free fall of 30 inches, is the standard penetration resistance value (N). This value is used to estimate the in-situ relative density of cohesionless soils and the consistency of cohesive soils. The sampling depths and penetration distance, plus the standard penetration resistance values, are shown on the boring logs.

A CME automatic SPT hammer was used to advance the split-barrel sampler in the borings performed on this site. A significantly greater efficiency is achieved with the automatic hammer compared to the conventional safety hammer operated with a cathead and rope. This higher efficiency has an appreciable effect on the SPT-N value. The effect of the automatic hammer's efficiency has been considered in the interpretation and analysis of the subsurface information for this report.

Portions of the samples from the borings were sealed in glass jars to reduce moisture loss, and then the jars were taken to our laboratory for further observation and classification. Upon completion, the boreholes were backfilled with the site soil.

Field logs of each boring were prepared by the drill crew. These logs included visual classifications of the materials encountered during drilling as well as the driller's interpretation of the subsurface conditions between samples. The boring logs included with this report represent an interpretation of the field logs and include modifications based on laboratory observation of the samples.

# BORING LOG NO. AB-1

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.400868° Longitude: -81.206761°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
1.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , trace organics (topsoil), fine grained, gray								
4.5	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, light gray		▽						
5.0	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, dark brown	5							
<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>									

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method: Mud Rotary	See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any). See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.	Notes:	
Abandonment Method: Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.			
<b>WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS</b>			
▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'	<p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin: 0;">1675 Lee Rd Winter Park, FL</p>	Boring Started: 6/9/2016	Boring Completed: 6/9/2016
		Drill Rig: Hand Auger	Driller: D. Smith
		Project No.: H1155172	Exhibit: A-6

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-2

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.400423° Longitude: -81.206724°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
4.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, light gray		▽						
5.0	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, dark brown								
	<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>	5							

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: Hand Auger

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-7

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16



# BORING LOG NO. AB-3

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.399936° Longitude: -81.206393°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
5.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, light gray to dark brown	5	▽						
	<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>								

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).  
See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

Notes:

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'

1675 Lee Rd  
Winter Park, FL

Boring Started: 6/9/2016	Boring Completed: 6/9/2016
Drill Rig: Hand Auger	Driller: D. Smith
Project No.: H1155172	Exhibit: A-8

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-4

**PROJECT: Orange County Parcel J**

**CLIENT: Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida**

**SITE: Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida**

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.399576° Longitude: -81.206066°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
1.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , trace organics (topsoil), fine grained, gray								
5.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, light gray to light brown		▽						
	<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>	5							

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ *Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'*



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: Hand Auger

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-9

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-5

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.400695° Longitude: -81.204942°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
	DEPTH								
1.0	<b>ORGANIC SILTY SAND (SM)</b> , fine grained, dark brown								
2.5	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, light gray								
4.5	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, dark brown		▽						
5.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, dark brown	5							
<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>									

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: Hand Auger

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-10

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-6

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.40007° Longitude: -81.20521°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
5.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, gray to light brown	5	▽						
	<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>								

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 2.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: Hand Auger

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-11

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-7

**PROJECT: Orange County Parcel J**

**CLIENT: Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida**

**SITE: Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida**

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.401399° Longitude: -81.203569°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
1.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , trace organics (topsoil), fine grained, dark brown								
3.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, light gray								
4.5	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, dark brown		▽						
5.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, dark brown	5							
<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>									

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method: Mud Rotary	See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any). See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.	Notes:	
Abandonment Method: Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.			
<b>WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS</b>		Boring Started: 6/9/2016	Boring Completed: 6/9/2016
▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'	1675 Lee Rd Winter Park, FL	Drill Rig: Hand Auger	Driller: D. Smith
		Project No.: H1155172	Exhibit: A-12

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-8

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.400404° Longitude: -81.204068°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
1.0	<b>SILTY SAND (SM)</b> , with organics, fine grained, dark brown					8		21	
5.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, brown		▽				46	13	3
	<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>	5							

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: Hand Auger

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-13

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-9

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.400767° Longitude: -81.202959°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
5.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, gray to dark brown	5	▽						
	<b>Boring Terminated at 5 Feet</b>								

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).  
See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

Notes:

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 2.0'

1675 Lee Rd  
Winter Park, FL

Boring Started: 6/9/2016	Boring Completed: 6/9/2016
Drill Rig: Hand Auger	Driller: D. Smith
Project No.: H1155172	Exhibit: A-14

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. AB-10

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.39951° Longitude: -81.204075°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
	<b>ORGANIC SILTY SAND (SM)</b> , dark brown	2.0	▽			15		49	
	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, dark brown	7.0							
	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, brown	13.0							
	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, dark brown	15.0							
	<b>Boring Terminated at 15 Feet</b>	15							

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).  
See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 2.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: Hand Auger

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-15

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_ H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16



# BORING LOG NO. B-1

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 27.400106° Longitude: -81.203085°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
15.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, gray-brown to dark brown to brown	5	▽				21	20	5
	<b>Boring Terminated at 15 Feet</b>	15							

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: Hand Auger

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-16

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL\_ H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. SP-1

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.400476° Longitude: -81.206036°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
6.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, gray to light gray to brown, loose	5	▽	X	2-2-2-2 N=4				
6.0				X	4-4-4-4 N=8				
6.0				X	4-5-5-5 N=10				
13.5	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, brown to dark brown, medium dense	10		X	6-6-5-6 N=11				
13.5				X	6-5-6-5 N=11				
15.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, dark brown, medium dense	15		X	11-12-12 N=24				
	<b>Boring Terminated at 15 Feet</b>								

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Hammer Type: Automatic

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).  
See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: D-50

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-17

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL. H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

# BORING LOG NO. SP-2

**PROJECT:** Orange County Parcel J

**CLIENT:** Orange County Capital Projects Division  
Orlando, Florida

**SITE:** Moss Park Road  
Orange County, Florida

GRAPHIC LOG	LOCATION See Exhibit A-4 Latitude: 28.400351° Longitude: -81.205816°	DEPTH (Ft.)	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SAMPLE TYPE	FIELD TEST RESULTS	ORGANIC CONTENT (%)	PERMEABILITY (FT/DY)	WATER CONTENT (%)	PERCENT FINES
DEPTH									
8.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, light gray to light brown to gray-brown, loose to medium dense	3	X	X	3-4-4-4 N=8				
8.0		4	▽	X	2-2-3-2 N=5				
8.0		5		X	7-9-9-9 N=18				
8.0		8		X	8-7-8-8 N=15				
13.5	<b>SAND WITH SILT (SP-SM)</b> , fine grained, gray-brown, medium dense	9		X	8-6-8-8 N=14				
13.5		10		X					
15.0	<b>SAND (SP)</b> , fine grained, brown, dense	11		X	7-11-15 N=26				
15.0	<b>Boring Terminated at 15 Feet</b>	15							

Stratification lines are approximate. In-situ, the transition may be gradual.

Hammer Type: Automatic

Advancement Method:  
Mud Rotary

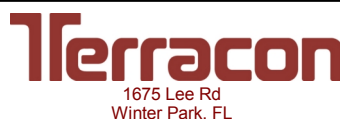
See Exhibit A-5 for description of field procedures  
See Appendix B for description of laboratory procedures and additional data (if any).  
See Appendix C for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.

Notes:

Abandonment Method:  
Borings backfilled with soil cuttings upon completion.

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS**

▽ Water Initially Encountered at 3.0'



Boring Started: 6/9/2016

Boring Completed: 6/9/2016

Drill Rig: D-50

Driller: D. Smith

Project No.: H1155172

Exhibit: A-18

THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. GEO SMART LOG-NO WELL. H1155172-OC PARCEL J.GPJ TERRACON2015.GDT 6/30/16

## **APPENDIX B – LABORATORY TESTING**

## Geotechnical Engineering Report

Parcel J Community Park ■ Orange County, Florida

June 30, 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. H1155172



### Laboratory Testing

During the field exploration, a portion of each recovered sample was sealed in a glass jar and transported to our laboratory for further visual observation and laboratory testing. Selected samples retrieved from the borings were tested for moisture (water) content, fines content (soil passing a US standard #200 sieve), and laboratory permeability. Those results are included in this report and on the respective boring logs. The visual-manual classifications were modified as appropriate based upon the laboratory testing results.










The soil samples were classified in general accordance with the appended General Notes and the Unified Soil Classification System based on the material's texture and plasticity. The estimated group symbol for the Unified Soil Classification System is shown on the boring logs and a brief description of the Unified Soil Classification System is included in Appendix C.

Permeability testing was performed on bulk samples obtained from Borings AB-8 and B-1. The bulk samples were remolded in a permeameter to subjectively approximate in-place relative density of the sampled soil. Water was allowed to flow into the soil sample until the sample was apparently saturated. Once saturated, the water flow through the sample while maintaining a constant head gradient was measured.

**APPENDIX C**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

# GENERAL NOTES

## DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>SAMPLING</b>	 Auger Cuttings  Grab Sample  Shelby Tube	 Rock Core  No Recovery  Standard Penetration Test	<b>WATER LEVEL</b>	 Water Initially Encountered  Water Level After a Specified Period of Time  Water Level After a Specified Period of Time	<b>FIELD TESTS</b>	(HP) Hand Penetrometer  (T) Torvane  (DCP) Dynamic Cone Penetrometer  (PID) Photo-Ionization Detector  (OVA) Organic Vapor Analyzer
			Water levels indicated on the soil boring logs are the levels measured in the borehole at the times indicated. Groundwater level variations will occur over time. In low permeability soils, accurate determination of groundwater levels is not possible with short term water level observations.			

## DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Soil classification is based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Coarse Grained Soils have more than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; their principal descriptors are: boulders, cobbles, gravel or sand. Fine Grained Soils have less than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; they are principally described as clays if they are plastic, and silts if they are slightly plastic or non-plastic. Major constituents may be added as modifiers and minor constituents may be added according to the relative proportions based on grain size. In addition to gradation, coarse-grained soils are defined on the basis of their in-place relative density and fine-grained soils on the basis of their consistency.

## LOCATION AND ELEVATION NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, Latitude and Longitude are approximately determined using a hand-held GPS device. The accuracy of such devices is variable. Surface elevation data annotated with +/- indicates that no actual topographical survey was conducted to confirm the surface elevation. Instead, the surface elevation was approximately determined from topographic maps of the area.

STRENGTH TERMS	RELATIVE DENSITY OF COARSE-GRAINED SOILS <small>(More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve.) Density determined by Standard Penetration Resistance</small>			CONSISTENCY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS <small>(50% or more passing the No. 200 sieve.) Consistency determined by laboratory shear strength testing, field visual-manual procedures or standard penetration resistance</small>			
	Descriptive Term (Density)	Safety Hammer SPT N-Value (Blows/Ft.)	Automatic Hammer SPT N-Value (Blows/Ft.)	Descriptive Term (Consistency)	Unconfined Compressive Strength Qu, (psf)	Safety Hammer SPT N-Value (Blows/Ft.)	Automatic Hammer SPT N-Value (Blows/Ft.)
	Very Loose	0 - 3	< 3	Very Soft	less than 500	0 - 1	< 1
Loose	4 - 9	3 - 8	Soft	500 to 1,000	2 - 4	1 - 3	
Medium Dense	10 - 29	8 - 24	Medium-Stiff	1,000 to 2,000	4 - 8	3 - 6	
Dense	30 - 50	24 - 40	Stiff	2,000 to 4,000	8 - 15	6 - 12	
Very Dense	> 50	> 40	Very Stiff	4,000 to 8,000	15 - 30	12 - 24	
			Hard	> 8,000	> 30	> 24	

## RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL

Descriptive Term(s) of other constituents	Percent of Dry Weight
Trace	< 15
With	15 - 29
Modifier	> 30

## GRAIN SIZE TERMINOLOGY

Major Component of Sample	Particle Size
Boulders	Over 12 in. (300 mm)
Cobbles	12 in. to 3 in. (300mm to 75mm)
Gravel	3 in. to #4 sieve (75mm to 4.75 mm)
Sand	#4 to #200 sieve (4.75mm to 0.075mm)
Silt or Clay	Passing #200 sieve (0.075mm)

## RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FINES

Descriptive Term(s) of other constituents	Percent of Dry Weight
Trace	< 5
With	5 - 12
Modifier	> 12

## PLASTICITY DESCRIPTION

Term	Plasticity Index
Non-plastic	0
Low	1 - 10
Medium	11 - 30
High	> 30

# UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Criteria for Assigning Group Symbols and Group Names Using Laboratory Tests <sup>A</sup>				Soil Classification						
				Group Symbol	Group Name <sup>B</sup>					
<b>Coarse Grained Soils:</b> More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve	<b>Gravels:</b> More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sieve	<b>Clean Gravels:</b> Less than 5% fines <sup>C</sup>	$Cu \geq 4$ and $1 \leq Cc \leq 3$ <sup>E</sup>	GW	Well-graded gravel <sup>F</sup>					
			$Cu < 4$ and/or $1 > Cc > 3$ <sup>E</sup>	GP	Poorly graded gravel <sup>F</sup>					
		<b>Gravels with Fines:</b> More than 12% fines <sup>C</sup>	Fines classify as ML or MH	GM	Silty gravel <sup>F,G,H</sup>					
			Fines classify as CL or CH	GC	Clayey gravel <sup>F,G,H</sup>					
	<b>Sands:</b> 50% or more of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	<b>Clean Sands:</b> Less than 5% fines <sup>D</sup>	$Cu \geq 6$ and $1 \leq Cc \leq 3$ <sup>E</sup>	SW	Well-graded sand <sup>I</sup>					
			$Cu < 6$ and/or $1 > Cc > 3$ <sup>E</sup>	SP	Poorly graded sand <sup>I</sup>					
		<b>Sands with Fines:</b> More than 12% fines <sup>D</sup>	Fines classify as ML or MH	SM	Silty sand <sup>G,H,I</sup>					
			Fines classify as CL or CH	SC	Clayey sand <sup>G,H,I</sup>					
<b>Fine-Grained Soils:</b> 50% or more passes the No. 200 sieve	<b>Silts and Clays:</b> Liquid limit less than 50	<b>Inorganic:</b>	$PI > 7$ and plots on or above "A" line <sup>J</sup>	CL	Lean clay <sup>K,L,M</sup>					
			$PI < 4$ or plots below "A" line <sup>J</sup>	ML	Silt <sup>K,L,M</sup>					
		<b>Organic:</b>	Liquid limit - oven dried	< 0.75	OL	Organic clay <sup>K,L,M,N</sup>				
			Liquid limit - not dried			Organic silt <sup>K,L,M,O</sup>				
	<b>Silts and Clays:</b> Liquid limit 50 or more	<b>Inorganic:</b>	$PI$ plots on or above "A" line	CH	Fat clay <sup>K,L,M</sup>					
			$PI$ plots below "A" line	MH	Elastic Silt <sup>K,L,M</sup>					
		<b>Organic:</b>	Liquid limit - oven dried	< 0.75	OH	Organic clay <sup>K,L,M,P</sup>				
			Liquid limit - not dried			Organic silt <sup>K,L,M,Q</sup>				
			<b>Highly organic soils:</b>			Primarily organic matter, dark in color, and organic odor		PT	Peat	

<sup>A</sup> Based on the material passing the 3-inch (75-mm) sieve

<sup>B</sup> If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name.

<sup>C</sup> Gravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: GW-GM well-graded gravel with silt, GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay, GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt, GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay.

<sup>D</sup> Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM well-graded sand with silt, SW-SC well-graded sand with clay, SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt, SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay

$$^E Cu = D_{60}/D_{10} \quad Cc = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$$

<sup>F</sup> If soil contains  $\geq 15\%$  sand, add "with sand" to group name.

<sup>G</sup> If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.

<sup>H</sup> If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.

<sup>I</sup> If soil contains  $\geq 15\%$  gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.

<sup>J</sup> If Atterberg limits plot in shaded area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.

<sup>K</sup> If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel," whichever is predominant.

<sup>L</sup> If soil contains  $\geq 30\%$  plus No. 200 predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.

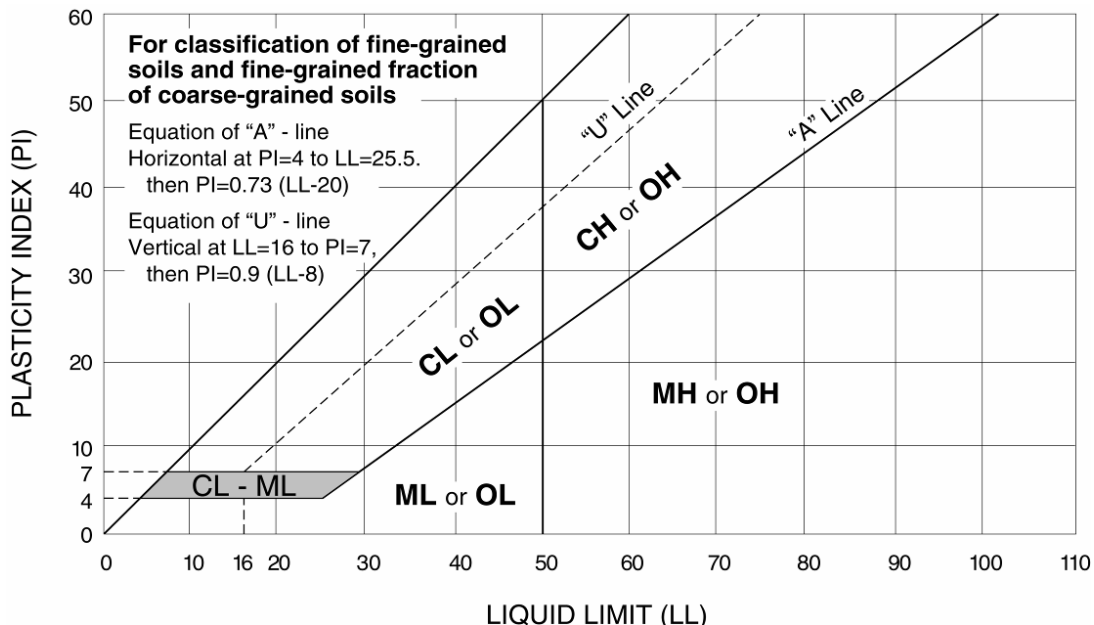
<sup>M</sup> If soil contains  $\geq 30\%$  plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name.

<sup>N</sup>  $PI \geq 4$  and plots on or above "A" line.

<sup>O</sup>  $PI < 4$  or plots below "A" line.

<sup>P</sup>  $PI$  plots on or above "A" line.

<sup>Q</sup>  $PI$  plots below "A" line.





## **SECTION 02210 - EARTHWORK - UNDERGROUND UTILITIES**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. The work consists of excavating and backfilling all trenches and pits required for the installation of all underground utilities, pipelines, culverts, appurtenant structures and other items called for or reasonably implied in the Drawings to include sheeting and bracing, dewatering, supply and transport of fill materials, and disposal of waste materials. Appurtenant structures include headwalls, manholes, lift stations, box culverts, junction boxes, catch basins, inlets and other items related to underground systems.

### **PART 2 - MATERIALS**

- 2.1 Bedding Material - CLASS I: ASTM D 2321, except that sizing shall be 1/4 inch to 3/4 inch. (Angular graded stone, including a number of fill materials that have regional significance such as coral, slag, cinders, crushed stone, and crushed shells.)
- 2.2 Bedding Material - CLASS II: ASTM D 2321, except that upper size limit shall be 3/4 inch. (Coarse sands and gravels including variously graded sands and gravels containing small percentages of fines, generally granular and noncohesive, either wet or dry. Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) soil types GW, GP, SW, and SP are included.)
- 2.3 Bedding Material - CLASS III: ASTM D 2321. (Fine sand and clay gravels, including fine sands, sand-clay mixtures, and gravel-clay mixtures, USCS soil types GM, GC, SM, and SC are included.)
- 2.4 Initial Lift Backfill: Clean earth fill composed of sand, clay and sand, sand and rock, crushed rock, or approved combination. Under no circumstances shall any muck, stumps, roots, brush, trash, rubbish or organic material be used in the backfill. Material may be selected from the excavation, or obtained, if necessary, from an approved borrow pit area. The fragment size listed below shall not be exceeded for the following pipe materials.

Fragment Size

A. Pipe Material	(Greatest Dimension - Inches)
Concrete	3
Steel	3
Cast Iron	3
Ductile Iron	3
Corrugated Metal	3
Vitrified Clay	1-1/2
Plastic	1
Asbestos Cement	1/2

2.5 Final Lift Backfill: As described in the above paragraph, Initial Lift Backfill, except that maximum dimension for any stone or pavement fragment shall be 6 inches.

2.6 Sheeting and Bracing: Wood sheeting to be left in place shall be treated with preservatives per FDOT 955.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 General: Trenches shall be excavated to the alignment and elevations required to install utilities with proper foundations and bedding. Open no more trench in advance of pipe laying than is necessary to expedite the work.

3.2 Sheeting and Bracing: To prevent damage to property, injury to erosion, cave-ins, of excessive trench widths, or as required by law, adequate sheeting and bracing shall be provided. Sheeting shall be removed when the trench has been backfilled to at least one-half its depth, or when removal would not endanger the construction of adjacent structures. When required, to eliminate excessive trench width or other damage, sheeting, bracing or shoring shall be left in place and the top cut off at an elevation 2.5' below finished grade, unless otherwise specified. Wood sheeting shall not be removed from the trench region below the crown of the pipe.

3.3 Trench Width: The minimum width of the trench shall be equal to the outside diameter of the pipe at the joint plus 8 inches for unsheeted trench, or 12 inches for sheeted trench. Trench walls shall be maintained as vertical as possible to the top of the pipes; the maximum width of trench measured at the top of the pipe shall not exceed the outside pipe diameter plus 2', unless otherwise called for in the Drawings.

3.4 Unstable Trench/Pit Bottom: Where muck or other deleterious materials are encountered at or below trench grade, they shall be removed and replaced with Bedding Material in layers not to exceed 6 inches in thickness, compacted to at least 95% of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density. The Engineer may elect, depending upon the severity of the unstable soil, to require special foundations.

- 3.5 Over-Excavation: Should the trench be inadvertently over-excavated below a point 6 inches below the bottom of the pipe, but not beyond a point 12 inches below the bottom of the pipe, fill that area of over-excavation with Bedding Material and compact to 95% of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density. Contractor shall fill any area of over-excavation beyond a point 12 inches below the bottom of the pipe with Class I Bedding material to form an impervious mat at his expense. Where the Engineer approves alternate material, compaction shall be not less than 95% of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density.
- 3.6 Noncushioned Trench Bottom: Where pipe is to be laid in a rock-cut or other noncushioned material, excavation shall allow for 6 inches of bedding beneath the pipe.
- 3.7 Excavated Materials: Ownership of all suitable excavated materials shall remain with the Owner until the final job requirement for fill or backfill materials have been fulfilled. Unless otherwise provided, any surplus materials then remaining and not needed for job requirements shall become the property of Contractor and are to be disposed of by him. Excavated material to be used for backfill shall be neatly and safely deposited at the sides of the trench/pit where space is available. All excavated material shall be stockpiled in a manner that will not endanger the work. Hydrants under pressure, water and gas valves, manhole covers, fire and police call boxes, or other utility controls shall be left unobstructed and accessible. Gutters shall be kept open or other satisfactory provisions made for street drainage, and natural water courses shall not be obstructed. Unless otherwise approved, stockpiles shall not obstruct adjacent streets, walks or driveways. Temporary store of apparent excess suitable materials in areas provided by Owner until such materials are needed in the job or are declared surplus. With the written approval of the Engineer, Contractor may dispose of such apparent excess material with the stipulation that he shall replace any portion of the disposed material required to fulfill the actual job requirements, with equally suitable material, at his own expense.
- 3.8 Dewatering: All utilities and structures shall be laid/placed, "in the dry". Dewatering shall be by well-point unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. Dewatering shall be in accordance with good standard practice and all applicable codes and regulations and must be efficient enough to lower the water level in advance of the excavation and maintain the trench or pit bottom and sides continuously firm and dry through inspection. Discharge from dewatering shall not interfere with the normal drainage of the area in which the work is being performed, create a public nuisance or form ponding.
- 3.9 Bedding: All pipe shall be bedded Class B except where Class A is called for by the Engineer. Bedding shall be in accordance with the Standard Detail Drawings and as described herein.
- A. Class B: Raise trench to above pipe grade by placement and compaction of 4 inches to 6 inches of the bedding material specified for the particular system of installation. Provide bell holes to allow continuous support along the pipe barrel. Place and compact maximum (AASHTO T-180) density to the spring line of the pipe. Where coarse materials with voids have been used for bedding, the same coarse material shall also be used for the zone up to the spring line. Avoid vertical and lateral displacement of the pipe from proper alignment.

- 3.10 Backfill-Initial Lift: Initial Lift Backfill Material, as referenced in the "Initial Lift Backfill" paragraph above, shall be carefully placed and tamped over the upper half of the utility, and shall be carefully continued in layers not exceeding 6 inches in thickness for the full trench width, until the fill is 12 inches above the utility. Available material from the excavation shall be used if approved. The "Initial Lift" shall be thoroughly compacted and completed before the "Final Lift" is placed. Compact to 95% of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density.
- 3.11 Backfill-Final Lift: The remainder of the trench shall be backfilled with Final Lift Backfill material, as referenced in the "Final Lift Backfill" paragraph above, in layers not exceeding 12 inches. When trenches are cut in pavements or areas to be paved, compaction shall equal 98% of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density. Otherwise, compact to 95%.
- 3.12 Borrow: Should there be insufficient satisfactory material from the excavation to meet the requirements for fill material, and where borrow sites are not provided in the Contract Documents, borrow sites shall be secured by Contractor.
- 3.13 Compaction Method: The above specified compaction shall be accomplished using accepted standard methods (powered tampers, vibrators, etc.), with the exception that the first two feet of backfilling over the pipe shall be compacted by manual tamping devices. Flooding or puddling with water to consolidate backfill is not acceptable, except where sand is encountered.
- 3.14 Material Disposal: Excess, unsuitable, or cleared and grubbed material, resulting from the utility installation, shall be immediately removed from the work site and disposed of. Excess excavated material shall be spread on the disposal site and graded in a manner to drain properly and not disturb existing drainage conditions. Where disposal areas are not provided in the Contract Documents, Contractor shall furnish the disposal area without additional compensation.
- 3.15 Testing: Provide density testing by a qualified independent laboratory at intervals not to exceed 250 feet.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02270 - EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. All erosion, sedimentation and water pollution control features shall be in place or relocated as designated on the plans prior to the start of any clearing, grubbing, grading or construction. Contractor shall be responsible for the installation and maintenance of all temporary erosion control features.
- B. Location of the control features shall be in accordance with the Drawings or as required to facilitate drainage and control erosion and sedimentation within and adjacent to the site.
- C. Control features are defined as, but not limited to, swales, berms, silt fences, silt barriers and temporary fences.

#### **1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. The provision for prevention, control and abatement of erosion, sedimentation and water pollution shall be as stated in the Florida Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 104, latest edition.

#### **1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product data: Manufacturers literature, application instructions and samples.
- B. List of materials and their characteristics for other erosion control items.

#### **1.4 CONTROL OF CONTRACTOR'S OPERATIONS WHICH MAY RESULT IN WATER POLLUTION**

- A. Take sufficient precautions to prevent pollution of streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, wetlands and other sensitive areas with silt, sediment, fuels, oils, bitumens, calcium chloride, or other harmful materials. Conduct and schedule operations so as to avoid or otherwise minimize pollution or siltation of such streams, etc. and to avoid interference with movement of migratory fish. Do not dump the residue from dust collectors or washers into any water body.
- B. Construction operations in rivers, streams, lakes, tidal waters, reservoirs, canals, and other impoundments shall be restricted to those areas where it is necessary to

perform filling or excavation to accomplish the work shown in the Contract Documents and to those areas which must be entered to construct temporary or permanent structures. As soon as conditions permit, promptly clear rivers, streams, and impoundments of all obstructions placed therein or caused by construction operations.

- C. Except as necessary for construction, do not deposit excavated material in rivers, streams, canals, or impoundments, or in a position close enough thereto, to be washed away by high water or run-off.
- D. Where pumps are used to remove highly turbid waters from enclosed construction areas such as cofferdams or forms, treat the water prior to discharge into State waters. Pump the water into grassed swales, appropriately vegetated areas, or sediment basins, or confine it by an appropriate enclosure such as siltation curtains when other methods are not considered appropriate. Do not contaminate State waters. The background condition of all waters to be discharged from the site must be tested prior to discharge. All waters discharged from the site must be approved through Orange County Environmental Department by the Engineer.
- E. Do not disturb lands or waters outside the limits of construction, unless approved in advance and in writing by the Owner. No operations within non-permitted wetlands or upland buffers are allowed.

## 1.5 START OF WORK

- A. Do not start work until erosion control measures are in place.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Silt Barriers:
  - 1. Two types of silt barriers shall be installed in accordance with the plans: silt barriers installed on the ground and floating silt barriers.
  - 2. Silt barriers (filter fabric) shall be synthetic and contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six (6) months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 to 120EF.
  - 3. Filter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of propylene, nylon or polyester and shall be certified by the manufacturer or supplier to conform to the following specifications:
    - Filter efficiency (Test VTM-51): 75%.
    - Minimum tensile strength at 20% elongation (Test ASTM-D-1682): 120 lbs.
    - Tear strength (Test ASTM D2263): 50 lbs.
  - 4. Contractor shall submit further filter fabric material specifications and installation configuration prior to start of construction.
  - 5. Silt barriers shall be maintained in place.

6. Filter fabric shall be purchased in a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are necessary, filter fabric shall be spliced together only at a support post, with a 6 inch overlap, and securely sealed.
  7. The following items shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the applicable sections of the FDOT Standard Specifications:
    - a. Temporary silt fences and staked silt barriers
    - b. Floating silt barrier
- B. Temporary Fence
1. Brightly colored fence as manufactured by Mirafi, product Mirasafe, or approved equal.
  2. Material shall be 4' high, attached to 6' metal posts at 12' centers. Posts shall be driven 18" into ground.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 GENERAL

- A. Temporary erosion control features shall consist of, but not be limited to, temporary grassing, temporary sodding, temporary mulching, sandbagging, slope drains, sediment basins, artificial coverings, berms, baled hay or straw, floating silt barriers, staked silt barriers and staked silt fences. Design details for some of these items may be found in the Water Quality Section of the applicable edition of the FDOT Roadway and Traffic Design Standards. All of these items shall be constructed in accordance with applicable sections of the FDOT Standard Specifications.
- B. Incorporate permanent erosion control features into the project at the earliest practical time. Correct conditions, using temporary measures, that develop during construction to control erosion prior to the time it is practical to construct permanent control features.
- C. Construct temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures and maintain them to prevent the pollution of adjacent water ways in conformance with the laws, rules and regulations of Federal, State and local agencies.
- D. Copies of approved permits will be provided to the Contractor for his review and use. Contractor shall be required to comply with all General and Special Conditions noted within the permit by the particular permitting agency. The Contractor shall maintain copies of these permits on the job site at all times.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

The following items shall be installed in accordance with the FDOT Standard Specification. The procedures are only generally described herein.

- A. Temporary Grassing: This work shall consist of furnishing and placing grass seed.
- B. Temporary Sod: This work shall consist of furnishing and placing sod.
- C. Temporary Mulching: This work shall consist of furnishing and applying a two-inch to four-inch thick blanket of straw or hay mulch and then mixing or forcing the mulch into the top two inches of the soil in order to temporarily control erosion. Only undecayed straw or hay, which can readily be cut into the soil, shall be used. Other measures for temporary erosion control such as hydro-mulching, chemical adhesive soils stabilizers, etc., may be substituted for mulching with straw or hay with the approval of the Owner. When permanent grassing operations begin, temporary mulch materials shall be plowed under in conjunction with preparation of the ground.
- D. Sandbagging: This work shall consist of furnishing and placing sandbags in configurations, so as to control erosion and siltation.
- E. Slope Drains: This work shall consist of constructing slope drains, utilizing pipe, fiber mats, rubble, cement concrete, asphaltic concrete plastic sheeting, or other acceptable materials, in accordance with the details shown in FDOT's Roadway and Traffic Design Standards or as may be approved as suitable to adequately perform the intended function.
- F. Sediment Basins: Sediment basins shall be constructed in accordance with the details shown in FDOT's Roadway and Traffic Design Standards or as suitable to adequately perform the intended function. Sediment basins shall be cleaned out as necessary.
- G. Artificial Coverings: This work shall consist of furnishing and applying fiber mats, netting, plastic sheeting, or other approved covering to the earth surfaces.
- H. Berms: This work shall consist of construction of temporary earth berms to divert the flow of water from an erodible surface.
  - 1. This work shall consist of construction of baled hay or straw dams or earth berms to protect against downstream accumulations of silt. The baled hay or straw dams shall be constructed in accordance with the details shown in FDOT's Roadway and Traffic Design Standards.
  - 2. The berm or dam shall be placed so as to effectively control silt dispersion under conditions present on this project. Alternate solutions and usage of materials may be used if approved.



### 3.3 SILT BARRIERS

- A. Silt barriers shall be installed and maintained at the locations shown on the plans. The Contractor is required to prevent the possibility of silting onto any adjacent parcel.
- B. Silt barrier shall be of the staked type and stakes shall be installed as indicated in the drawings.
- C. The height of the silt barrier fabric shall be a minimum of 42 inches.
- D. The stakes shall be 2 inch x 4 inch wood, 5 feet long and shall be spaced a maximum of 10 feet apart at the barrier location and driven securely into the ground.
- E. A trench shall be excavated approximately 4 inches wide by 4 inches deep along the line of stakes. The filter fabric shall be tied or stapled to the wooden stakes and 8 inches of fabric shall be extended into the trench. The staples shall be heavy duty wire and at least one-half (1/2) inch long. The trench shall then be backfilled and the soil compacted over the filter fabric.

### 3.4 FLOATING SILT BARRIERS

- A. Floating silt barriers where required shall be in place prior to the start of any construction or grading.
- B. Floating silt barriers shall meet or exceed the Florida Department of Transportation Roadway and Traffic Design Standards, Index No. 102, Floating Silt Barrier. Contractor shall submit fabric filter material specifications and installation configuration for approval prior to the start of construction.

### 3.5 TEMPORARY FENCE

- A. Furnish, install and maintain on wetland lines, buffer lines, tree save lines and otherwise as shown on plans. Attach silt barrier to the temporary fence.
- B. Follow manufacturer's installation recommendations.

### 3.6 MAINTENANCE

- A. Silt barriers and temporary fences shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least once a day during periods of prolonged rainfall. Any repairs shall be made immediately.
- B. Should the fabric on a silt barrier or temporary fence decompose or become ineffective, the installation shall be repaired or replaced immediately at no additional

cost to the Owner. If the Contractor fails to repair or replace the items as above, the Owner shall have the right to stop work without additional cost to the Owner until such time as the repair or replacement has been made.

- C. Sediment deposits shall be removed after each storm event. The Contractor will repair and restore the installations to a working and effective condition to the satisfaction of the Owner.
- D. At the completion of all work, the silt barriers and the temporary fences will be removed if by the Owner.
- E. Any sediment deposits in place after the silt fence or filter barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform to the existing grade and prepared for seeding or sodding.

### 3.7 PROTECTION DURING SUSPENSION OF CONTRACT TIME

- A. In the event that it is necessary that the construction operations be suspended for any appreciable length of time, shape the top of the earthwork in such a manner as to permit run-off of rainwater and construct earth berms along the top edges of embankments to intercept run-off water. Provide temporary slope drains to carry run-off from cuts and embankments which are located in the vicinity of rivers, streams, canals, lakes and impoundments. Should such preventative measures fail, immediately take such other action as necessary to effectively prevent erosion and siltation.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02510 - SUBGRADE STABILIZATION**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. Stabilize the designated portions of the pavement subgrade in both cut and fill sections to provide a firm and unyielding subgrade to the uniformity, density, bearing value, lines, grades and thicknesses herein specified or shown in the Drawings. The work includes mixing, compacting and grading for a complete job.

### **PART 2 - MATERIALS**

- 2.1 Local Materials: High bearing-soils or sand clay material. The materials passing the #40 mesh sieve shall have a liquid limit not greater than 30, and a plasticity index not greater than 10. Blending materials to meet these requirements will not be permitted unless authorized by the Engineer. When so permitted, the blended material shall be tested and approved before spreading.
- 2.2 Limerock/Limerock Overburden: The percentage of carbonates of Calcium and magnesium shall be at least 70, and plasticity index shall not exceed 10. The gradation shall be such that 97% by weight of the material will pass a 1" sieve.
- 2.3 Crushed Shell: Mollusk shell, but not steamed shell, (i.e., oysters, mussels, clams, cemented coquina, etc.). Gradation shall be such that at least 97% by weight of the total material passes a 1" sieve, and at least 50% by weight is retained on the #4 sieve. Not more than 20% by weight of the total material shall pass (by washing) the #200 sieve.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

- 3.1 Required Florida Bearing Value (FBV): Unless otherwise specified, the subgrade shall have a minimum Florida Bearing Value of 70. Where local material does not conform to the required FBV, stabilize by uniformly mixing with satisfactory local or hauled in material to the depth shown in the Drawings. Perform bearing value determination per FDOT standard specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, section 160-8.1.
- 3.2 Compaction: Compact the stabilized subgrade in both cuts and fills to a minimum density of 98% of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density. The subgrade shall be shaped to within 1/4 inch of the grades shown in the Drawings.

- 3.3 Maintenance: After the subgrade has been prepared as specified, Contractor shall maintain it free from ruts, depressions and all damage resulting from hauling or handling of any materials, equipment, tools, etc. All work which may become necessary in order to recompact the subgrade shall be at contractor's expense.
- 3.4 Testing: Provide density and bearing value tests at intervals not to exceed 250 feet for roadways or 10,000 square feet for parking areas.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 02511 - SOIL CEMENT**

## PART 1.00 - GENERAL

## 1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Soil-cement surfacing.

## 1.02 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Reference specifications and standards:
  - 1. Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition, issued by Florida Department of Transportation, specified hereinafter as FDOT.
    - a. Statements in this Specifications Section take precedence over FDOT Standards if there are ambiguities.
    - b. Where paragraphs of the FDOT Standards referenced herein include reference to further paragraphs, the further referenced paragraph(s) are also made a direct part of this Specification.
    - c. All references to "Department," "Engineer," or "District Materials Engineer" in referenced standard shall be construed to mean "Owner" for this Work.
    - d. Method of measurement and method of payment for all Work shall be construed to mean lump sum basis, in accord with terms of Contract.
    - e. Reference to Soil-Cement Base in the cited FDOT standard shall be construed to mean soil-cement surfacing work of this Section.

## 0.01 SUBMITTALS

- A. Material Certificates: Provide copies of materials certificates signed by material producer and Contractor, certifying that each material item complies with, or exceeds, specified requirements.

## PART 2.00 - PRODUCTS

## 2.01 MATERIALS

- A. Soil-cement surfacing: Conform to FDOT Section 270-2 for materials.
- B. Exceptions:
  - 1. Emulsified asphalt shall not be used for curing. Do not use any curing medium other than the natural environment. Expected slight cracking will not be a problem.
  - 2. Color of resulting soil mix shall closely match the color of the soils of the ride path.

## 2.02 STRENGTH DESIGN

- A. Conform to FDOT Section 270-3.2. Resulting strength of design mix shall be not less than 500 psi.

PART 3.00 - EXECUTION

3.01 SOIL-CEMENT SURFACING

A. Conform to FDOT Section 270-4 for construction methods.

1. Emulsified asphalt and consequential application of sand to aid in drying shall not be used.
2. The soil-cement surfacing for this work is intended to be the finished wearing surface.
3. Asphaltic concrete shall not be used for patching. If patching is required, use the same type soil-cement materials in the work.

END OF SECTION 02511

## PART 1 - GENERAL

### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, apply to work of this Section.

### 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Construct limerock base course on the prepared subgrade as specified herein and in conformance with the lines and grades shown in the Drawings.

## PART 2 - MATERIALS

- 2.1 Limerock: FDOT 200-2.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 Spreading: Uniformly spread limerock by mechanical rock spreader, equipped with a device which strikes off uniformly to laying thickness, and is capable of even distribution. Where a mechanical spreader is not practical such as crossovers, intersections and ramp areas; roadway widths of 20 feet or less; and main roadway areas when forms are used, spreading may be done by bulldozers or blade graders. Remove and replace all segregated areas of fine or coarse rock with properly graded rock.
- 3.2 Transportation: Transport limerock to the point of use over rock previously placed, and dump on the end of the preceding spread. Hauling over the subgrade and dumping on the subgrade will not be permitted.
- 3.3 Courses: Construct bases of specified compacted thickness greater than 6 inches in two courses. The thickness of the first course shall be approximately one-half the total thickness of the finished base, or enough additional to bear the weight of the construction equipment without disturbing the subgrade.
- 3.4 Compacting and Finishing: Clean the lower course (where applicable) of foreign material, blade the surface to a cross-section approximately parallel to the finished base. The lower course shall be tested for density prior to spreading the upper course. After the upper course has been spread, scarify and shape the surface to produce the required grade and cross-section after compaction, free of scabs and laminations.
- 3.5 Moisture Content: Material not having the proper moisture content to insure the required density, shall be wetted or dried as required. Mix-in added water uniformly by disking to the full depth of the course. Wetting and drying operations require manipulation, as a unit, of the entire width and depth of the course which is to be compacted.

- 3.6 Density Requirements: After attaining proper moisture conditions, compact to a density of not less than 98 percent of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density.
- 3.7 Correction of Defects - If, at any time, the subgrade material should become mixed with the base course material, the Contractor shall, without additional compensation, dig out and remove the mixture, reshape and compact the subgrade and replace the materials removed with clean base material, which shall be shaped and compacted as cited herein.

Cracks or checks appearing in the base, either before or after priming, which would impair the structural efficiency of the base, shall be removed by rescarifying, reshaping, adding base material, recompacting and repriming without additional compensation.

- 3.8 Priming and Maintaining: Apply the prime coat only when the base meets the specified density requirements, and the moisture content in the top half of the base does not exceed 90 percent of the optimum moisture of the base material. At the time of priming, the base shall be firm, unyielding and in such condition that no undue distortion will occur.

Maintain the true crown and template, with no rutting or other distortion, and insure that the base meets all requirements at the time the surface course is applied.

- 3.9 Surface Requirement: Irregularities greater than 1/4 inch, when checked with a template cut to the required crown and with a 15-foot straightedge laid parallel to the center of the roadway, shall be corrected by scarifying and removing or adding rock as required and recompacting the entire area as specified.
- 3.10 Thickness Requirement: Where the base is deficient by more than 1/2 inch, it shall be reworked to the area extent specified by the testing laboratory and to a depth of at least 3 inches by scarifying and adding more base material, so that after proper compaction the thickness will conform to the Drawings.
- 3.11 Testing Density: Provide three density determinations on each day's final compaction operation on each course. Blading to grade where required shall be completed prior to density testing.
- A. Surface: Check the finish surface of the base course with a template cut to the required crown and with a 15-foot straight edge laid parallel to the center of the roadway.
- 3.12 Thickness: Provide test holes at intervals not to exceed 250 feet for roadways or 10,000 square feet for parking areas.

END OF SECTION



## **SECTION 02513 - ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVING**

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of asphalt concrete paving work is shown on drawings.
- B. Prepared aggregate subbase and base is specified in "SUBGRADE STABILIZATION," "LIMEROCK" and "SOIL CEMENT" Sections.
- C. Prepared subgrade is specified in "EARTHWORK" Section.
- D. Saw-cutting of edges of existing pavement is specified in site clearing section.

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Material Certificates: Provide copies of materials certificates signed by material producer and Contractor, certifying that each material item complies with, or exceeds, specified requirements.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Codes and Standards: Comply with State highway or transportation department standard specifications, latest edition, and with local governing regulations if more stringent than herein specified.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MATERIALS

General: Use locally available materials and gradations which exhibit a satisfactory record of previous installations.

- A. Type S Asphaltic Concrete: FDOT, 331-2, 3, 4, 5.
- B. Type III Cement Asphaltic Concrete: FDOT, 333-2, 3, 4 and 5.
- C. Asphalt Cement: FDOT, 916-1

- D. Prime Coat: Cut-back asphalt grade RC-70 or RC-250 per FDOT 916-2; emulsified asphalt grade SS-1 or SS1H, per FDOT 916-4, diluted in equal proportions with water; or other types and grades of bituminous material.
- E. Tack Coat: Emulsified asphalt; RS-2, SS-1, or SS-1H (diluted in equal proportions with water) per FDOT 916-4. Cut-back asphalt RL-70, or asphalt cement, penetration grade 85-100.
- F. Lane Marking Paint: Chlorinated rubber-alkyd type, AASHTO M 248 (FS TT-P-115), Type III or per FDOT 971-12.2.
- G. Thermoplastic Traffic Stripes and Markings: Per FDOT standard specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 711.
- H. Wheel Stops: Precast of 3,500 psi air-entrained concrete, approximately 6 inches high, and 6 feet 0 inches long, with chamfered corners and drainage slots on underside.

## 2.2 ASPHALT-AGGREGATE MIXTURE AND PREPARATIONS

- A. FDOT 330-5, and FDOT 330-6.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 WEATHER LIMITATIONS

- A. Mixture shall not be spread when the air temperature is not greater than 40° F, in the shade (away from artificial heat), or there is evidence of a frozen base, or when the wind is blowing to such an extent that proper and adequate compaction cannot be maintained or when sand, dust, etc., are being deposited on the surface being paved.

Any mixture caught in transit by a sudden rain may be laid only at Contractor's risk. Should such mixture prove unsatisfactory, it shall be removed and replaced at Contractor's expense. In no case shall the mixture be laid while rain is falling or when there is water on the surface to be covered.

### 3.2 PREPARATION OF ASPHALT CEMENT

- A. Heat the asphalt cement in advance of the mixing operations, to within a range of 270° F to 350° F. Maintain the heating operations constant within these limits. Wide temperature fluctuations during the day will not be permitted.

### 3.3 PREPARATION OF AGGREGATE

FDOT 330-5

### 3.4 PREPARATION OF MIXTURE

FDOT 330-6

### 3.5 TRANSPORTATION OF MIXTURE

Transport the mixture in vehicles clean of foreign material properly equipped to be covered during inclement weather. Coat the inside surfaces of the truck with soapy water or approved emulsion containing less than 5 percent oil (not kerosene, gasoline or similar products) and raise beds to drain excess prior to loading.

### 3.6 PREPARATION OF APPLICATION SURFACES

- A. Cleaning: Thoroughly clean the surface to be covered of all loose and deleterious material before laying any mixture.
- B. Patching and Leveling Courses: Where a surface course is constructed on an existing pavement or base and/or where called for in the Drawings, apply patching or leveling courses to bring the existing surface to proper grade and cross-section. Prior to spreading leveling courses, all depressions in the existing surface more than one inch deep shall be filled by spot patching with leveling course mixture, and then thoroughly compacted.
- C. Coating Surfaces of Contacting Structures: Paint all structures such as manholes, inlet, valve boxes, etc., with a uniform coating of asphaltic cement.
- D. Prime Coat: Prime materials shall be uniformly applied using a pressure distributor at the minimum rates of 0.10 gallons per square yard for limerock, limerock stabilized and local rock bases, and 0.15 gallons per square yard for sand, clay, shell and shell stabilized bases. The actual amount to be applied shall be dependent on the character of the surface and shall be sufficient to coat the surface thoroughly without having any access to form pools or to flow off the base. The temperature of the prime material shall be that temperature between 100° F and 150° F, which will insure uniform distribution. The moisture content of the base shall not be greater than 90 percent of optimum to obtain adequate penetration.

Apply a light uniform application of cover material and roll with a traffic roller for at least 10 passes before opening to traffic. Where an emulsified asphalt is used for prime coat, the Engineer may require that cover material be hot-asphalt coated with two to four percent asphalt-cement, if necessary, to achieve a prime coat which will remain reasonably intact until the surface course is placed; the application rate shall be approximately 10 pounds per square yard.

### 3.7 TACK COAT

A tack coat will only be required on primed bases in areas that have become excessively dirty and cannot be cleaned, or in areas where the prime has cured to the extent that it has lost adequate bonding effect. Generally, a tack coat will be required on bituminous base or leveling courses before placing the surface course.

Apply tack, suitably heated, at the minimum rate necessary to bond the wearing surface to the base (between 0.02 and 0.08 gallons per square yard). The upper limit may be exceeded for resurfacing concrete. Apply tack sufficiently in advance of the wearing course to permit drying but not so far in advance to allow loss of adhesiveness from dust and other foreign material. No traffic shall be allowed on the tacked surface.

### 3.8 PLACING MIXTURE

- A. Mixture shall be placed and spread only after the surface to be overlaid is properly prepared, intact, firm, properly cured and dried. No mixture shall be spread that cannot be finished and compacted during the daylight hours of day of spreading.

Spread the mixture with mechanical spreaders, except where impracticable. A stringline shall be used to obtain an accurate, uniform alignment of the pavement edge. The temperature of the mixture at the time of spreading shall be between 270° F and 350° F.

1. Checking Depth of Layer: The depth of each layer shall be checked by the Contractor at intervals, not to exceed 25 feet. Any deviation from the required thickness, in excess of the allowable tolerance, shall be immediately corrected.

- B. Surface Courses:

1. Spreading and Finishing: Immediately upon arrival, the mixture shall be dumped into the spreader, spread and struck-off to the full width required and to such loose dept to secure the specified thickness. Excess mixture shall be carried ahead of the screed at all times. Hand rake behind the machine as required.
2. Thickness of Layers: Surface courses of thickness greater than two inches, shall be constructed in approximately equal layers and of less than two inches compacted thickness. Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted and shall conform to these specifications prior to overlaying.
3. Correcting Defects: Prior to rolling, the surface shall be checked, and irregularities adjusted. All drippings, fat sandy accumulations from the screed, and fat spots from any source shall be removed and replaced with satisfactory material. No skin patching shall be done. Where a depression is to be corrected while the mixture is hot, the surface shall be well scarified before the addition of fresh mixture.

- C. Leveling Courses:

1. Spreading: The initial and intermediate leveling courses shall be placed by a spreader box, working conjunction with two motor graders. The final leveling course shall be placed by a paving machine. However, if the total quantity of leveling to be applied is less than 150 pounds per square yard, the paving machine may not be required.

2. Application Rates: The application rate of leveling mixture shall not exceed 50 pounds per square yard per course except Type S-1 asphaltic concrete leveling shall not exceed 75 pounds per square yard per course. The actual application rate shall be as required to establish the finished lines and grades shown in the Drawings and shall not be limited to any average or typical rate or thickness which may be shown in the Drawings.
3. Leveling Over Existing Concrete Pavement: Remove all excess joint filler to flush with the existing pavement. For broken concrete pavement (with or without existing asphalt surface) the first leveling course shall be placed as soon after, but not later than 2 days after, the cracking and resealing operation.

### 3.9 COMPACTING MIXTURE

Density required for asphaltic concrete pavement, after final compaction, shall be at least 95 percent of the laboratory compacted density of the paving mixture. Tests shall be performed every 500 feet for roadways and 50,000 square feet for parking areas.

- A. Equipment and Sequence: For each paving or leveling train in operation, the Contractor shall furnish a separate set of rollers, with operators. The rolling shall be done in sequence, and with the equipment as follows, unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer:
  1. Seal Rolling - Use tandem steel rollers weighing 5 to 12 tons, following as close behind the spreaders as is possible without pick-up, undue displacement or blistering of the material.
  2. Rolling with Traffic Roller - Use self-propelled pneumatic-tired rollers, 6 to 10 tons and tire pressure to 55 pounds, following as close behind the seal rolling as the mix will permit. The roller shall cover every portion of the surface with at least five passes.
  3. Final Rolling - Use tandem steel roller, weighing 8 to 12 tons after the pneumatic-tired rolling has been completed, but before the pavement temperature has dropped below 140° F.
- B. Compaction of Crossovers, Intersections, etc.: Where a separate paving machine is used to pave crossovers, compaction may be done by one 8 to 10 ton tandem steel roller. If crossovers, intersections and acceleration and deceleration lanes are placed with the main run of paving, a traffic roller shall also be used in the compaction.
- C. Rolling Procedures: The rolling shall be longitudinal. Where the lane being placed is adjacent to a previously placed lane, the center joint shall be pinched or rolled, prior to rolling of the rest of the lane. Continue across the mat, overlapping each previous roller path by at least one-half the width of the roller wheel. The motion of the roller shall be slow enough to avoid displacement of the mixture, and any displacement shall

be corrected at once by the use of rakes, and the addition of fresh mixture if required. Final rolling shall continue until all roller marks are eliminated.

Self-propelled, pneumatic-tired traffic rollers shall proceed at a speed of 6 to 10 miles per hour; the area covered by each roller shall not exceed 4,000 square yards per hour, except that for Type S-1 Asphaltic Concrete, the maximum shall be 3,000 square yards per hour.

- D. Number of Traffic Rollers Required: A sufficient number of self-propelled pneumatic-tired rollers shall be used to assure that the rolling will not delay any other phase of the laying operation nor result in excessive cooling of the mixture. In the event that the rolling falls behind, the laying operation shall be discontinued until the rolling operations are sufficiently caught up.
- E. Rolling Patching and Leveling Courses: Use self-propelled pneumatic-tired rollers for all patching and leveling courses. Where the initial leveling course is placed over broken concrete pavement, the pneumatic-tired rollers shall weight at least 15 tons. For Type S-I Asphaltic Concrete leveling courses, use a steel-wheeled roller, to supplement the traffic rollers. The use of a steel-wheeled roller will otherwise be at Contractor's option.

Areas which are inaccessible to a roller (such as areas adjacent to curbs, headers, gutters, manholes, etc.) shall be compacted by the use of hand tamps or other satisfactory means.

- F. Correcting Defects: Rollers shall not deposit gasoline, oil or grease onto the pavement. Any areas damaged by such deposits shall be removed and replaced. While rolling is in progress, the surface shall be tested continuously and all discrepancies corrected to comply with the surface requirements. All drippings, fat or lean areas and defective construction of any description shall be removed and replaced. Depressions which develop before the completion of the rolling shall be remedied by loosening the mixture and adding new mixture to bring the depressions to a true surface. Should any depressions remain after the final compaction has been obtained, the full depth of the mixture shall be removed and replaced with sufficient new mixture to form a true and even surface. All high spots, joints and honeycomb shall be corrected. Any mixture remaining unbonded after rolling shall be removed and replaced. Any mixture which becomes loose or broken, mixed or coated with dirt or in any way defective, prior to laying the wearing course shall be removed and replaced with fresh mixture which shall be immediately compacted to conform with the surrounding area. Areas of defective surface may be repaired by the use of the indirect heat. No method of repair involving open-flame heaters shall be used.
- G. Provisions Applicable to Shoulder Pavement Only: Where sand-asphaltic shoulders are constructed within the limits of curb and gutter, compaction shall be done by light

weight rolling equipment, which will not displace the previously constructed curb and gutter.

### 3.10 JOINTS

- A. Fresh mixture shall be laid against the exposed edges at joints (trimmed or formed as provided below) in close contact with the exposed edge so that an even, well-compacted joint will be produced after rolling.
1. Transverse Joints: Placing of the mixture shall be as continuous as possible. The roller shall not pass over the unprotected end of the freshly laid mixture except when the laying operation is to be discontinued long enough to permit the mixture to become chilled. When the laying operation is thus interrupted, a transverse joint shall be constructed by cutting back on the previous run to expose the full depth of the mat.
  2. Longitudinal Joints: Where a portion of the width of pavement is to be laid and opened to traffic, longitudinal joints shall be formed by rolling the exposed edge of the strip first laid. When the adjacent strip is constructed, the Engineer may require the edge of the mixture in place to be trimmed back to expose an unsealed or granular vertical surface. Where the strip first laid is closed to traffic, the edge shall not be sealed but shall be left vertical and the adjacent strip placed against it without trimming.

### 3.11 SURFACE REQUIREMENTS & CORRECTION:

- A. The finished surface shall not vary more than 3/16 inch when measured by rolling or manual straightedge applied parallel to the center line of the pavement. Any surface irregularities exceeding such limits shall be corrected as specified herein.
1. Manual Straightedging: A 15-foot manual straightedge shall be furnished by the Contractor and shall be available at all times on the work. The Contractor shall designate an employee whose duty it is to handle the straightedge in checking the compacted surfaces.
  2. Texture of Finished Surfaces: The finished surface shall be of uniform texture and compaction. The surface shall have no pulled, torn or loosened portions, and shall be free of sand streaks, sand spots or ripples. (These requirements shall also apply to any areas where it is necessary to apply hand work.) Defective area shall be corrected as follows:
    - a. If the correction is made by replacing of the full thickness, it shall extend to at least 50 feet each side of the defective area.
    - b. If the correction is made by overlaying, the overlay shall consist of at least 100 pounds of mixture per square yard at the defective section and shall taper uniformly down from the full thickness of such weight, to zero thickness (featheredged) at the end of a minimum length of 50 feet each side of the defective area.

### 3.12 PROTECTION OF FINISHED SURFACE

- A. Finished surfaces including courses to be overlaid shall be kept clean and no dumping of any material onto the surfaces shall be permitted. Protect pavement against damage during shoulder construction by providing proper attachments to grader blades. Vehicular traffic shall not be permitted until the pavement has set sufficiently to prevent rutting or other distortion.

3.13 TRAFFIC AND LANE MARKINGS

- A. Cleaning: Sweep and clean surface to eliminate loose material and dust.
- B. Striping: Use chlorinated-rubber base traffic lane-marking paint, factory-mixed, quick-drying, and non-bleeding.
  - 1. Color: white and yellow as indicated on drawings.
    - a. Apply paint with mechanical equipment to produce uniform straight edges. Apply in 2 coats at manufacturer's recommended rates.

3.14 WHEEL STOPS

- A. Secure wheel stops to asphalt concrete surface with not less than two 3/4 inch diameter steel dowels embedded in precast concrete at 1/3 points. Size length of dowel to penetrate at least 6 inches into asphalt concrete. Drill placement holes oversize and embed dowels in hot bituminous grout material.

3.15 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. THICKNESS REQUIREMENTS & CORRECTIONS
  - 1. Pavement thickness shall be determined from the length of the core borings as specified herein. The maximum allowable deficiency from the specified thickness and serious deficiency thickness shall be as follows:
 

a.	Pavement of specified thickness 1 1/2 inches or less	
	Maximum allowable deficiency	3/16 inch or more
	Serious deficiency	1/4 inch or more
b.	Pavement of specified thickness greater than 1 1/2 inches but less than 2 1/2 inches	
	Maximum allowable deficiency	1/4 inch or more
	Serious deficiency	3/8 inch or more
c.	Pavement of specified thickness 2 1/2 inches or greater	
	Maximum allowable deficiency	1/2 inch or more
	Serious deficiency	3/4 inch or more



2. Contractor shall correct seriously deficient areas either by replacing the full thickness for a length extending at least 50 feet from each end of the deficient area, or (when permitted by the Engineer) by overlaying as specified herein at his own expense.

As an exception to the above, pavement outside a main roadway area (acceleration and deceleration lanes, crossovers and parking areas) may be left in place, without compensation (except for payment for the bituminous material), when so permitted by the Engineer, even though the thickness deficiency exceeds the serious deficiency tolerance specified above.

Where the deficiency exceeds allowable but does not exceed serious, Contractor will be allowed to leave such pavement in place, but without compensation other than for the bituminous material contained therein. The areas of such pavement for which no square yard payment will be made shall be the product of the total distance between acceptable cores, multiplied by the width of the lane which was laid at the particular pass in which deficient thickness was indicated. To determine the extent of the deficiencies, additional cores will be taken as required.

3. Correcting Deficiency by Adding New Surface Material: For any case of excess deficiency of the pavement, Contractor will be permitted, if approved by the Engineer for each particular location, to correct the deficient thickness by adding new surface material and compacting to the same density as the adjacent surface. The area to be corrected and the thickness of the new material added shall be as specified herein. All costs of the overlaying and compacting shall be borne by the Contractor.

#### B. CALCULATION FOR THICKNESS OF PAVEMENT

1. Core Borings: The thickness of the pavement shall be determined from the length of cores, at least two inches in diameter, taken at random points along the roadway and the parking areas. Each core shall represent a roadway section not longer than 500 feet or a parking area not less than 10,000 square feet. The average thickness shall be determined from the measured thicknesses, and in accordance with the procedure and criteria specified herein.

If it is found that the specified pavement thickness has not been installed per this specification and if Contractor believes that the number of cores taken by the Owner is insufficient to properly indicate the thickness of the pavement, he may request the owner make additional borings at locations designated by him. The cost of these additional borings shall be deducted from any sums due Contractor unless such borings indicate that the pavement within the questioned area is of specified thickness.

2. Criteria for Calculations:
  - a. Average thickness shall be calculated for the total length of project.
  - b. When the thickness as measured by the cores is more than 1/2 inch greater than the specified thickness, it shall be considered in the calculation as the specified thickness plus 1/2 inch.

- c. Areas of deficient thickness pavement which are left in place with no compensation shall not be taken into account in the calculations.
- d. Where areas of defective surface or deficient thickness are corrected by overlaying with additional material, the thickness used in the calculations shall be the specified thickness for such areas.

C. TESTING

- 1. The contractor shall provide, at his expense, the following tests before stating any laying operations:
  - a. Determination of the job mix formula
  - b. Tests of the asphalt cement
  - c. Sieve analysis of the aggregate
  - d. Determination of bitumen content of the asphalt concrete

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02520 - PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVING**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. Extent of portland cement concrete paving is shown on drawings, including curbs, gutters, walkways and pavement.
- B. Prepared subgrade is specified in "EARTHWORK" section.
- C. Concrete and related materials are specified in Division-3.
- D. Joint fillers and sealers are specified in Division-7.

#### **1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Codes and Standards: Comply with local governing regulations if more stringent than herein specified.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Furnish samples, manufacturer's product data, test reports, and materials' certifications as required in referenced sections for concrete and joint fillers and sealers.

#### **1.5 JOB CONDITIONS**

- A. Traffic Control: Maintain access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic as required for other construction activities.

### **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

#### **2.1 MATERIALS**

- A. Forms: Steel, wood, or other suitable material of size and strength to resist movement during concrete placement and to retain horizontal and vertical alignment until removal. Use straight forms, free of distortion and defects.
  - 1. Use flexible spring steel forms or laminated boards to form radius bends as required.
  - 2. Coat forms with a non-staining form release agent that will not discolor or deface

surface of concrete.

- B. Welded Wire Mesh: Welded plain cold-drawn steel wire fabric, ASTM A 185.
1. Furnish in rolls, unless otherwise acceptable to Architect.
- C. Reinforcing Bars: Deformed steel bars, ASTM A 615, Grade 40.
- D. Joint Dowel Bars: Plain steel bars, ASTM A 615, Grade 40. Cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- E. Metal Expansion Caps: Furnish for one end of each dowel bar in expansion joints. Design caps with one end closed and a minimum length of 3 inches to allow bars movement of not less than 1 inch, unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Hook Bolts: ASTM A 307, Grade A bolts, internally and externally threaded. Design hook bolt joint assembly to hold coupling against pavement form and in position during concreting operations, and to permit removal without damage to concrete or hook bolt.
- G. Concrete Materials: Comply with requirements of applicable Division-3 sections for concrete materials, admixtures, bonding materials, curing materials, and others as required.
- H. Expansion Joint Materials: Comply with requirements of applicable Division-7 sections for preformed expansion joint fillers and sealers.
- I. Anti-Spalling Compound: 50% (by volume) boiled linseed oil and 50% (by volume) mineral spirits, complying with AASHTO M-233.
- J. Liquid-Membrane Forming Curing Compound: Complying with ASTM C 309, Type I, Class A unless other type acceptable to Architect. Moisture loss not more than 0.055 gr./sq. cm. when applied at 200 sq. ft./gal.
1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:  
"Masterseal"; Master Builders.  
"A-H 3 Way Sealer"; Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co.  
"Ecocure"; Euclid Chemical Co.  
"Clear Seal"; A.C. Horn.  
"J-20 Acrylic Cure"; Dayton Superior.  
"Sure Cure"; Kaufman Products Inc.  
"Spartan-Cote"; The Burke Co.  
"Sealkure"; Toch Div. - Carboline.  
"Kure-N-Seal"; Sonneborn-Contech.  
"Polyclear"; Upco Chemical/USM Corp.

"L&M Cure"; L & M Construction Chemicals.  
"Klearseal"; Setcon Industries.  
"LR-152"; Protex Industries.  
"Hardtop"; Gifford - Hill.

- K. Bonding Compound: Polyvinyl acetate or acrylic base, rewettable type.
1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:
- "J-40 Bonding Agent"; Dayton Superior Corp.  
"Weldcrete"; Larsen Products.  
"Everbond"; L & M Construction Chemicals.  
"EucoWeld"; Euclid Chemical Co.  
"Hornweld"; A. C. Horn.  
"Sonocrete"; Sonneborn-Contech.  
"Acrylic Bondcrete"; The Burke Co.
- L. Epoxy Adhesive: ASTM C 881, two component materials suitable for use on dry or damp surfaces. Provide material "Type," "Grade," and "Class" to suit project requirements.
1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:
- "Epoxtite"; A. C. Horn.  
"Edoco 2118 Epoxy Adhesive"; Edoco Technical Prod.  
"Sikadur Hi-Mod"; Sika Chemical Corp.  
"Euco Epoxy 463 or 615"; Euclid Chemical Co.  
"Patch and Bond Epoxy"; The Burke Co.  
"Sure-Poxy"; Kaufman Products Inc.

## 2.2 CONCRETE MIX, DESIGN AND TESTING

- A. Comply with requirements of applicable Division-3 sections for concrete mix design, sampling and testing, and quality control, and as herein specified.
- Design mix to product normal-weight concrete consisting of portland cement, aggregate, water-reducing of high-range water-reducing admixture (super-plasticizer), air-entraining admixture and water to produce the following properties:
1. Compressive Strength: 3000 psi, minimum at 28 days, unless otherwise indicated.
2. Slump Range: 8 inches for concrete containing HRWR admixture (super-plasticizer); 3 inches for other concrete.

3. Air Content: 5% to 8%.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION

- A. Remove loose material from compacted subgrade surface immediately before placing concrete.

Proof-roll prepared subbase surface to check for unstable areas and need for additional compaction. Do not begin paving work until such conditions have been corrected and are ready to receive paving.

#### 3.2 FORM CONSTRUCTION

- A. Set forms to required grades and lines, rigidly braced and secured. Install sufficient quantity of forms to allow continuous progress of work and so that forms can remain in place at least 12 hours after concrete placement.

Check completed formwork for grade and alignment to following tolerances:

1. Top of forms not more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet.
2. Vertical face on longitudinal axis, not more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet.

Clean forms after each use, and coat with form release agent as often as required to ensure separation from concrete without damage.

#### 3.3 REINFORCEMENT

- A. Locate, place and support reinforcement as specified in Division-3 sections, unless otherwise indicated.

#### 3.4 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. General: Comply with requirements of Division-3 sections for mixing and placing concrete, and as herein specified.
  1. Do not place concrete until subbase and forms have been checked for line and grade. Moisten subbase if required to provide a uniform dampened condition at time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at required finish elevation and alignment.
  2. Place concrete using methods which prevent segregation of mix. Consolidate concrete along face of forms and adjacent to transverse joints with internal vibrator. Keep vibrator away from joint assemblies, reinforcement, or side forms. Use only square-faced shovels for hand-spreading and consolidation. Consolidate with care to prevent dislocation of reinforcing, dowels, and joint devices.

Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints, as far as possible. If interrupted for more than 1/2-hour, place a construction joint.

3. Fabricated Bar Mats: Keep mats clean and free from excessive rust, and handle units to keep them flat and free of distortions. Straighten bends, kinks, or other irregularities or replace units as required before placement. Set mats for a minimum 2 inches overlap to adjacent mats.

Place concrete in 2 operations; strike-off initial pour for entire width of placement and to the required depth below finish surface. Lay fabricated bar mats immediately in final position. Place top layer of concrete, strike-off and screed.

- a. Remove and replace portions of bottom layer of concrete which has been placed more than 15 minutes without being covered by top layer or use bonding agent if acceptable to Architect.

### 3.5 JOINTS

- A. General: Construct expansion, weakened-plane (contraction), and construction joints true-to-line with face perpendicular to surface of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to the centerline, unless otherwise indicated.

When joining existing structures, place transverse joints to align with previously placed joints, unless otherwise indicated.

1. Weakened-Plane (Contraction) Joints: Provide weakened-plane (contraction) joints, sectioning concrete into areas as shown on drawings. Construct weakened-plane joints for a depth equal to at least 1/4 concrete thickness, as follows:
  - a. Tooled Joints: Form weakened-plane joints in fresh concrete by grooving top portion with a recommended cutting tool and finishing edges with a jointer.
2. Construction Joints: Place construction joints at end of placements and at locations where placement operations are stopped for a period of more than 1/2-hour, except where such placements terminate at expansion joints.
  - a. Construct joints as shown or, if not shown, use standard wood or metal keyway-section forms.
  - b. Where load transfer-slip dowel devices are used, install so that one end of each dowel bar is free to move.
3. Expansion Joints: Provide premolded joint filler for expansion joints abutting concrete curbs, catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, walks and other fixed objects, unless otherwise indicated.

Locate expansion joints at spacings indicated.

Extend joint fillers full-width and depth of joint, and not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished surface where joint sealer is indicated. If no joint sealer, place top of joint filler flush with finished concrete surface.

Furnish joint fillers in one-piece lengths for full width being placed, wherever possible. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip joint filler sections together.

Protect top edge of joint filler during concrete placement with a metal cap or other temporary material. Remove protection after concrete has been placed on both sides of joint.

4. Fillers and Sealants: Comply with the requirements of applicable Division-7 sections for preparation of joints, materials, installation, and performance.

### 3.6 CONCRETE FINISHING

- A. After striking-off and consolidating concrete, smooth surface by screeding and floating. Use hand method only where mechanical floating is not possible. Adjust floating to compact surface and produce uniform texture.

After floating, test surface for trueness with a 10' straightedge. Distribute concrete as required to remove surface irregularities, and refloat repaired areas to provide a continuous smooth finish.

Work edges of slabs, gutters, back top edge of curb, and formed joints with an edging tool, and round to 1/2 inch radius, unless otherwise indicated. Eliminate tool marks on concrete surface.

After completion of floating and troweling when excess moisture or surface sheen has disappeared, complete surface finishing, as follows:

1. Broom finish, by drawing a fine-hair broom across concrete surface, perpendicular to line of traffic. Repeat operation if required to provide a fine line texture acceptable to Architect.
2. On inclined slab surfaces, provide a coarse, non-slip finish by scoring surface with a stiff-bristled broom, perpendicular to line of traffic.

Do not remove forms for 12 hours after concrete has been placed. After form removal, clean ends of joints and point-up any minor honeycombed areas. Remove and replace areas or sections with major defects, as directed by Architect.



3.7 CURING

- A. Protect and cure finished concrete paving, complying with applicable requirements of Division-3 sections. Use membrane- forming curing and sealing compound or approved moist-curing methods.

3.8 REPAIRS AND PROTECTIONS

- A. Repair or replace broken or defective concrete, as directed by Architect.
- B. Drill test cores where directed by Architect, when necessary to determine magnitude of cracks or defective areas. Fill drilled core holes in satisfactory pavement areas with portland cement concrete bonded to pavement with epoxy adhesive.
- C. Protect concrete from damage until acceptance of work. Exclude traffic from pavement for at least 14 days after placement. When construction traffic is permitted, maintain pavement as clean as possible by removing surface stains and spillage of materials as they occur.

Sweep concrete pavement and wash free of stains, discolorations, dirt and other foreign material just prior to final inspection.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02577 - PAVEMENT MARKINGS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 WORK INCLUDED**

- A. Pavement markings.

#### **1.2 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE**

- A. Asphalt concrete paving - Section 02513

#### **1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Procedure: Submit in accord with General Conditions.
- B. Product data: Submit manufacturer's detailed literature.

### **PART 2 - MATERIALS**

- 2.1 A. Pavement marking paint: Tnemec's Traffic Paint, Glidden-Durkee's Romark Traffic, PPG's Traffic and Zone Marking
  - 1. Provide marking paint for perimeter and marking outside traffic flow patterns or in areas where existing markings have been disturbed.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 PAINT MARKINGS APPLICATION**

- A. Obtain approval of marking layouts prior to paint application.
- B. Traffic line markings: 4 inches wide unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Machine apply in strict accord with recommendations of paint manufacturer.
- D. Apply two coats or more as required for complete opacity.
  - 1. Apply first coat after all paved surfaces to be painted are dry and cured for a minimum of 48 hours.
  - 2. Apply second or final coat prior to completion of project.
- E. Paint directional lettering, arrows and other markings by similar methods with same paint. Use stencils and masking tape as required to achieve required designs.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02580 - CONCRETE CURBS AND WALKS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. General: Furnish all labor and materials to construct concrete curbs and gutters, sidewalks including ramps, and driveways as called for in the Drawings and detailed in the Standard Detail Drawings to include excavation and backfill; foundation; and forming, placing, jointing, form removing, finishing and curing concrete.

### **PART 2 - MATERIALS**

- 2.1 Concrete: FDOT 345-2 (except no pozzolan), 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Class I concrete with minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi.
- 2.2 Reinforcement: ASTM A615 - Grade 60.
- 2.3 Joint Materials: FDOT 932-1.
- 2.4 Membrane Curing Compound: FDOT 925-2.
- 2.5 Forms: Forms shall be metal or wooden, straight, and free from warp or bends and of sufficient strength, when staked to resist the pressure of the concrete without deviation from line and grade. Flexible forms shall be used for all items constructed on a radius.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

- 3.1 Foundation (Subgrade Preparation): The subgrade shall be excavated or filled with suitable material to the required grades and lines. All soft, yielding, and otherwise unsuitable material shall be removed and replaced with suitable material. Filled sections shall be compacted to a minimum of 95% of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density and extend to a minimum of 1 foot outside the form lines. The subgrade shall be dense, firm, trimmed to a uniform smooth surface, and in a moist condition when the concrete is placed.
- 3.2 Machine Laid Curb: The slipform/extrusion machine approved shall be so designed as to place a spread, consolidate, screed, and finish the concrete in one complete pass in such a manner that a minimum of hand finishing will be necessary to provide a dense and homogeneous concrete section. The machine shall shape, vibrate, and/or

extrude the concrete for the full width and depth of the concrete section being placed. It shall be operated with as nearly a continuous forward movement as possible. All operations of mixing, delivery, and spreading concrete shall be so coordinated as to provide uniform progress, with stopping and starting of the machine held to a minimum.

- 3.3 Forming: Depth of forms shall be equal to the Drawing dimensions for the concrete to be placed against them. Forms shall be staked to resist the pressure of the concrete without deviation from line and grade. They shall be cleaned each time used and shall be oiled or saturated with water prior to placing concrete.
- 3.4 Reinforcement: Reinforcement shall only be required where called for in the Drawings. Set reinforcement for sidewalks above the foundation so concrete will flow under it.
- 3.5 Placing: Place concrete in the forms and tamp and spade to prevent honeycomb until the top of the structure can be floated smooth. Round all edges to 1/2 inch radii unless otherwise shown on the Standard Detail Drawings.
- 3.6 Sidewalk Ramps: Ramps shall be provided at all road/street crossings each way as shown in the Standard Detail Drawings.
- 3.7 Contraction Joints: Unless otherwise shown or noted in the Drawings, weakened plane contraction joints shall be located as follows:
- Curbs - 10 feet maximum intervals.
- Sidewalks - To form squares of uniform size.
- 3.8 Contraction joints may be sawed, hand-formed, or made by 1/8 inch thick division plates in the framework. Sawing shall be done early after the concrete has set to prevent the formation of uncontrolled cracking. The joints may be hand-formed by using a narrow or triangular jointing tool or a thin metal blade to impress a plane of weakness into the plastic concrete. Where division plates are used, the plates shall be removed after the concrete has set and while the forms are still in place.
- 3.9 Expansion (Isolation) Joints: Provide isolation joints between all distinct structures such as between sidewalk and curbs, driveway and sidewalk or curbs, sidewalk or curbs and inlets, around concrete utility poles and at radius points along the curbs and at the end of a continuous pour.
- 3.10 Finishing: Strike off concrete sidewalks and driveways by means of a wood or metal screed, used perpendicular to the forms, to obtain required grade and remove surplus water laitance. Broom finish the surfaces and finish edges with an edging tool having a radius of 1/2 inch.

- 3.11 Remove all curb and gutter forms within 24 hours after concrete is in place, and fill minor defects with mortar composed of one part portland cement and two parts fine aggregate. Plastering is not permitted. Finish all curbs and gutter surfaces while the cement is still green to a brush finish. For any surface areas that are too rough or where surface defects make additional finishing necessary, the curb shall be rubbed to a smooth surface with a soft brick or wood block, with water used liberally.
- 3.12 Surface Requirements: Test the gutters with a 20 foot straight edge laid parallel to the centerline of the roadway while the concrete is still plastic. Straight edging shall be done along the edge of the gutter adjacent to the pavement or along other lines on the gutter cross-section. Irregularities in excess of 1/4 inch shall be corrected immediately. Surface variations on sidewalks and driveways shall not exceed 1/4 inch under a 10 foot straight edge, nor more than 1/8 inch on a 5 foot traverse section.
- 3.13 Curing: Concrete shall be cured by the Membrane Curing Compound Method for a continuous period of 72 hours minimum, commencing after completing the finishing and as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit application of the curing material without marring the surface. Immediately replace any curing material that may be removed or damaged during the 72-hour period.
- This method requires the application of a clean membrane curing compound or white pigmented curing compound as in the Membrane Curing Compound paragraph above, by a hand sprayer in a single continuous film with uniform coverage of at least one gallon to each 200 square feet. Any cracks, check or other defects shall be recoated immediately. Agitate the curing compound thoroughly in the drum prior to application, and during application as necessary to prevent settlement of the pigment.
- 3.14 Backfilling and Compaction: After the concrete has set sufficiently, but no later than 3 days after the pouring, the spaces in front and back of the curb and other excavation generated from this work shall be refilled to the required elevation with suitable material, placed and thoroughly compacted in layers not to exceed 6 inches.
- 3.15 Protection: The Contractor shall always have materials available to protect the surface of the plastic concrete against rain. These materials shall consist of waterproof paper or plastic sheeting. For slipform construction, materials such as wood planks or forms to protect the edges shall also be required.
- 3.16 Testing: Provide not less than three 6 inches by 12 inches cylinder compressive strength tests (ASTM C 39) and one slump test (ASTM C 143) for each 75 cubic yards of part thereof poured.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02666 - POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. Extent of potable water systems work is indicated on drawings and schedules, and by requirements of this section.
- B. Refer to Division-2 Section "EARTHWORK - UNDERGROUND UTILITIES" for excavation and backfill required for potable water systems; not work of this section.
- C. Refer to Division-15 for interior building water systems including interior piping, fixtures, and equipment; not work of this section.

#### **1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. **Manufacturer's Qualifications:** Firms regularly engaged in manufacturer of potable water systems materials and products, of types and sizes required, whose products have been in satisfactory use in similar service for not less than 5 years.
- B. **Installer's Qualifications:** Firm with at least 3 years of successful installation experience on projects with potable water piping work similar to that required for project.
- C. **Codes and Standards:**
  - 1. AWWA C-600 for Ductile Iron and install PVC as applicable.
  - 2. AWWA C-900 for PVC pipe 4 inch to 12 inch.
  - 3. **Water Purveyor Compliance:** Comply with requirements of Purveyor supplying water to project, obtain inspections from Purveyor as outlined in this section.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. **Product Data:** Submit manufacturer's technical product data and installation instructions for potable water system materials and products.
- B. **Shop Drawings:** Submit shop drawings for potable water systems, showing piping materials, size, locations, and elevations. Include details of underground structures, connections, thrust blocks, and anchors. Show interface and spatial relationship between piping and proximate structures.

- C. Record Drawings: At project closeout, submit record drawings of installed potable water system piping and products, in accordance with requirements of Division-1.
- D. Maintenance Data: Submit maintenance data and parts lists for potable water system materials and products. Include this data, product data, shop drawings, and record drawings in maintenance manual; in accordance with requirements of Division-1, if applicable.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Underground-Type Plastic Line Markers: Manufacturer's standard permanent, bright-colored, continuous-printed plastic tape, intended for direct-burial service; not less than 6 inches wide x 4 mils thick. Provide blue tape with black printing reading "CAUTION WATER LINE BURIED BELOW."
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering plastic line markers which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Allen Systems Inc.
    - b. Seton Name Plate Corp.
    - c. or approved equal
- B. Nonmetallic Piping Label: If nonmetallic piping is used for water service, provide engraved plastic laminate, label permanently affixed to main electrical meter panel stating "This structure has a nonmetallic water service."

### 2.2 PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

- A. General: Provide piping materials and factory-fabricated piping products of sizes, types, pressure ratings, and capacities as indicated. Provide sizes and types matching piping and equipment connections; provide fittings of materials which match pipe materials used in potable water systems.
- B. Piping: Provide pipes of one of the following materials, of weight/class indicated.
- C. Iron Pipe & Fittings: Pipe shall be ductile iron (DI) with minimum thickness of Class 51 for 3 and 4 inch diameter pipe and Class 50 for larger pipe. Fittings may be ductile iron or gray iron (GI) with pressure rating equal to that of the pipe unless otherwise specified in the Drawings. The materials shall be as follows:
  - 1. Pipe - ANSI A21.51 (AWWA C151)
  - 2. Fittings - ANSI A21.10 (AWWA C110)
  - 3. Joints - Mechanical & Push-on, ANSI A21.11 (AWWA C111)
  - 4. Joints - Flanged ANSI A21.10 & A21.15 (AWWA C110 & C115) Class 125 and 1/8 inch full faced rubber gaskets.
  - 5. Restrained joints - Ductile iron mechanical joint retainer glands approved equal to American Cast Iron Pipe Co.

6. Flexible joints - Boltless with 15 joint deflection per applicable portions of ANSI A21.10 (AWWA C110) approved equal to "Flex-Lok" by American Cast Iron Pipe Co.
  7. Bolts & Nuts - Bolts, ANSI B18.21; Nuts, B18.2.1; low carbon steel per ASTM A307, Grade B.
- D. Coatings, Linings & Encasement (Iron Pipe): All pipe and fittings shall be cement mortar lined per ANSI A21.4 (AWWA C104) and bituminous coated per above.
1. Where protective interior lining is called for, use 20 mil (minimum dry thickness) virgin polyethylene per ASTM D1248 compounded with an inert filler and with sufficient carbon black to resist ultraviolet rays during above ground storage, heat bonded to pipe and fittings, approved equal to "Polybond" by American Cast Iron Pipe Company.
  2. Polyethylene Encasement, where required, shall be per ANSI A21.5 (AWWA C105).
  3. Pipe fittings scheduled for field painting shall not receive an exterior bituminous coating. Instead, the pipe and fitting exterior shall be cleaned thoroughly and given one (1) shop coat of rust-inhibitive primer compatible with the field paint applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
  4. Machined surfaces shall be cleaned and coated with a suitable rust-preventative coating at the shop immediately after machining.
- E. Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe (PVC): 4 inch to 12 inch AWWA C900, DR-18 National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) approved for potable water having integral wall-thickened bell ends without increase in DR and outside diameter equivalent to ductile iron pipe. Use iron fitting per above. Joints shall be elastomeric seals per ASTM D3139 and ASTM F477. Lubrication shall be non-toxic, NSF approved for potable water. Polyvinyl chloride pipe less than 4 inches shall be in accordance with ASTM 1785 for schedule 40, 80, 120 or ASTM 2241 for SDR21, minimum PC 200.
- F. Check Valves: Iron body, bronze-mounted, stainless steel hinge pin, outside spring operated, swing non-slam type, and equipped with removable inspection covers. Units shall be rated for 150 psi minimum working pressure and shall permit full flow area equal to that of the connecting pipe. Approved equal to M & H.
- Valves 2 inches and smaller - bronze body and disc, swing check type, with removable inspection covers, rated at 150 psi minimum working pressure, equal to Crane No. 37.
- G. Valve Boxes: Cast iron, adjustable, with minimum interior diameter of 5 inches. The word "Water" shall be legibly cast into the cover. Boxes to conform to applicable surface loading and valve size approved equal to Clow.
- H. Valves-General: The manufacturer shall clearly mark the valve type, size, rating and flow direction arrow. Valves shall open to the left (counter-clockwise) with an arrow cast in the metal of the operating handwheels and nuts indicating the direction of opening. Above ground installations shall have flanged joints; below ground shall be mechanical joints.



- I. Gate Valves: Iron body, bronze-mounted double disc, O-ring seal, per AWWA C500. Valves for underground service shall be non-rising stem (NRS) type equipped with 2 inch square cast iron wrench nuts. Valves for above ground service shall be outside screw and yoke (OS & Y) rising stem type equipped with cast iron band wheels or chain operators with galvanized steel chains as noted in the Drawings.
1. Tapping valves - per the above, compatible with the connecting sleeve or saddle and specially designed for wet tapping installations.
  2. Actuators - Equip all valves 16-inch and larger with approved gearing actuators, with sealed enclosures for buried or submerged service, and shall be furnished by the valve manufacturer. Position indicators as required.
  3. Horizontal Installation - Valves 16-inches in diameter or larger, to be installed horizontally, shall be additionally equipped per the applicable Section of AWWA C500 and as follows:
    - a. Installed in vertical pipe with horizontal stem-fitted with approved slides, tracks and shoes to assist the travel of the gate assembly.
    - b. Installed in Horizontal pipe with horizontal stem - equipped with approved rollers, tracks and scrapers to assist the travel of the gate assembly and to clear the tract of obstructions.
  4. Valves 3-inches and smaller - Bronze, wedge disc, non-rising stem type, 150 psi minimum working pressure, equipped with wrought steel or cast iron operating handwheels, approved equal to Crane No. 437.
- J. Butterfly Valves: Cast iron body, allow cast or ductile iron disc, body mounted at seat, one-piece stainless steel shaft, short or long body type, AWWA C504, with the valve class, shaft size and other special requirements selected in accordance with the specific design, "Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves". Valve operation by approved gear actuators, with sealed enclosures for buried or submerged service. Position indicators furnished as required. Equip units with actuating nuts, cast iron handwheels or chain operators, with galvanized steel chains for the given installation. All appurtenances furnished by valve manufacturer.
- K. Backflow Prevention Device: Type and manufacturer shown in the Drawings, otherwise per AWWA C-506, however the device shall be acceptable to the local jurisdiction. Approved equal to Hersey (Beeco), CLa-Val, Febco, Grinnel.
- L. Meter Box: Cast-iron or concrete standard types, appropriately sized for utilization and installation requirements.
- M. Expansion Joints: Pipe expansion joints shall be minimum 150 psi working pressure equal to style N. 500, manufactured by Mercer Rubber Company.
- N. Flanged Coupling Adapters: Equal to Smith Blair Type 912 for pipe size to 12 inches and Type 913 for larger sizes. Conformance with ANSI Standard B16.1 (125 lb flanges).

- O. Cast Couplings: Equal to Smith Blair, Type 431 (connecting equal outside diameter pipes), Type 433 (connecting equal size pipes with variations in outside diameter), and Type 435 (reducing coupling).
- P. Cast Iron Sleeves and Wall Pipes: Shall have integral annular ring water-stops, and conform to requirements for Cast Iron fittings noted herein. Sleeves and Wall Pipes to have laying length and ends required for proper installation.
- Q. Tapping Saddles: Ductile Iron, suitable for either wet or dry installation double strapped as manufactured by the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. Provide an "O"-ring type sealing gasket. Provide tie straps and bolts of a corrosive resistant alloy steel.
- R. Tapping Sleeves and Crosses: mechanical joint type, with outlet flange ANSI B16-1, 125 lb standard, approved equal to M & H.
- S. Service Saddle: Double strap units with straps of corrosion resistant alloy steel and "O"-ring type sealing gasket. Ductile iron for ductile iron pipe, equal to Smith Blair Type 3.3. Type 342 or 352 for plastic pipe.
- T. Service Line Materials: AWWA C800 and the Appendix thereto where applicable. The minimum pressure class for plastic piping/tubing shall be 200 psi.
- U. Concrete: FDOT 345 - 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 23. Class II concrete, minimum 28 day compression strength of 3400 psi.

### 2.3 ACCESSORIES

- A. Anchorages: Provide anchorages for tees, wyes, crosses, plugs, caps, bends, valves, and hydrants. After installation, apply full coat of asphalt or other acceptable corrosion-retarding material to surfaces of ferrous anchorages.
  - 1. Clamps, Straps, and Washers: Steel, ASTM A 506.
  - 2. Rods: Steel, ASTM A 575.
  - 3. Rod Couplings: Malleable-iron, ASTM A 197.
  - 4. Bolts: Steel, ASTM A 307.
  - 5. Cast-Iron Washers: Gray-iron, ASTM A 126.
  - 6. Thrust Blocks: Concrete, 3,000 psi, as indicated on drawings.
- B. Yard Hydrants: Provide non-freeze yard hydrants, 3/4 inch inlet, 3/4 inch hose outlet, bronze casing, cast-iron or cast-aluminum casing guard, key-operated, and tapped drain port in valve housing.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering yard hydrants which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Josam Mfg. Co.
- b. Smith (Jay R.) Mfg. Co.
- c. Tyler Pipe.
- d. Zurn Industries, Inc.; Hydromechanics Div.

## 2.4 FIRE HYDRANTS

- A. AWWA C502, and shall be equipped with a minimum of one pumper outlet nozzle 4-1/2 inches in diameter and two hose nozzles 2-1/2 inches in diameter. Paint hydrant with two coats of oil paint using the local color code based on fire flow tests. Threads, nozzle caps, operating nuts and color shall conform to requirements of the local jurisdiction. Units shall be traffic type with breakable safety clips, or flange, and stem, with safety coupling located below barrel break line to preclude valve opening. Hydrants shall be dry top, low profile design with a maximum height of 30 inches. Outlet nozzles shall be on the same plane, with minimum distance of 18 inches from center of nozzles to ground line. Valve shall be compression type with 5-1/2 inches minimum opening and shoe inlet connection to be 6 inches minimum.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSPECTION

- A. General: Examine areas and conditions under which potable water system's materials and products are to be installed. Do not proceed with work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected in manner acceptable to Installer.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF IDENTIFICATION

- A. General: During back-filling/top-soiling of underground potable water piping, install continuous underground-type plastic line markers, located directly over buried lines at 24 inches below finish grade.
- B. Insulation: Insulate all above ground piping for freeze protection.
- C. Pipe Laying: Lay all pipe "in the dry" along straight lines and grades between fittings, manholes, or other defined points, unless definite alignments deflections or grade changes are noted in the Drawings. Maintain a 3 foot minimum depth of cover over the top of pipe, unless otherwise noted in the Drawings. Maintain all materials, clean and protect all coatings from damage. Maintain the interior of the pipe, clean and free of dirt and debris. When work is not in progress, plug all open ends. Underground piping shall not be driven to grade by striking it with an unyielding object. Provide bell holes in the bedding to allow uniform load bearing along the pipe barrel.

Subaqueous pipe laying may be permitted with prior approval of the Engineer where conditions make it impracticable to lay pipe "in the dry".

Provide proper provisions for pipe expansions or contraction by installing expansion joints or other suitable methods. Also provide flexible connections to expedite equipment or piping system removal.

- D. Push-On Joints: The pipe bell and spigot shall be thoroughly cleaned immediately prior to inserting the gasket and jointing. Assure that the gasket is properly faced and positioned. Lubricate in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Protect pipe against damage from jointing equipment by using timber headers, etc.
- E. Mechanical Joints: Wipe clean the socket and plain end. The plain end, socket, and gasket shall be washed with a soap solution immediately prior to jointing. Maintain the joint straight during assembly with the gasket pressed firmly and evenly into the recess. Bolts shall be tightened such that the gland remains reasonable parallel to the flange by alternating from bolt to bolt in cycles. The required bolt size (pipes 4 inch to 24 inch diameter) is 3/4 inch torqued to 75 - 90 ft-lbs.
- F. Flange Joints: Make all flanged joints tight, without applying undue strain upon the joint or other appurtenances. Fit joints such that contact surfaces bear uniformly on the gasket with relatively uniform bolt stresses.
- G. Pipe Cutting: Cutting pipe for the insertion of valves, fittings, or closure pieces shall be done in a neat workmanlike manner without damaging pipe, coatings or linings. Cut the pipe with an abrasive pipe saw, rotary wheel cutter, guillotine pipe saw or milling wheel saw, and per manufacturer's recommendations. Cut ends and rough edges shall be ground smooth, and for push-on joint connections the cut end shall be beveled.
- H. Pipe Restraint: All plugs, caps, tees, and bends, unless otherwise specified, shall be restrained by thrust block reaction backing and/or the use of tie rods, retainer glands and/or restrained joints as shown in the Drawings and Standard Detail Drawings. Thrust blocking shall be placed between solid ground and the fitting to be anchored. Where concrete is to be placed around bolted joints, provide a sheet of 3 mil (minimum) polyethylene between the fitting and the concrete. Where soil bearing is inadequate to provide proper thrust blocking, Contractor shall provide mechanical restraint as directed by the Engineer. Protect tie rods, clamps, or other components of dissimilar metal against corrosion by hand application of a bituminous coating. Backfilling over pipe restraints shall not proceed until inspected by the Engineer.
- I. Polyethylene Encasement: When polyethylene encasement is specified for ductile iron pipe it shall be installed in accordance with ANSI A21.5 (AWWA C105).
- J. Support of Exposed Pipework: Support exposed systems as necessary to hold the piping and appurtenances in a firm, substantial manner to the required line and grades indicated on the Drawings, with no undue piping stresses transmitted to equipment or other items. Support all piping in buildings from the floors, wall, ceiling and beams

adequately. Supports from the floor shall be by suitable saddle stands or piers. Support piping along walls by wall brackets, saddles or by wall brackets with adjustable hanger rods. When piping is supported from the ceiling, use approved rod hanger of a type capable of screw adjustment after erection. Support all pipe above ground outside of buildings by concrete supports.

Where floor stands and extension stems are required for exposed valves, furnish adjustable wall bracket and extension stems. In general, brackets shall be not more than 6 feet apart, with floorstands and guides set firmly in concrete.

- K. Tapping: Tapping shall be by tapping sleeve (or cross) and valve installed with a tapping device designed for the pipe material.
- L. Service Connections: All connections less than 1 2-inches are considered service connections. New services shall be no less than 3/4-inches in diameter, unless noted otherwise on the drawings. Service lines serving a double connection shall be no less than 1-inch in diameter, unless noted on the drawings. Connection to main 4-inch and larger shall be by drilling the appropriate size hole and installation of service saddle with services to smaller mains by means of in-line fittings. Place a corporation stop at the saddle or fitting, extend service line to property line (perpendicular from the Main), and terminate with a plugged curb-stop pending meter installation. The contractor shall mark the location of each water service at its upper end by chiseling a letter "W" - 1 2-inches high on the top of the curb. If the curb does not exist, place a 4" x 4" x 3'-0" wood stake extending 2-inches above the ground at the end of the service.
- M. Valves: Carefully inspect all valves, opened wide, and then tightly closed, and all the various nuts and bolts for tightness. Take special care to prevent joint materials, stones, and other substances from becoming lodged in the valve seat. Any valve that does not operate correctly shall be replaced. Install at the locations, to the sizes, and elevations called for in the Drawings. Install buried valves vertically centered over the pipe. Provide extension stems on all buried valves to place the operating nut not more than 3 feet below grade.
- N. Valve Boxes: Center all valve boxes over the operating nut of underground valves to permit a valve wrench to be easily fitted to the nut. Set top of boxes to final grade. The valve box shall not transmit surface loads directly to either the pipe or valve. Use excessive care to prevent earth and other materials from entering the boxes. Any valve box that becomes out of alignment or is not to grade, shall be dug out and adjusted. A concrete collar shall be provided as shown in the Drawings.

### 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Piping Tests: Conduct piping tests before joints are covered, and after thrust blocks have sufficiently hardened. Fill pipeline 24- hrs prior to testing, and apply test pressure to stabilize system. Use only potable water.

B. Hydrostatic Tests: Test at not less than 150 psi for 2 hours.

This test shall be performed by the Contractor with his labor and equipment in the presence of the Engineer and Owner/Purveyor Representative. No testing will proceed until all thrust blocks are cured or restraining devices installed. Clean and flush all piping thoroughly prior to testing. During filling of water all air will be carefully permitted to escape through release cocks installed as required.

$$L = \frac{(N)(D)(P)^2}{3700} = \text{allowable leakage in gallons per 2 hour test.}$$

L = 0.00331 ND; for 150 psi test for 2 hours.

N = Number of joints in the section tested.

D = Nominal pipe diameter in inches.

P = Average test pressure maintained during the leakage test in psig (gauge).

During the two (2) hour period of the test, the Contractor shall maintain a continuous pressure of 150 psi, by means of a pump taking supply from a container suitable for the measurement of water loss. Should the test fail, the leak will be located and repaired and the test performed again until it meets the above specified limits.

- C. Disinfection - Following the hydrostatic leakage test, Contractor shall provide all labor and materials to disinfect all sections of water systems, and receive approval from the appropriate agencies before placing the system in service. Disinfection shall be performed per AWWA C651 and Florida Department of Environmental Protection requirements.
- D. Chlorination - Apply the chlorination agent at the beginning of the section adjacent to the feeder connection, by injecting it through a corporation cock, hydrant or other connection ensuring treatment of the entire system. The chlorination agent may be any compound specified in AWWA C651. Feed water slowly into the new line and induce chlorine to produce a dosage and a residual as a dosage of between 40-50 ppm and a residual of not less than 25 mg/1 in all parts of the line after a 24-hour time period. During the chlorination process operate all valves and accessories.
- E. Flushing - Flush the system carefully until the chlorine concentration in the discharged water is equal to that generally prevailing or less than 1mg/1.
- F. Bacteriological Testing - After disinfecting the system, Contractor shall have samples collected for bacteriological analysis and submit as directed by Florida Department of Environmental Protection or local governing authority.

- G. Inspection of Work - All work is subject to inspection by the Water Purveyor, Owner's Representative and Engineer. The following phases of construction shall be inspected by the Owner's Representative and Engineer:

Placing of pipe, fittings and appurtenances.

Hydrostatic Test

Backfill

Sterilization

Placing in Service

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 02668 - FIRE WATER SYSTEMS**

## PART 1 - GENERAL

## 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

## 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of fire water systems work is indicated on drawings and schedules, and by requirements of this section.
- B. Refer to Division-2 section "EARTHWORK/UNDERGROUND UTILITIES" for excavation and backfill required for fire water systems; not work of this section.
- C. Refer to Division-3 sections for concrete work required for fire water systems; not work of this section.

## 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Manufacturer's Qualifications: Firms regularly engaged in manufacture of fire water system's products of types, materials, and sizes required, whose products have been in satisfactory use in similar service for not less than 5 years.
- B. Installer's Qualifications: Firm with at least 3 years of successful installation experience on projects with fire water work similar to that required for project.
- C. Codes and Standards:
  - 1. NFPA Compliance: Install fire water systems in accordance with NFPA 24 "Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances."
  - 2. Local Fire Department/Marshal Regulations: Comply with governing regulations pertaining to hydrants, including hose unit threading and similar matching of connections.
  - 3. UL Compliance: Provide fire hydrants that comply with UL 246 "hydrants for fire protection service" and are listed by UL.

## 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's technical product data and installation instructions for fire water system materials and products.
- B. Shop Drawings: Submit shop drawings for fire water systems, showing piping materials, size, locations, and elevations. Include details of underground structures, connections, thrust blocks, and anchors. Show interface and spatial relationship between piping and proximate structures.



- C. Record Drawings: At project closeout, submit record drawings of installed fire water system piping and products, in accordance with requirements of Division-1.
- D. Maintenance Data: Submit maintenance data and parts lists for fire water system materials and products. Include this data, product data, shop drawings, and record drawings in maintenance manual; in accordance with requirements of Division-1, if applicable.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Underground-Type Plastic Line Marker: Manufacturer's standard permanent, bright-colored, continuous-printed plastic tape, intended for direct-burial service; not less than 6 inches wide x 4 mils thick. Provide blue tape with black printing reading "CAUTION WATER LINE BURIED BELOW."
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering identification markers which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Allen Systems Inc.
    - b. Seton Name Plate Corp.

### 2.2 PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

- A. General: Provide piping materials and factory-fabricated piping products of sizes, types, pressure ratings, temperature ratings, and capacities as indicated. Provide materials and products complying with NFPA 24 where applicable. Provide sizes and types matching piping and equipment connections; provide fittings of materials which match pipe materials used in fire water piping systems. Where more than one type of materials or products are indicated, selection is Installer's option.
  - 1. Iron Pipe & Fittings: Pipe shall be ductile iron (DI) with minimum thickness of Class 51 for 3 and 4 inch diameter pipe and Class 50 for larger pipe. Fittings may be ductile iron or gray iron (GI) with pressure rating equal to that of the pipe unless otherwise specified in the Drawings. The materials shall be as follows:
    - a. Pipe: - ANSI A21.51 (AWWA C151)
    - b. Fittings - ANSI A21.10 (AWWA C110)
    - c. Joints - Mechanical & Push-on, ANSI A21.11 (AWWA C111)
    - d. Joints - Flanged ANSI A21.10 & A21.15 (AWWA C110 & C115)  
Class 125 and 1/8 inch full faced rubber gaskets.
    - e. Restrained Joints: - Ductile iron mechanical joint retainer glands approved equal to American Cast Iron Pipe Co.
    - f. Flexible Joints - Boltless with 15 joint deflection per applicable portions of ANSI A21.10 (AWWA C110) approved equal to "Flex-Lok" by

## American Cast Iron Pipe Co.

- g. Bolts & Nuts - Bolts, ANSI B18.21; Nuts, B18.2.1; low carbon steel per ASTM A 307, Grade B.
- 2. Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe (PVC): 4 inch to 12 inch AWWA C900, Class 150, having integral wall-thickened bell ends without increase in DR and outside diameter equivalent to ductile iron pipe. Use iron fitting per above. Joints shall be elastomeric seals per ASTM D 3139 and ASTM F 477. Lubrication shall be non-toxic, NSF approved for potable water. Polyvinyl chloride pipe less than 4 inches shall be Schedule 40, unless otherwise noted on construction drawings.
- 3. Coatings, Linings & Encasement (Iron Pipe): All pipe and fittings shall be cement mortar lined per ANSI A21.4 (AWWA C104) and bituminous coated per above.

Where protective interior lining is called for, use 20 mil (minimum dry thickness) virgin polyethylene per ASTM D 1248 compounded with an inert filler and with sufficient carbon black to resist ultraviolet rays during above ground storage, heat bonded to pipe and fittings, approved equal to "Polybond" by American Cast Iron Pipe Company.

Polyethylene Encasement, where required, shall be per ANSI A21.5 (AWWA C105).

- 4. Pipe fittings scheduled for field painting shall not receive an exterior bituminous coating. Instead, the pipe and fitting exterior shall be cleaned thoroughly and given one (1) shop coat of rust-inhibitive primer compatible with the field paint applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 5. Machined surfaces shall be cleaned and coated with a suitable rust-preventative coating at the shop immediately after machining.

## 2.3 VALVES

- A. Gate Valves: Provide gate valves, UL-listed, 175 psi working pressure for 12 inches and smaller, 150 psi for sizes larger than 12 inches. Provide threaded, flanged, hub, or other end configurations to suit size of valve and piping connection. Provide inside screw type for use with indicator post, iron body bronze mounted, non-rising stem, solid wedge disc.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering gate valves which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

American Valve Mfg. Corp.  
 American-Darling Valve; Div. of American Cast Iron Pipe Co.  
 Clow Corp.; Valve Div.  
 Fairbanks Co.  
 Kennedy Valve; Div. of ITT Grinnell Valve Co., Inc.  
 Stockham Valves & Fittings Inc.

United Brass Works Inc.  
United States Pipe and Foundry Co.  
Waterous Co.  
Mueller Co.

- B. Indicator Posts: Provide indicator posts, UL-listed, designed for use with underground gate valves to provide aboveground means for operating valves and indicating position of valves. Provide telescopic barrel type with indicating target, intended for use with gate valves 4 inches through 14 inches, with operating wrench.

1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering indicator posts which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

American-Darling Valve; Div. of American Cast Iron Pipe Co.  
Clow Corp.; Valve Div.  
Eddy-Iowa; Div. Clow Corp.  
Fairbanks Co.  
Grinnell Fire Protection Systems Co., Inc.  
Kennedy Valve; Div. of ITT Grinnell Valve Co., Inc.  
Mueller Co.  
Standard Fire Protection Co.  
Stockham Valves & Fittings Inc.  
United States Pipe and Foundry Co.  
Waterous Co.

- C. Butterfly Valves: Provide butterfly valves, UL-listed, 175 psi working pressure for 2 inches through 12 inches, 150 psi for sizes larger than 12 inches. Provide gear actuator and position indicator.

1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering butterfly valves which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

Demco; Div. of Cooper Industries Inc.  
ITT Grinnell; Div. of ITT Industries of Canada Ltd.  
Kennedy Valve; Div. of ITT Grinnell Valve Co., Inc.  
Keystone Valve; Div. of Keystone International Inc.  
Nibco Inc.  
Powell (Wm.) Co.  
Pratt (Henry) Co.  
Tomoe Valve Co. Ltd.  
Mueller Co.

- D. Check Valves: Provide check valves as indicated, UL-listed, 175 psi working pressure for 2 inches through 12 inches, 150 psi for sizes larger than 12 inches. Provide swing type, iron body bronze mounted with metal-to-metal or rubber-faced checks. Provide threaded, flanged, or hub end, to suit size and piping connections.

1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering check valves which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

American-Darling Valve; Div. of American Cast Iron Pipe Co.  
Clow Corp.; Valve Div.  
Fairbanks Co.  
Kennedy Valve; Div. of ITT Grinnell Valve Co., Inc.  
Mueller Co.  
Nibco Inc.  
Stockham Valves & Fittings Inc.  
Walworth Co.  
Waterous Co.

- E. Detector Check Valves: Provide detector check valves as indicated, UL listed, 175 psi working pressure. Provide iron or brass bodied with weighted clapper and provisions for connection of by-pass meter around check.

1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering detector check valves which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to the following:

Ames Co., Inc.  
Central Sprinkler Corp.  
Firematic Sprinkler Devices Inc.  
Globe Fire Equipment Co.  
Hersey Products Inc.  
Kennedy Valve; Division of ITT Grinnell Valve Co., Inc.  
Mueller Co.  
Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc.  
Viking Corp.

- F. Fire Hydrant: AWWA C502, and shall be equipped with a minimum of one pumper outlet nozzle 4-1/2 inches in diameter and two hose nozzles 2-1/2 inches in diameter. Paint hydrant with one coat of red-lead and two coats of oil point using the local color code based on fire flow tests. Threads, nozzle caps, operating nuts and color shall conform to requirements of the local jurisdiction. Units shall be traffic type with breakable safety clips, or flange, and stem, with safety coupling located below barrel break line to preclude valve opening. Hydrants shall be dry top, low profile design with a maximum height of 30 inches. Outlet nozzles shall be on the same plane, with minimum distance of 18 inches from center of nozzles to ground line. Valve shall be compression type with 5-1/2 inches minimum opening and shoe inlet connection to be 6 inch minimum.

## 2.4 ACCESSORIES

- A. Anchorages: Provide anchorages for tees, wyes, crosses, plugs, caps, bends, valves, and hydrants. After installation, apply full coat of asphalt or other acceptable corrosion-retarding material to surfaces of ferrous anchorages.

1. Clamps, Straps, and Washers: Steel, ASTM A 506.
2. Rods: Steel, ASTM A 575.
3. Rod Couplings: Malleable-iron, ASTM A 197.
4. Bolts: Steel, ASTM A 307.
5. Cast Iron Washers: ASTM A 126.
6. Thrust Blocks: As Indicated on Drawings.

- B. Valve Pits: Provide valve pits as indicated, constructed of poured-in-place or precast concrete. Construct of dimensions indicated with manhole access, ladder, and drain. Provide sleeves for pipe entry and exit; provide waterproof sleeve seals. If valve pit not below water table, provide open bottom filled with 3/4 gravel.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF IDENTIFICATION

- A. General: During back-filling/top-soiling of underground fire water piping systems, install continuous underground-type plastic line marker, located directly over buried line at 24 inches below finished grade.

#### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS

- A. Ductile-Iron Pipe: Install in accordance with AWWA C600 "Standard for Installation of Ductile-Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances."
- B. Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe: Install in accordance with manufacturers's installation instructions.
- C. Steel Pipe: Install in accordance with AWWA M11 "Steel Pipe-Design and Installation."
- D. Depth of Cover: Provide minimum 36 inches depth of cover over underground piping in accordance with NFPA 24, Figure A-8-11 "Recommended Depth of Cover Above Top of Underground Yard Mains."

#### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF VALVES

- A. General: Install valves as indicated. Provide post indicator for control valves.
- B. Control Valves: Install post indicator valve at each connection into building, locate 40 ft. from building's outside wall, or as indicated.
- C. Shutoff Valves: Install shutoff valve ahead of each hydrant.

#### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF HYDRANTS

- A. General: Install fire hydrants in accordance with AWWA M17 "Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Fire Hydrants."
- B. Location: Install fire hydrants minimum of 40 feet-0 inches from building's outside wall, or as indicated.

#### 3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Piping Tests: Conduct piping tests before joints are covered, and after thrust blocks have sufficiently hardened. Fill pipeline 24-hrs prior to testing, and apply test pressure to stabilize system. Use only potable water.
- B. Hydrostatic Tests: Test at not less than 200 psi for 2 hours.

1. This test shall be performed by the Contractor with his labor and equipment in the presence of the Engineer. No testing will proceed until all thrust blocks are cured or restraining devices installed. Clean and flush all piping thoroughly prior to testing. During filling of water all air will be carefully permitted to escape through release cocks installed as required.

$$\frac{L}{3700} = \frac{(N)(D)(P)^{1/2}}{3700} = \text{allowable leakage in gallons per 2 hour test.}$$

L = 0.00331 ND; for 150 psi test for 2 hours.

N = Number of joints in the section tested.

D = Nominal pipe diameter in inches.

P = Average test pressure maintained during the leakage test psig (gauge).

2. During the two (2) hour period of the test, the Contractor shall maintain a continuous pressure of 200 psi, by means of a pump taking supply from a container suitable for the measurement of water loss. Should the test fail, the leak will be located and repaired and the test performed again until it meets the above specified limits.
3. Inspection of Work: All work is subject to inspection by the Water Purveyor, Owner and Engineer. The following phases of construction shall be inspected by the Owner and Engineer:
  - a. Placing of pipe, fittings and appurtenances. Hydrostatic Test.

### 3.6 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

- A. Flushing: Flush underground mains and lead-in connections to sprinkler risers before connection is made to sprinklers, standpipes, or other fire protection system piping.
  1. Flush at flow rate not less than that indicated in NFPA 24, or at hydraulically calculated water demand rate of the system, whichever is greater.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02720 - STORM SEWAGE SYSTEMS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. Extent of storm sewage systems work is indicated on drawings and schedules, and by requirements of this section.
- B. Refer to Division-2 section "EARTHWORK/UNDERGROUND UTILITIES" for excavation and backfill required for storm sewage systems; not work of this section.
- C. Refer to Division-3 sections for concrete work required for storm sewage systems; not work of this section.

#### **1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. **Manufacturer's Qualifications:** Firms regularly engaged in manufacture of storm sewage system's products of types, materials, and sizes required, whose products have been in satisfactory use in similar service for not less than 5 years.
- B. **Installer's Qualifications:** Firm with at least 3 years of successful installation experience on projects with storm sewage work similar to that required for project.
- C. **Codes and Standards:**
  - 1. **Plumbing Code Compliance:** Comply with applicable portions of Florida Department of Transportation Standard Specification, 1988 Edition, pertaining to selection and installation of storm sewage system's materials and products.
- D. **Environmental Compliance:** Comply with applicable portions of applicable Water Management District and Local Stormwater Management Codes pertaining to storm sewage systems.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. **Product Data:** Submit manufacturer's technical product data and installation instructions for storm sewage system materials and products.
- B. **Shop Drawings:** Submit shop drawings for storm sewage systems, showing piping materials, size, locations, and inverts. Include details of underground structures,

- connections, and manholes. Show interface and spatial relationship between piping and proximate structures.
- C. Record Drawings: At project closeout, submit record drawings of installed storm sewage piping and products, in accordance with requirements of Division-1.
- D. Maintenance Data: Submit maintenance data and parts lists for storm sewage system materials and products. Include this data, product data, shop drawings, and record drawings in maintenance manual; in accordance with requirements of Division-1.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

- A. General: Provide pipes of one of the following materials, of weight/class indicated. Provide pipe fittings and accessories of same material and weight/class as pipes, with joining method as indicated.
1. Cast-Iron Soil Pipe: ASTM A 74, hub and spigot ends, service weight unless otherwise indicated.
    - a. Fittings: Cast-iron hub and spigot complying with ASTM A 74; lead/oakum caulked joints, or compression joints with rubber gaskets complying with ASTM C 564.
  2. Reinforced Concrete Pipe: FDOT 941, Class III (of ASTM C76).
    - a. Fittings: Reinforced concrete, same strength as adjoining pipe, tongue-and-groove gasketed joints complying with ASTM C 443.
    - b. Rubber Gaskets: FDOT 942.
  3. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Sewer Pipe: ASTM D 3033, Type PSP, SDR 35; or ASTM D 3034, Type PSM, SDR 35.
    - a. Fittings: PVC, ASTM D 3033 or D 3034, elastomeric joints complying with ASTM D 3212 using elastomeric seals complying with ASTM F 477.
  4. Corrugated Steel Pipe and Pipe Arch: FDOT 943, bituminous coated both sides.
  5. Corrugated Steel Pipe and Pipe Arch: Aluminum coated (Aluminized Type II): AASHTO M274 and AASHTO M36.
  6. Coupling/Corrugated Steel Pipe and Pipe Arch: AASHTO M36 with rubber or neoprene gaskets, FDOT 430-8.1 (all pipe).
  7. Corrugated Aluminum Pipe and Pipe Arch: AASHTO M196 and AASHTO M211.
  8. Corrugated Aluminum Pipe with Perforations (360 degree): AASHTO M196 and M211, ASTM B 209 for Alloy Alclade 3004-H34.
  9. Coupling/Corrugated Aluminum Pipe and Pipe Arch: AASHTO M196 and AASHTO M211 with asphaltic mastic sealant (performed plastic material), (all pipe).
  10. Filter Fabric: Spun bound polypropylene, "TYPAR," as manufactured by DuPont, Style 3401.
  11. Bituminous Coating: AASHTO M190.
  12. Non-shrinking Mortar: Embeco 167 or approved equal.
  13. Precast Circular Manholes: Precast reinforced concrete per ASTM C 487, except wall



- thickness shall be 1 inch per foot of inside diameter plus 1 inch but 5 inch minimum. All openings shall have minimum steel hoop of #4 wire. Cement shall be Portland Type II. Provide a 6-inch lip on the base.
14. Concrete: FDOT 345-2 (except no pozzolon), 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Class II or Class III with minimum 28 day compressive strengths of 3400 psi and 5000 psi, respectively. Use Type II Portland Cement.
  15. Reinforcement: FDOT 415 (ASTM A615, Grade 60).
  16. Curing: FDOT 925.
  17. Brick: ASTM C 32, grade MC (hard brick).
  18. Mortar: For brick sections of manholes mix one (1) part Portland Cement Type II and three (3) parts of sand per FDOT 902-2.2. For mortar plaster use one (1) part cement, two (2) parts sand.
  19. Manhole Joint Sealer: Pre-formed plastic joint sealer per Federal Specification SS-S-00210 (GSA - PSS), "Ram-Nek" as manufactured by the K.T. Snyder Co., Inc., or approved equal, or Portland Cement mortar, 1/2 inch minimum thickness.
  20. Manhole Frame & Cover: Gray cast iron per ASTM A 48, Class 30 without perforations and suitable for addition of cast iron or steel rings for upward adjustment of top. The word "STORM" shall be cast into the face of the cover equal to that shown in the Standard Detail Drawings in 1-1/2 to 2 inch letters raised flush with the top of the cover. Frame and cover shall be approved equal to U.S. Foundry and Manufacturing Corp. No. 430 (old No. 32 with Type G cover). Frames and covers shall have machine ground seats and have a coating of coal tar pitch varnish.  
Where prefabricated adjustable frames are called for in the Drawings, they shall be approved equal to U.S. Foundry No 560 (old No. 23 with Type G Cover) and comply with the above requirements.
  21. Inlet Gratings and Frames: Structural steel, FDOT 425-3.2, U.S. Foundry or equal; Gray Cast Iron, FDOT 962-8.
  22. Bitumastic: Koppers No. 300M, or approved equal.
  23. Non-shrink Mortar: Embeco 167 or approved equal.
  24. Forms: Forms shall be either wood or metal, externally secured and braced when feasible, substantial and unyielding, and of adequate strength to contain the concrete and the additional force of vibration consolidation without bulging between supports and without apparent deviation from neat lines, contours and shapes shown in the Drawings.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS

- A. General: Trench excavation and backfill, including sheeting and bracing dewatering, foundation and bedding and furnishing and disposal of materials shall be as specified in Section 02210 of these Standard Specifications, "EARTHWORK- UNDERGROUND UTILITIES" with any additional requirements included herein.
- B. Laying Pipe: Pipe shall be laid "in the dry" true to the lines and grades given with

hubs upgrade and tongue fully inserted into the hub. Provide recesses at each joint as required to establish continuous loading conditions along the pipe barrel. Maintain a clean interior as the work progresses. Adequate filtering methods shall be provided to prevent flushing debris and sediment into any receiving waters.

- C. Round Concrete Pipe: ASTM C443-85a. Seal all joints with round rubber gaskets. The gasket and the surface of the joints must be clean and free of grit, dirt and other foreign matter. To facilitate closure of the joint, apply a vegetable soap lubricant immediately prior to closing. Do not apply mortar, joint compound, or other filler which will restrict the flexibility of the gasket joint.
- Deviations from true alignment or grade, which result in a displacement from the normal position of the gasket of as much as 1/4 inch, or which produce a gap exceeding 1/2 inch between sections of pipe for more than 1/3 of the circumference of the inside of the pipe, will not be acceptable and where such occur the pipe shall be re-laid without additional compensation. Where minor imperfections cause a gap greater than 1/2 inch between pipe sections, the joint will be acceptable provided the gap does not extend more than 1/3 the circumference of the inside of the pipe.
- D. Oval Concrete Pipe: Seal all joints with round rubber gaskets. The gasket and the surface of the joints must be clean and free of grit, dirt and other foreign matter. To facilitate closure of the joint, apply a vegetable soap lubricant immediately prior to closing. Do not apply mortar, joint compound, or other filler which will restrict the flexibility of the gasket joint.
- E. Corrugated Steel Pipe: Field joint corrugated steel pipe with locking steel bituminous coated bands and rubber or neoprene gaskets to secure a water-tight joint. The gaskets shall be at least 7 inches in width and at least 3/8 inches thick, or O-ring gaskets with a minimum chord diameter of 13/16 inch, with annular ends. A vegetable soap lubricant is acceptable to facilitate the field connection. A minimum of 10-1/2 inch bandwidth shall be provided.
- F. Corrugated Aluminum Pipe: Make field joints with aluminum bands and asphaltic mastic gasket to secure a watertight joint. Band width shall be a minimum of 7 inches for 6 - 30 inch diameter and 12 inches for 36 - 60 inch diameter pipes.
- G. Cast-Iron Soil Pipe: Install in accordance with applicable provisions of CISPI "Cast Iron Soil Pipe & Fittings Handbook."
- H. Plastic Pipe: Install in accordance with manufacturer's installation recommendations, and in accordance with ASTM D 2321.
- I. Cleaning Piping: Clear interior of piping of dirt and other superfluous material as work progresses. Maintain swab or drag in line and pull past each joint as it is completed.

1. In large, accessible piping, brushes and brooms may be used for cleaning.
  2. Place plugs in ends of uncompleted conduit at end of day or whenever work stops.
  3. Flush lines between manholes if required to remove collected debris.
- J. Joint Adapters: Make joints between different types of pipe with standard manufactured adapters and fittings intended for that purpose.
- K. Closing Abandoned Utilities: Close open ends of abandoned underground utilities which are indicated to remain in place. Provide sufficiently strong closures to withstand hydro-static or earth pressure which may result after ends of abandoned utilities have been closed.
1. Close open ends of concrete or masonry utilities with not less than 8 inches thick brick masonry bulkheads.
- L. Interior Inspection: Inspect piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred.
1. Make inspections after lines between manholes, or manhole locations, have been installed and approximately 2 feet of backfill is in place, and again at completion of project.
  2. If inspection indicates poor alignment, debris, displaced pipe, infiltration or other defects, correct such defects, and reinspect.

### 3.2 STORM SEWER STRUCTURES

- A. Fabrication: All structures shall be constructed as shown in the Drawings or Standard Detail Indexes per FDOT Roadway and Bridge Design Standards. Structures may be precast concrete or poured in place concrete.
- B. Foundation: Compact the soil beneath the structure to 95 percent of maximum (AASHTO T-180) density. Additionally provide 9 inches of gravel beneath structures with precast bases.
- C. Manhole Base: Construct per Standard Detail Drawings with Type II Portland Cement concrete, Class II or cast as an integral part of the precast section. If the base is poured, form a groove in the base with an accurate manhole ring, shape with a wood float and finish with a hard steel trowel prior to setting. The base shall set a minimum of 24 hours before the manhole construction proceeds. Precast base shall have a minimum of three lifting hooks set in. The base shall extend 6 inches on all sides of the structure.
- D. Joints - Precast Structures: Structures without precast integral bottoms shall be set in a bed of mortar to make a watertight joint at the base. Join precast sections with a minimum mortar thickness of 1/2 inch, maximum of 1 inch. Joint sealer may be used as an alternate.

- E. Poured-in-place Concrete Structures: Concrete shall not be placed in any form until the reinforcing steel has been inspected and approved. Place concrete as noted in the Drawings and vibrate thoroughly. Fill each part of the forms, work the course aggregate back from the face and force the concrete under and around the reinforcing bars without displacing them from proper position. Place the concrete in approximately 12 inch lifts so as not to induce separation or segregation of the aggregates, consolidate thoroughly before proceeding onward continuously so that there will be no plain separation between layers. Provide construction joints in accordance with the Drawings. Rub all exposed surfaces smooth to a point 12 inches below the proposed finished grade. All slabs open to traffic will be broom finished.
- F. Curing: Cure continuously for a period of at least 72 hours, to commence after the finishing has been completed and as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit application of the curing material without marring the surface. Curing may be accomplished by means of polyethylene covering, membrane curing compound, or wet-burlap. These methods shall initiate after the forms are removed and as outlined below:
1. Burlap. Place burlap over the entire surface of the concrete with overlap of approximately 6 inches along each edge and in contact with the entire surface.
  2. Membrane Curing Compound. Apply membrane compound (clear or white) in one continuous uniform coating at a rate of one gallon per 200 square feet of area. Immediately recoat any crack or other defects appearing in the coating. Agitate the compound prior to application as well as during to prevent settlement of the pigment.
  3. Polyethylene Sheeting. Place polyethylene sheeting over the entire surface with sufficient overlap of approximately 6 inches along the sides. Sheeting should be in continuous contact with the concrete at all times.
- G. Manhole Invert: shape invert channels to a trowel finish conforming to the sizes and shapes of the lower 0.8 diameter of the inlets and outlets called for in the Drawings. changes in direction of the sewer and entering branch or branches shall have a true curve, with a centerline radius of at least three times the pipe diameter or channel width. Straight-through channels may be formed with pre-cut half pipes.
- H. Manhole Coating: Coat the exterior surface with one coat of bitumastic at a minimum rate of 375 square feet per gallon, factory applied and "touched-up" in the field.
- I. Manhole Frames and Covers: Set manhole frames and covers to conform to the grades in the Drawings. Set all frames securely in a cement mortar bed and fillet. All covers shall be made flush with existing permanent surfaces except outside the limits of the traveled ways where they should be set approximately 0.2 foot above the existing ground unless otherwise noted in the Drawings.
- J. Manholes Watertightness: When tested by plugging all inlets and the outlet and filling the structure to within one foot of the cone section or top, with a minimum depth of 4 feet and maximum depth of 20 feet, the maximum allowable drop of the water surface

shall be 1/2 inch per 15 minute interval. Contractor shall plug all leaks by method approved by the Engineer.

- K. Pipe Connections: Seal pipes into structure openings with non-shrinking mortar. Provide one joint immediately outside the structure wall. Openings into existing structures shall be cut with a power driven abrasive wheel or saw.

### 3.3 BACKFILLING

- A. General: Conduct backfill operations of open cut trenches closely following laying, jointing, and bedding of pipe, and after initial inspection and testing are completed.

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Lamping: Lamp all sewers between manholes, and catch basins after the backfill has been compacted to determine that they are clear of debris and to the correct alignment. The concentricity of the lamp image received shall not vary in the vertical direction but may vary up to 20 percent in the horizontal direction.
- B. Inspection: Final visual inspection shall be made after all structures are raised to finished grade and the roadway installed. If the lines are unclean, clean-up and re-lamping shall be initiated. Contractor shall assist the engineer during this inspection.

END OF SECTION

## **SECTION 02730 - SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEMS**

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. Extent of Sanitary sewage systems work is indicated on drawings and schedules, and by requirements of this section.
- B. Refer to Division-2 section "Earthwork - Underground Utilities" for excavation and backfill required for sanitary sewage systems; not work of this section.
- C. Refer to Division-3 sections for concrete work required for sanitary sewage systems; not work of this section.
- D. Refer to Division-15 for interior building wastewater systems including drain, waste, and vent piping; not work of this section.

#### 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. **Manufacturer's Qualifications:** Firms regularly engaged in manufacture of sanitary sewage system's products of types, materials, and sizes required, whose products have been in satisfactory use in similar service for not less than 5 years.
- B. **Installer's Qualifications:** Firm with at least 3 years of successful installation experience on projects with sanitary sewage work similar to that required for project.
- C. **Codes and Standards:**
  - 1. **Plumbing Code Compliance:** Comply with applicable portions of National Standard Plumbing Code pertaining to selection and installation of sanitary sewage system materials and products.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. **Product Data:** Submit manufacturer's technical product data and installation instructions for sewage system materials and products.
- B. **Shop Drawings:** Submit shop drawings for sanitary sewage systems, showing piping materials, size, locations, and inverts. Include details of underground structures,

connections, and cleanouts. Show interface and spatial relationship between piping and proximate structures.

- C. Record Drawings: At project closeout, submit record drawings of installed sanitary sewage piping and products, in accordance with requirements of Division-1.
- D. Maintenance Data: Submit maintenance data and parts lists for sewage system materials and products. Include this data, product data, shop drawings, and record drawings in maintenance manual; in accordance with requirements of Division-1.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Underground-Type Plastic Line Markers: Manufacturer's standard permanent, bright-colored, continuous-printed plastic tape, intended for direct-burial service; not less than 6 inches wide x 4 mils thick. Provide green tape with black printing reading "CAUTION SEWER LINE BURIED BELOW."
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering identification markers which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Allen Systems, Inc.
    - b. Emed Co., Inc.
    - c. Seton Name Plate Corp.

### 2.2 PIPES AND PIPE FITTINGS

- A. Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe & Fittings (PVC): Pipe and fittings, ASTM D3034, SDR 35 and shall have integrally formed bell and spigot with factory installed rubber sealing ring gaskets. Pipe shall be in maximum laying length of 12.5 feet. Joints, ASTM D3212, push-on type elastomeric compression gaskets. Field solvent weld joints are not acceptable. PVC materials shall be approved equal to "Ring-Tite" as manufactured by Johns-Manville.
- B. Ductile Iron Pipe & Fitting (DI): Pipe shall be ductile iron (DI) with minimum thickness of Class 51 for 3 and 4 inch and Class 50 for larger pipe. ANSI 21.51 (AWWA C151); Fittings, ANSI 21.10 (AWWA C110); Joints, ANSI 21.11 (AWWA C111).
- C. Gray Iron Pipe & Fittings (GI): Pipe, ANSI 21.6 (AWWA C106); Fittings, ANSI 21.10 (AWWA C110); Joints, ANSI 21.11 (AWWA C111).
- D. Pipe Coupling & Bushing Adapter: Rubber couplings with stainless steel ring clamps at

both ends and stainless steel shear ring and rubber bushings as required, approved equal to Mission Rubber Company, Inc.

- E. PVC - Manhole Connector: Asbestos-cement manhole adapter, approved equal to Johns-Manville.
- F. Non-shrink Mortar: Embeco 167 or approved equal.
- G. Precast Manholes: Precast reinforced concrete per ASTM C478, except wall thickness shall be 1 inch per foot of inside diameter plus 1 inch but 5 inch minimum. All openings shall have minimum steel hoop of #4 wire. Cement shall be Portland Type II. Manholes shall be in accordance with the Standard Detail Drawings.
- H. Concrete: FDOT 345-2 (except no pozzolan), 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Class I, Class II, and Class III shall have minimum 28 day compressive strengths of 2500 psi, 4000 psi, and 5000 psi, respectively.
- I. Reinforcement: FDOT 415
- J. Curing: FDOT 925
- K. Brick: ASTM C32, grade MC (hard brick).
- L. Mortar: For brick sections of manholes mix one (1) part Portland Cement Type II and three (3) parts of sand per FDOT 902-2.2. For Mortar plaster use one (1) part cement, two (2) parts sand.
- M. Manhole Joint Sealer: Pre-formed plastic joint sealer per Federal Specification SS-S-00210 (GSA-PSS), "Ram-Nek" as manufactured by the K.T. Snyder Col, Inc., or approved equal.
- N. Manhole Frame & Cover: Gray cast iron per ASTM A48, Class 30 without perforations and suitable for addition of cast iron or steel rings for upward adjustment of top. The word "SANITARY" shall be cast into the face of the cover equal to that shown in the Standard Detail drawings in 1 1/2 to 2 inch letters raised flush with the top of the cover. Frame and cover shall be approved equal to U.S. Foundry and Manufacturing Corp. No. 430 (old No. 32 with Type G cover). Frames and covers shall have machine ground seats and have a coating of coal tar pitch varnish.

Where prefabricated adjustable frames are called for the Drawings, they shall be approved equal to U.S. Foundry No. 560 (old No. 23 with Type G cover) and comply with the above requirements.

Where manholes are subjected to periodic flooding or lie within the 100 year flood plain, or as designated by the Engineer, frames and covers shall be made watertight by



means of gaskets and bolted covers approved equal to U.S. Foundry.

- O. Bitumastic: Koppers No. 300M, or approved equal.
- P. Bedding Material: Bedding materials shall be as specified in Section 02210 of these Standard Specifications, "Earthwork - Underground Utilities".

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF IDENTIFICATION

A. General: During back-filling/top-soiling of sanitary sewage systems, install continuous underground-type plastic line marker, located directly over buried line at 24 inches below finished grade.

#### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Pipe Laying & Jointing: Lay pipe with spigot ends pointing in the direction of flow starting at the lowest point. Clean joint contact surfaces immediately prior to jointing. Use lubricants, primers and adhesives as recommended by the joint manufacturer.
- B. Branches: Wye branches are to be installed in conjunction with the laying of the sewer pipe. Install wyes to serve all existing and future dwelling units, as noted in the Drawings. The longitudinal barrel of branch fittings shall conform to the line and grade, diameter, and quality of the sewer main. All service laterals shall be perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the pipe.
- C. Laterals: Install service laterals and wye branch fittings as shown in the Standard Detail Drawings and as sized and located in the Drawings. Laterals shall be located between 3 feet minimum and 5 feet maximum below right-of-way finished grade at the service. Laterals shall be run perpendicular to the sewer main at a minimum grade of 1 percent from the main to the right-of-way line. Provide a wye branch fitting for each service lateral; double wyes are not acceptable. Plug all laterals and service wyes at the last joint and securely seal to withstand the internal pressure of leakage or air pressure testing, but the plug shall also be capable of removal without injury to the socket. Chisel an "S" in the top of the curb directly over the lateral location. If curbing is not part of the work, install a 4" x 4" X 3'0" wooden stake at the end of the connection.
- D. Transition Connections: Where pipes of different materials are to be connected between manholes, suitable transition couplings shall be installed. Couplings as cited herein are the only acceptable materials.

- E. Connections to Existing Lines: Use a collar wye saddle for 4 inch and 6 inch diameter connections into existing sewer lines. The existing line shall be cut using a template to accomplish a true and clean opening for the saddle. Gasketed saddles with stainless steel straps shall be used where available from the manufacturer. The sewer main shall be protected and cleaned of debris.
- F. Chimney Connections: Provide chimney connections, as shown in the Standard Detail Drawings where the depth of sewer main invert exceeds 10 feet below the finished grade of the street, unless otherwise required by the Engineer. One chimney may only serve 4 connections -double to each side or less. Chimney shall be encased in Class I Concrete.
- G. Connections to Manholes: Connections shall be in accordance with the Standard Detail Drawings. PVC connections shall be made using an asbestos-cement adapter pre-cast or mortared into the structure. Clay pipe and iron pipe (and asbestos-cement adapters when mortared) shall be mortared into structures with non-shrinking mortar applied and cured in strict conformance with manufacturer's recommendations such that no leakage through the annular joint occurs. Finish mortar smooth and flush with the adjoining interior and exterior wall surfaces. Clay pipe shall have a short nipple (18 inch or 24 inch) between the manhole fitting and the first full length of pipe. All openings for pipes into existing structures shall be made by cutting with a power driven abrasive wheel or saw.
- H. Connections to Wet wells: Provide one (1) joint (18 - 20 feet) of ductile iron pipe to extend outward from the structure. Mortar the connections as per above.
- I. Conflicting Structures: Where it becomes necessary to extend sewers through structures, such as conflicting manholes, junction boxes, etc., the pipe within shall be ductile iron with no joints inside the conflicting structure.
- J. Manholes: Manholes shall be in accordance with the Standard Detail Drawings. Manholes shall be precast with integral slab and lower ring, or poured in place slab with precast ring wall or mortared brick wall construction. All manholes shall have bitumastic coating as specified herein.
- Brick manholes shall be true and symmetric with all courses level. Bricks shall be placed by shoving into a full bed of mortar with 1/4 to 1/2 inch joints completely filled. Courses shall be laid continuously with alternating joints and with whole headers every sixth course. Excess mortar shall be carefully struck off. Portland cement plaster (1/2 inch minimum) shall be applied to the interior and exterior brick surfaces. Brick manholes shall be protected and kept moist for at least 48 hours following completion during hot or dry weather.
- K. Manhole Foundation: Compact the soil beneath the manhole to 95% of maximum

(AASHTO T-180) density. Additionally provide 9 inches of gravel beneath precast manhole bases.

- L. Manhole Base: Poured in place with Type II Portland cement concrete per Standard Detail Drawings or cast as an integral part of the precast section. If the base is poured, from a groove in the base with an accurate manhole ring, shape with a wood float and finish with a hard steel trowel prior to setting. The base shall set a minimum of 24 hours before the manhole construction proceeds. Precast base shall have a minimum of three lifting hooks set in and shall have a 6-inch lip.
- M. Manhole Invert: Shape invert channels to a trowel finish conforming to the sizes and shapes of the lower 0.8 diameter of the inlets and outlets called for in the Drawings. Changes in direction of the sewer and entering branch or branches shall have a true curve, with a centerline radius of at least three times the pipe diameter or channel width. Straight-through channels may be formed with pre-cut half pipes.
- N. Manhole Coating: Two (2) coats of bitumastic applied to the internal surfaces at a minimum rate of 120 square feet per gallon per coat and one coat to external surfaces at a minimum rate of 375 square feet per gallon. External surfaces shall be pre-painted. Internal surfaces shall be painted in the field after installation and after inspection.
- O. Top Elevation: Adjust precast manhole top between 6 inches and 12 inches by means of precast concrete rings or bricks laid in mortar.
- P. Manhole Frames and Covers: Set manhole frames and covers to conform to the grades in the Drawings. Set all frames securely in a cement mortar bed and fillet. All covers shall be made flush with existing permanent surfaces except outside the limits of the traveled ways where they should be set approximately 0.2 foot above the existing ground unless otherwise noted in the Drawings.
- Q. Stubs and Stoppers: Install pipe stoppers to all manhole stubs noted in the Drawings. When connecting to an existing stub, prior to removing the existing stopper, brick the inside opening to prevent any flow until the new system has been tested and cleaned. The brick shall not be removed until final inspection.
- R. Bulkheading Stub Channels: Bulkhead the downstream end of all outlets in the manholes of stub-out-channels not in use, to prevent the creation of a septic condition resulting from ponding of sewage or debris up the used channel.
- S. Protection of Water System at Crossings: Where the location of the sewer is not clearly defined by dimensions on the drawings, the sewer shall not be laid closer horizontally than 10 feet to a water main or service line. Pressure sewer lines shall only pass beneath water lines, with the top of the sewer line being at least 2 feet below bottom of water line. Where sanitary sewer lines pass above water lines, the sewer shall be

encased in concrete for a distance of 10 feet on each side of the crossing, or rubber-gasketed pressure pipe shall be substituted for the pipe being used for the same distance. Where sanitary sewer lines pass below water lines, no joint in the sewer line shall be closer than 3 feet, horizontal distance, to the water line. Each pipe shall be carefully inspected before and after it is installed and defective pipe shall be rejected. Proper facilities shall be provided for lowering sections of pipe into trenches.

- T. Downstream Protection: Pipe shall not be flushed downstream. Open end of pipe shall be closed daily to prevent foreign matter from entering.
- U. PVC Ring Deflection: Maximum diametric ring deflection shall not exceed 5 percent of the internal pipe diameter throughout the warranty period when tested by a mandrel.

### 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing - Low Pressure Air Leakage: All sanitary sewers shall be tested by means of a low pressure air leakage test. When tested by this method, the pipe is first pressure stabilized at 4 psig greater than the average groundwater back-pressure: Subsequent leakage shall not exceed the following:

0.0015 cubic feet per minute per square foot for PVC.  
0.0030 cubic feet per minute per square foot for VCP.

- B. Testing - Infiltration or Exfiltration: If approved by Engineer, infiltration or exfiltration test may be performed in lieu of the air pressure test. When tested a minimum of three (3) days after the cessation of dewatering, the maximum allowable leakage shall not exceed the following rates per mile of main line (not laterals):

50 gallons per day per nominal inch for PVC  
100 gallons per day per nominal inch for VCP

- C. Testing - Manhole Watertightness: Contractor shall test manhole watertightness by plugging all inlets and the outlet and filling the manhole to within one foot of the cone section. With a minimum depth of 4 feet and maximum depth of 20 feet, the maximum allowable drop of the water surface shall be 1/2 inch per 15 minute interval. Contractor shall plug all leaks by method approved by Engineer.
- D. Lamping: Contractor shall lamp between manholes. The concentricity at the lamp image received shall be such that the diameter of said image shall have no vertical reduction from that of the pipe inside diameter and not more than 20 percent horizontal reduction.
- E. Resurfacing: All test shall be completed and accepted by Engineer before any trench or pavement is surfaced/resurfaced.

- F. Final Inspection: After all manholes are raised to grade and paving operations completed, a final visual inspection will be made. Contractor shall assist the engineer by providing labor as required. Additional lamping may be required if it appears that lines are unclean. Contractor will be present to note required corrections, if any, and schedule their remedial action immediately before the work is accepted.

END OF SECTION 02730

## **SECTION 02831 - CHAIN LINK FENCING AND GATES**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract apply to work of this Section.

#### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. Extent of chain link fences and gates is indicated on drawings.

#### **1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Provide chain link fences and gates as complete units controlled by a single source including necessary erection accessories, fittings, and fastenings.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's technical data, and installation instructions for metal fencing, fabric, gates and accessories.

### **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

#### **2.1 GENERAL**

- A. Dimensions indicated for pipe, roll-formed, and H-sections are outside dimensions, exclusive of coatings.

- B. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products which may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1. Galvanized Steel Fencing and Fabric:

- a. Allied Tube and Conduit Corp.
- b. American Fence Corp.
- c. Anchor Fence, Inc.

- 2. Aluminized Steel Fencing and Fabric:

- a. Page Fence Div./Page-Wilson Corp.
- b. Cyclone Fence/United States Steel Corp.
- c. or approved equal

- 3. Aluminum Fencing and Fabric:

- a. Chain Link Fence Company of Pennsylvania.
- b. Security Fabricators, Inc.
- c. or approved equal

4. Barbed Type:

- a. American Fence Corp.
- b. Man Barrier Corp.

2.2 STEEL FABRIC

A. Fabric: No. 9 ga. Core wire (0.148" + 0.005") size steel wires, 2" mesh, with top selvages knuckled for fabric 60" high and under, and both top and bottom selvages twisted and barbed for fabric over 60" high. Vinyl Coating shall be class 2b thermally fused & bonded per ASTM 668.

- 1. Furnish one-piece fabric widths for fencing up to 12' high.
- 2. Fabric Finish: Galvanized, ASTM A 392, Class II, with not less than 2.0 oz. zinc per sq. ft. of surface.
- 3. Fabric Finish: Aluminized, ASTM A 491, Class II, with not less than 0.40 oz. aluminum per sq. ft. of surface.

2.3 FRAMING AND ACCESSORIES

A. Steel Framework, General: Galvanized steel, ASTM A 120 or A 123, with not less than 1.8 oz. zinc per sq. ft. of surface.

- 1. Fittings and Accessories: Galvanized, ASTM A 153, with zinc weights per Table I.

B. End, Corner and Pull Posts: Minimum sizes and weights as follows:

- 1. Up to 6' fabric height, 2.375" OD steel pipe, 3.65 lbs. per lin. ft., 3.5" x 3.5" roll-formed sections, 4.85 lbs. per lin. ft.
- 2. Over 6' fabric height, 2.875" OD steel pipe, 5.79 lbs. per lin. ft., or 3.5" x 3.5" roll-formed sections, 4.85 lbs. per lin. ft.

C. Line Posts: Space 10' o.c. maximum, unless otherwise indicated, of following minimum sizes and weights.

- 1. Up to 6' fabric height, 1.90" OD steel pipe, 2.70 lbs. per lin. ft. or 1.875" x 1.625" C-sections, 2.28 lbs. per lin. ft.
- 2. 6' to 8' fabric height, 2.375" OD steel pipe, 3.65 lbs. per lin. ft. or 2.25" x 1.875" H-sections, 2.64 lbs. per lin. ft.

- 3. Over 8' fabric height, 2.875" OD steel pipe, 5.79 lbs. per lin. ft. or 2.25" x 1.875" H-sections, 3.26 lbs. per lin. ft.

D. Gate Posts: Furnish posts for supporting single gate leaf, or one leaf of a double gate installation, for nominal gate widths as follows:

1. Leaf Width	Gate Post	lbs./lin. ft.
Up to 6'	3.5" x 3.5" roll-formed	4.85
	section or 2.875" OD pipe	5.79
Over 6' to 13'	4.000" OD pipe	9.11
Over 13' to 18'	6.625" OD pipe	18.97
Over 18'	8.625" OD pipe	28.55

E. Top Rail: Manufacturer's longest lengths, with expansion type couplings, approximately 6" long, for each joint. Provide means for attaching top rail securely to each gate corner, pull and end post.

- 1. 1.66" OD pipe, 2.27 lbs. per ft. or 1.625" x 1.25" roll-formed sections, 1.35 lbs. per ft.

F. Tension Wire: 7-gage, coated coil spring wire, metal and finish to match fabric.

- 1. Locate at bottom of fabric.

G. Wire Ties: 11 ga. galvanized steel or 11 ga. aluminum wire, to match fabric core material.

H. Post Brace Assembly: Manufacturer's standard adjustable brace at end and gate posts and at both sides of corner and pull posts, with horizontal brace located at mid-height of fabric. Use same material as top rail for brace, and truss to line posts with 0.375" diameter rod and adjustable tightener.

I. Post Tops: Provide weathertight closure cap with loop to receive tension wire or toprail; one cap for each post.

J. Stretcher Bars: One-piece lengths equal to full height of fabric, with minimum cross-section of 3/16" x 3/4". Provide one stretcher bar for each gate and end post, and 2 for each corner and pull post, except where fabric is integrally woven into post.

K. Stretcher Bars Bands: Space not over 15" o.c., to secure stretcher bars to end, corner, pull, and gate posts.

L. Barbed Wire Supporting Arms: Manufacturer's standard barbed wire supporting arms, metal and finish to match fence framework, with provision for anchorage to



posts and attaching 3 rows of barbed wire to each arm. Supporting arms may be either attached to posts or integral with post top weather cap and must be capable of withstanding 250 lbs. downward pull at outermost end. Provide following type:

1. Single 45 deg. arm; for 3 strands barbed wire, one for each post.
- M. Barbed Wire: 2 strand, 12-1/2 ga. wire with 14 ga. 4-point barbs spaced not more than 5" o.c., metal and finish to match fabric.
- N. Barbed Tape: Continuous helical coils of barbed stainless steel tape, fabricated from .025" thick x 1" wide austenitic stainless steel with 4 needle sharp barbs on 4" centers and permanently clenched to .098" diameter core wire of high tensile zinc-coated steel. Adjacent loops clipped together to limit extension of coil. Provide coil diameter, type and configuration as indicated; if not otherwise indicated, provide 24" diameter, single concertina type coil.

## 2.4 GATES

- A. Fabrication: Fabricate perimeter frames of gates from metal and finish to match fence framework. Assemble gate frames by welding or with special fittings and rivets, for rigid connections, providing security against removal or breakage connections. Provide horizontal and vertical members to ensure proper gate operation and attachment of fabric, hardware and accessories. Space frame members maximum of 8' apart unless otherwise indicated.
1. Provide same fabric as for fence, unless otherwise indicated. Install fabric with stretcher bars at vertical edges and at top and bottom edges. Attach stretchers bars to gate frame at not more than 15" o.c.
  2. Install diagonal cross-bracing consisting of 3/8" diameter adjustable length truss rods on gates to ensure frame rigidity without sag or twist.
  3. Where barbed wire is indicated above gates, extend end members of gate frames 1'-0" above to member and prepare to receive 3 strands of wire. Provide necessary clips for securing wire to extensions.
- B. Swing Gates: Fabricate perimeter frames of minimum 1.90" OD pipe.
- C. Gate Hardware: Provide hardware and accessories for each gate, galvanized per ASTM A 153, and in accordance with the following:
1. Hinges: Size and material to suit gate size, non-lift-off type, offset to permit 180 deg. gate opening. Provide 1-1/2 pair of hinges for each leaf over 6' nominal height.
  2. Latch: Forked type or plunger-bar type to permit operation from either side of gate, with padlock eye as integral part of latch.

3. Keeper: Provide keeper for vehicle gates, which automatically engages gate leaf and holds it in open position until manually released.
  4. Double Gates: Provide gate stops for double gates, consisting of mushroom type flush plate with anchors, set in concrete, and designed to engage center drop rod or plunger bar. Include locking device and padlock eyes as integral part of latch, permitting both gate leaves to be locked with single padlock.
- D. Sliding Gates: Provide manufacturer's standard heavy-duty inverted channel track, ball-bearing hanger sheaves, overhead framing and supports, guides, stays, bracing, hardware, and accessories as required.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Do not begin installation and erection before final grading is completed, unless otherwise permitted.
- B. Excavation: Drill or hand excavate (using post hole digger) holes for posts to diameters and spacings indicated, in firm, undistributed or compacted soil.
1. If not indicated on drawings, excavate holes for each post to minimum diameters as recommended by fence manufacturer, but not less than 4 times largest cross-section of post.
  2. Unless otherwise indicated, excavate hole depths approximately 3" lower than post bottom, with bottom of posts set not less than 36" below finish grade surface.
- C. Setting Posts: Center and align posts in holes 3" above bottom of excavation.
1. Place concrete around posts and vibrate or tamp for consolidation. Check each post for vertical and top alignment, and hold in position during placement and finishing operations.
    - a. Unless otherwise indicated, extend concrete footings 2" above grade and trowel to a crown to shed water.
- D. Top Rails: Run rail continuously through post caps, bending to radius for curved runs. Provide expansion couplings as recommended by fencing manufacturer.
- E. Center Rails: Provide center rails where indicated. Install in one piece between posts and flush with post on fabric side, using special offset fittings where necessary.
- F. Brace Assemblies: Install braces so posts are plumb when diagonal rod is under

proper tension.

- G. Tension Wire: Install tension wires through post cap loops before stretching fabric and tie to each post cap with not less than 6 ga. galvanized wire. Fasten fabric to tension wire using 11 ga. galvanized steel hog rings spaced 24" o.c.
  
- H. Fabric: Leave approximately 2" between finish grade and bottom selvage, unless otherwise indicated. Pull fabric taut and tie to posts, rails, and tension wires. Install fabric on security side of fence, and anchor to framework so that fabric remains in tension after pulling force is released.
  
- I. Stretcher Bars: Thread through or clamp to fabric 4" o.c., and secure to posts with metal bands spaced 15" o.c.
  
- J. Barbed Wire: Pull wire taut and install securely to extension arms and secure to end post or terminal arms in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
  
- K. Barbed Tape: Install barbed tape in configurations indicated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and securely fasten to fencing to prevent movement or displacement.
  
- L. Gates: Install gates plumb, level, and secure for full opening without interference. Install ground-set items in concrete for anchorage. Adjust hardware for smooth operation and lubricate where necessary.
  
- M. Tie Wires: Use U-shaped wire, conforming to diameter of pipe to which attached, clasping pipe and fabric firmly with ends twisted at least 2 full turns. Bend ends of wire to minimize hazard to persons or clothing.
  - 1. Tie fabric to line posts, with wire ties spaced 12" o.c. Tie fabric to rails and braces, with wire ties spaced 24" o.c. Tie fabric to tension wires, with hog rings spaced 24" o.c.
  
- N. Fasteners: Install nuts for tension bands and hardware bolts on side of fence opposite fabric side. Peen ends of bolts or score threads to prevent removal of nuts.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 260500 - COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR ELECTRICAL**

## PART 1 - GENERAL

## 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

## 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Electrical equipment coordination and installation.
  - 2. Sleeves for raceways and cables.
  - 3. Sleeve seals.
  - 4. Grout.
  - 5. Common electrical installation requirements.

## 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. EPDM: Ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber.
- B. NBR: Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.

## 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For sleeve seals.

## 1.5 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate arrangement, mounting, and support of electrical equipment:
  - 1. To allow maximum possible headroom unless specific mounting heights that reduce headroom are indicated.
  - 2. To provide for ease of disconnecting the equipment with minimum interference to other installations.
  - 3. To allow right of way for piping and conduit installed at required slope.
  - 4. So connecting raceways, cables, wireways, cable trays, and busways will be clear of obstructions and of the working and access space of other equipment.
- B. Coordinate installation of required supporting devices and set sleeves in cast-in-place concrete, masonry walls, and other structural components as they are constructed.
- C. Coordinate location of access panels and doors for electrical items that are behind finished surfaces or otherwise concealed. Access doors and panels are specified in Division 08 Section "Access Doors and Frames."

- D. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 SLEEVES FOR RACEWAYS AND CABLES

- A. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized steel, plain ends.
- B. Cast-Iron Pipe Sleeves: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe," equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Sleeves for Rectangular Openings: Galvanized sheet steel.
1. Minimum Metal Thickness:
    - a. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter less than 50 inches and no side more than 16 inches thickness shall be 0.052 inch
    - b. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter equal to, or more than, 50 inches and 1 or more sides equal to, or more than, 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.138 inch.

### 2.2 SLEEVE SEALS

- A. Description: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between sleeve and raceway or cable.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
    - a. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
    - b. Calpico, Inc.
    - c. Metraflex Co.
    - d. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.
  3. Sealing Elements: EPDM interlocking links shaped to fit surface of cable or conduit. Include type and number required for material and size of raceway or cable.
  4. Pressure Plates: Stainless steel. Include two for each sealing element.
  5. Connecting Bolts and Nuts: Stainless steel of length required to secure pressure plates to sealing elements. Include one for each sealing element.

### 2.3 GROUT

- A. Nonmetallic, Shrinkage-Resistant Grout: ASTM C 1107, factory-packaged, nonmetallic aggregate grout, noncorrosive, nonstaining, mixed with water to consistency suitable for application and a 30-minute working time.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 COMMON REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with NECA 1.
- B. Measure indicated mounting heights to bottom of unit for suspended items and to center of unit for wall-mounting items.
- C. Headroom Maintenance: If mounting heights or other location criteria are not indicated, arrange and install components and equipment to provide maximum possible headroom consistent with these requirements.
- D. Equipment: Install to facilitate service, maintenance, and repair or replacement of components of both electrical equipment and other nearby installations. Connect in such a way as to facilitate future disconnecting with minimum interference with other items in the vicinity.
- E. Right of Way: Give to piping systems installed at a required slope.

#### 3.2 SLEEVE INSTALLATION FOR ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

- A. Electrical penetrations occur when raceways, cables, wireways, cable trays, or busways penetrate concrete slabs, concrete or masonry walls, or fire-rated floor and wall assemblies.
- B. Concrete Slabs and Walls: Install sleeves for penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of slabs and walls.
- C. Use pipe sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.
- D. Fire-Rated Assemblies: Install sleeves for penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies unless openings compatible with firestop system used are fabricated during construction of floor or wall.
- E. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces of walls.
- F. Extend sleeves installed in floors 2 inches above finished floor level.
- G. Size pipe sleeves to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and raceway or cable, unless indicated otherwise.
- H. Seal space outside of sleeves with grout for penetrations of concrete and masonry

1. Promptly pack grout solidly between sleeve and wall so no voids remain. Tool exposed surfaces smooth; protect grout while curing.

- I. Interior Penetrations of Non-Fire-Rated Walls and Floors: Seal annular space between sleeve and raceway or cable, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants."
- J. Fire-Rated-Assembly Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at raceway and cable penetrations. Install sleeves and seal raceway and cable penetration sleeves with firestop materials. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."
- K. Roof-Penetration Sleeves: Seal penetration of individual raceways and cables with flexible boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.
- L. Aboveground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Seal penetrations using steel pipe sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.
- M. Underground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Install cast-iron pipe sleeves. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between raceway or cable and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

### 3.3 SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION

- A. Install to seal exterior wall penetrations.
- B. Use type and number of sealing elements recommended by manufacturer for raceway or cable material and size. Position raceway or cable in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between raceway or cable and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

### 3.4 FIRESTOPPING

- A. Apply firestopping to penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies for electrical installations to restore original fire-resistance rating of assembly. Firestopping materials and installation requirements are specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

END OF SECTION 260500

## **SECTION 260519 - LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes the following:
  - 1. Building wires and cables rated 600 V and less.
  - 2. Connectors, splices, and terminations rated 600 V and less.
  - 3. Sleeves and sleeve seals for cables.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. EPDM: Ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber.
- B. NBR: Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Qualification Data: For testing agency.
- C. Field quality-control test reports.

#### **1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, with the experience and capability to conduct the testing indicated, that is a member company of the InterNational Electrical Testing Association or is a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.7, and that is acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.



1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Person currently certified by the InterNational Electrical Testing Association or the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies to supervise on-site testing specified in Part 3.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.
- C. Comply with NFPA 70.

## 1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Set sleeves in cast-in-place concrete, masonry walls, and other structural components as they are constructed.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  1. Alcan Products Corporation; Alcan Cable Division.
  2. American Insulated Wire Corp.; a Leviton Company.
  3. General Cable Corporation.
  4. Senator Wire & Cable Company.
  5. Southwire Company.
- C. Aluminum and Copper Conductors: Comply with NEMA WC 70.
- D. Conductor Insulation: Comply with NEMA WC 70 for Types THW, THHN-THWN.
- E. Multiconductor Cable: Comply with NEMA WC 70 for metal-clad cable, Type MC with ground wire.

### 2.2 CONNECTORS AND SPLICES

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:

- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. AFC Cable Systems, Inc.
  2. Hubbell Power Systems, Inc.
  3. O-Z/Gedney; EGS Electrical Group LLC.
  4. 3M; Electrical Products Division.
  5. Tyco Electronics Corp.
- C. Description: Factory-fabricated connectors and splices of size, ampacity rating, material, type, and class for application and service indicated.

### 2.3 SLEEVES FOR CABLES

- A. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized steel, plain ends.
- B. Cast-Iron Pipe Sleeves: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe," equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Sleeves for Rectangular Openings: Galvanized sheet steel with minimum 0.052- or 0.138-inch thickness as indicated and of length to suit application.
- D. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

### 2.4 SLEEVE SEALS

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
- C. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
1. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
  2. Calpico, Inc.
  3. Metraflex Co.
  4. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.
- D. Description: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between sleeve and cable.

1. Sealing Elements: EPDM interlocking links shaped to fit surface of cable or conduit. Include type and number required for material and size of raceway or cable.
2. Pressure Plates: Stainless steel. Include two for each sealing element.
3. Connecting Bolts and Nuts: Stainless steel of length required to secure pressure plates to sealing elements. Include one for each sealing element.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 CONDUCTOR MATERIAL APPLICATIONS

- A. Feeders: Copper for feeders smaller than No. 4 AWG; copper or aluminum for feeders No. 4 AWG and larger. Solid for No. 10 AWG and smaller; stranded for No. 8 AWG and larger.
- B. Branch Circuits: Copper. Solid for No. 10 AWG and smaller; stranded for No. 8 AWG and larger.

#### 3.2 CONDUCTOR INSULATION AND MULTICONDUCTOR CABLE APPLICATIONS AND WIRING METHODS

- A. Service Entrance: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway
- B. Exposed Feeders: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, type MC.
- C. Feeders concealed in Ceilings, Walls, Partitions, and Crawlspace: TYPE THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, type AC
- D. Feeders Concealed in Concrete, below Slabs-on-Grade, and Underground: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway
- E. Feeders Installed below Raised Flooring: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- F. Feeders in Cable Tray: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- G. Exposed Branch Circuits, Including in Crawlspace: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- H. Branch Circuits Concealed in Ceilings, Walls, and Partitions: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, Type MC.

- I. Branch Circuits Concealed in Concrete, below Slabs-on-Grade, and Underground: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.
- J. Branch Circuits Installed below Raised Flooring: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- K. Branch Circuits in Cable Tray: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway; Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- L. Cord Drops and Portable Appliance Connections: Type SO, hard service cord with stainless-steel, wire-mesh, strain relief device at terminations to suit application.
- M. Class 1 Control Circuits: Type THHN-THWN, in raceway.
- N. Class 2 Control Circuits: Type THHN-THWN, in raceway

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

- A. Conceal cables in finished walls, ceilings, and floors, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Use manufacturer-approved pulling compound or lubricant where necessary; compound used must not deteriorate conductor or insulation. Do not exceed manufacturer's recommended maximum pulling tensions and sidewall pressure values.
- C. Use pulling means, including fish tape, cable, rope, and basket-weave wire/cable grips, that will not damage cables or raceway.
- D. Install exposed cables parallel and perpendicular to surfaces of exposed structural members, and follow surface contours where possible.
- E. Support cables according to Division 26 Section "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems."
- F. Identify and color-code conductors and cables according to Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

### 3.4 CONNECTIONS

- A. Tighten electrical connectors and terminals according to manufacturer's published torque-tightening values. If manufacturer's torque values are not indicated, use those specified in UL 486A and UL 486B.
- B. Make splices and taps that are compatible with conductor material and that possess equivalent or better mechanical strength and insulation ratings than unspliced conductors.

1. Use oxide inhibitor in each splice and tap conductor for aluminum conductors.
- C. Wiring at Outlets: Install conductor at each outlet, with at least 6 inches of slack.

### 3.5 SLEEVE INSTALLATION FOR ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

- A. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."
- B. Concrete Slabs and Walls: Install sleeves for penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of slabs and walls.
- C. Use pipe sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.
- D. Rectangular Sleeve Minimum Metal Thickness:
1. For sleeve rectangle perimeter less than 50 inches and no side greater than 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.052 inch.
  2. For sleeve rectangle perimeter equal to, or greater than, 50 inches and 1 or more sides equal to, or greater than, 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.138 inch.
- E. Fire-Rated Assemblies: Install sleeves for penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies unless openings compatible with firestop system used are fabricated during construction of floor or wall.
- F. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both wall surfaces.
- G. Extend sleeves installed in floors 2 inches above finished floor level.
- H. Size pipe sleeves to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and cable unless sleeve seal is to be installed.
- I. Seal space outside of sleeves with grout for penetrations of concrete and masonry and with approved joint compound for gypsum board assemblies.
- J. Interior Penetrations of Non-Fire-Rated Walls and Floors: Seal annular space between sleeve and cable, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint according to Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants."
- K. Fire-Rated-Assembly Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at cable penetrations. Install sleeves and seal with firestop materials according to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."
- L. Roof-Penetration Sleeves: Seal penetration of individual cables with flexible boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.

- M. Aboveground Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Seal penetrations using sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.
- N. Underground Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Install cast-iron "wall pipes" for sleeves. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between cable and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

### 3.6 SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION

- A. Install to seal underground exterior-wall penetrations.
- B. Use type and number of sealing elements recommended by manufacturer for cable material and size. Position cable in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between cable and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

### 3.7 FIRESTOPPING

- A. Apply firestopping to electrical penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies to restore original fire-resistance rating of assembly according to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

### 3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- B. Perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- C. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. After installing conductors and cables and before electrical circuitry has been energized, test for compliance with requirements.
  - 2. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA Acceptance Testing Specification. Certify compliance with test parameters.
  - 3. Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each splice in cables and conductors No. 3 AWG and larger. Remove box and equipment covers so splices are accessible to portable scanner.
    - a. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each splice 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.

- b. Instrument: Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
  - c. Record of Infrared Scanning: Prepare a certified report that identifies splices checked and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.
- D. Test Reports: Prepare a written report to record the following:
- 1. Test procedures used.
  - 2. Test results that comply with requirements.
  - 3. Test results that do not comply with requirements and corrective action taken to achieve compliance with requirements.
- E. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

END OF SECTION 260519

## **SECTION 260526 - GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes methods and materials for grounding systems and equipment, plus the following special applications:
  - 1. Underground distribution grounding.
  - 2. Common ground bonding with lightning protection system.

#### **1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Other Informational Submittals: Plans showing dimensioned as-built locations of grounding features specified in Part 3 "Field Quality Control" Article, including the following:
  - 1. Test wells.
  - 2. Ground rods.
  - 3. Ground rings.
  - 4. Grounding arrangements and connections for separately derived systems.
  - 5. Grounding for sensitive electronic equipment.
- C. Qualification Data: For testing agency and testing agency's field supervisor.
- D. Field quality-control test reports.
- E. Operation and Maintenance Data: For grounding to include the following in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals:
  - 1. Instructions for periodic testing and inspection of grounding features at test wells based on NETA MTS
    - a. Tests shall be to determine if ground resistance or impedance values remain within specified maximums, and instructions shall recommend corrective action if they do not.



- b. Include recommended testing intervals.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, with the experience and capability to conduct the testing indicated, that is a member company of the InterNational Electrical Testing Association or is a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.7, and that is acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
  - 1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Person currently certified by the InterNational Electrical Testing Association to supervise on-site testing specified in Part 3.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.
- C. Comply with UL 467 for grounding and bonding materials and equipment.

#### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

##### 2.1 CONDUCTORS

- A. Insulated Conductors: Copper wire or cable insulated for 600 V unless otherwise required by applicable Code or authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Bare Copper Conductors:
  - 1. Solid Conductors: ASTM B 3.
  - 2. Stranded Conductors: ASTM B 8.
  - 3. Tinned Conductors: ASTM B 33.
  - 4. Bonding Cable: 28 kcmil, 14 strands of No. 17 AWG conductor, 1/4 inch in diameter.
  - 5. Bonding Conductor: No. 4 or No. 6 AWG, stranded conductor.
  - 6. Bonding Jumper: Copper tape, braided conductors, terminated with copper ferrules; 1-5/8 inches wide and 1/16 inch thick.
  - 7. Tinned Bonding Jumper: Tinned-copper tape, braided conductors, terminated with copper ferrules; 1-5/8 inches wide and 1/16 inch thick.
- C. Bare Grounding Conductor and Conductor Protector for Wood Poles:
  - 1. No. 4 AWG minimum, soft-drawn copper.
  - 2. Conductor Protector: Half-round PVC or wood molding. If wood, use pressure-treated fir or cypress or cedar.

- D. Grounding Bus: Rectangular bars of annealed copper, 1/4 by 2 inches in cross section, unless otherwise indicated; with insulators.

## 2.2 CONNECTORS

- A. Listed and labeled by a nationally recognized testing laboratory acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction for applications in which used, and for specific types, sizes, and combinations of conductors and other items connected.
- B. Bolted Connectors for Conductors and Pipes: Copper or copper alloy, bolted pressure-type, with at least two bolts.
  - 1. Pipe Connectors: Clamp type, sized for pipe.
- C. Welded Connectors: Exothermic-welding kits of types recommended by kit manufacturer for materials being joined and installation conditions.

## 2.3 GROUNDING ELECTRODES

- A. Ground Rods: Copper-clad steel, sectional type; 3/4 inch by 10 feet in diameter.
- B. Chemical-Enhanced Grounding Electrodes: Copper tube, straight or L-shaped, charged with nonhazardous electrolytic chemical salts.
  - 1. Termination: Factory-attached No. 4/0 AWG bare conductor at least 48 inches long.
  - 2. Backfill Material: Electrode manufacturer's recommended material.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 APPLICATIONS

- A. Conductors: Install solid conductor for No. 8 AWG and smaller, and stranded conductors for No. 6 AWG and larger, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Underground Grounding Conductors: Install bare copper conductor, No. 2/0 AWG minimum.
  - 1. Bury at least 24 inches below grade.
  - 2. Duct-Bank Grounding Conductor: Bury 12 inches above duct bank when indicated as part of duct-bank installation.
- C. Isolated Grounding Conductors: Green-colored insulation with continuous yellow stripe. On feeders with isolated ground, identify grounding conductor where visible to

normal inspection, with alternating bands of green and yellow tape, with at least three bands of green and two bands of yellow.

- D. Grounding Bus: Install in electrical and telephone equipment rooms, in rooms housing service equipment, and elsewhere as indicated.
  - 1. Install bus on insulated spacers 1 inch minimum, from wall 6 inches above finished floor, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Where indicated on both sides of doorways, route bus up to top of door frame, across top of doorway, down to specified height above floor, and connect to horizontal bus.
- E. Conductor Terminations and Connections:
  - 1. Pipe and Equipment Grounding Conductor Terminations: Bolted connectors.
  - 2. Underground Connections: Welded connectors, except at test wells and as otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Connections to Ground Rods at Test Wells: Bolted connectors.
  - 4. Connections to Structural Steel: Welded connectors.

### 3.2 GROUNDING OVERHEAD LINES

- A. Comply with IEEE C2 grounding requirements.
- B. Install 2 parallel ground rods if resistance to ground by a single, ground-rod electrode exceeds 25 ohms.
- C. Drive ground rods until tops are 12 inches below finished grade in undisturbed earth.
- D. Ground-Rod Connections: Install bolted connectors for underground connections and connections to rods.
- E. Lightning Arrester Grounding Conductors: Separate from other grounding conductors.
- F. Secondary Neutral and Transformer Enclosure: Interconnect and connect to grounding conductor.
- G. Protect grounding conductors running on surface of wood poles with molding extended from grade level up to and through communication service and transformer spaces.

### 3.3 GROUNDING UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPONENTS

- A. Comply with IEEE C2 grounding requirements.
- B. Grounding Manholes and Handholes: Install a driven ground rod through manhole or handhole floor, close to wall, and set rod depth so 4 inches will extend above finished floor. If necessary, install ground rod before manhole is placed and provide

No. 1/0 AWG bare, tinned-copper conductor from ground rod into manhole through a waterproof sleeve in manhole wall. Protect ground rods passing through concrete floor with a double wrapping of pressure-sensitive insulating tape or heat-shrunk insulating sleeve from 2 inches above to 6 inches below concrete. Seal floor opening with waterproof, nonshrink grout.

- C. Grounding Connections to Manhole Components: Bond exposed-metal parts such as inserts, cable racks, pulling irons, ladders, and cable shields within each manhole or handhole, to ground rod or grounding conductor. Make connections with No. 4 AWG minimum, stranded, hard-drawn copper bonding conductor. Train conductors level or plumb around corners and fasten to manhole walls. Connect to cable armor and cable shields as recommended by manufacturer of splicing and termination kits.
- D. Pad-Mounted Transformers and Switches: Install two ground rods and ground ring around the pad. Ground pad-mounted equipment and noncurrent-carrying metal items associated with substations by connecting them to underground cable and grounding electrodes. Install tinned-copper conductor not less than No. 2 AWG for ground ring and for taps to equipment grounding terminals. Bury ground ring not less than 6 inches from the foundation.

### 3.4 EQUIPMENT GROUNDING

- A. Install insulated equipment grounding conductors with all feeders and branch circuits.
- B. Install insulated equipment grounding conductors with the following items, in addition to those required by NFPA 70:
  - 1. Feeders and branch circuits.
  - 2. Lighting circuits.
  - 3. Receptacle circuits.
  - 4. Single-phase motor and appliance branch circuits.
  - 5. Three-phase motor and appliance branch circuits.
  - 6. Flexible raceway runs.
  - 7. Armored and metal-clad cable runs.
  - 8. Busway Supply Circuits: Install insulated equipment grounding conductor from grounding bus in the switchgear, switchboard, or distribution panel to equipment grounding bar terminal on busway.
  - 9. Computer and Rack-Mounted Electronic Equipment Circuits: Install insulated equipment grounding conductor in branch-circuit runs from equipment-area power panels and power-distribution units.
  - 10. Irrigation controller.
- C. Air-Duct Equipment Circuits: Install insulated equipment grounding conductor to duct-mounted electrical devices operating at 120 V and more, including air cleaners, heaters, dampers, humidifiers, and other duct electrical equipment. Bond conductor to each unit and to air duct and connected metallic piping.

- D. Water Heater, Heat-Tracing, and Antifrost Heating Cables: Install a separate insulated equipment grounding conductor to each electric water heater and heat-tracing cable. Bond conductor to heater units, piping, connected equipment, and components.
- E. Isolated Grounding Receptacle Circuits: Install an insulated equipment grounding conductor connected to the receptacle grounding terminal. Isolate conductor from raceway and from panelboard grounding terminals. Terminate at equipment grounding conductor terminal of the applicable derived system or service, unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Isolated Equipment Enclosure Circuits: For designated equipment supplied by a branch circuit or feeder, isolate equipment enclosure from supply circuit raceway with a nonmetallic raceway fitting listed for the purpose. Install fitting where raceway enters enclosure, and install a separate insulated equipment grounding conductor. Isolate conductor from raceway and from panelboard grounding terminals. Terminate at equipment grounding conductor terminal of the applicable derived system or service, unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Signal and Communication Equipment: For telephone, alarm, voice and data, and other communication equipment, provide No. 4 AWG minimum insulated grounding conductor in raceway from grounding electrode system to each service location, terminal cabinet, wiring closet, and central equipment location.
  - 1. Service and Central Equipment Locations and Wiring Closets: Terminate grounding conductor on a 1/4-by-2-by-12-inch grounding bus.
  - 2. Terminal Cabinets: Terminate grounding conductor on cabinet grounding terminal.
- H. Metal Poles Supporting Outdoor Lighting Fixtures: Install grounding electrode and a separate insulated equipment grounding conductor in addition to grounding conductor installed with branch-circuit conductors.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION

- A. Grounding Conductors: Route along shortest and straightest paths possible, unless otherwise indicated or required by Code. Avoid obstructing access or placing conductors where they may be subjected to strain, impact, or damage.
- B. Common Ground Bonding with Lightning Protection System: Comply with NFPA 780 and UL 96 when interconnecting with lightning protection system. Bond electrical power system ground directly to lightning protection system grounding conductor at closest point to electrical service grounding electrode. Use bonding conductor sized same as system grounding electrode conductor, and install in conduit.
- C. Ground Rods: Drive rods until tops are 2 inches below finished floor or final grade, unless otherwise indicated.

1. Interconnect ground rods with grounding electrode conductor below grade and as otherwise indicated. Make connections without exposing steel or damaging coating, if any.
  2. For grounding electrode system, install at least three rods spaced at least one-rod length from each other and located at least the same distance from other grounding electrodes, and connect to the service grounding electrode conductor.
- D. Test Wells: Ground rod driven through drilled hole in bottom of handhole. Handholes are specified in Division 26 Section "Underground Ducts and Raceways for Electrical Systems," and shall be at least 12 inches deep, with cover.
1. Test Wells: Install at least one test well for each service, unless otherwise indicated. Install at the ground rod electrically closest to service entrance. Set top of test well flush with finished grade or floor.
- E. Bonding Straps and Jumpers: Install in locations accessible for inspection and maintenance, except where routed through short lengths of conduit.
1. Bonding to Structure: Bond straps directly to basic structure, taking care not to penetrate any adjacent parts.
  2. Bonding to Equipment Mounted on Vibration Isolation Hangers and Supports: Install so vibration is not transmitted to rigidly mounted equipment.
  3. Use exothermic-welded connectors for outdoor locations, but if a disconnect-type connection is required, use a bolted clamp.
- F. Grounding and Bonding for Piping:
1. Metal Water Service Pipe: Install insulated copper grounding conductors, in conduit, from building's main service equipment, or grounding bus, to main metal water service entrances to building. Connect grounding conductors to main metal water service pipes, using a bolted clamp connector or by bolting a lug-type connector to a pipe flange, using one of the lug bolts of the flange. Where a dielectric main water fitting is installed, connect grounding conductor on street side of fitting. Bond metal grounding conductor conduit or sleeve to conductor at each end.
  2. Water Meter Piping: Use braided-type bonding jumpers to electrically bypass water meters. Connect to pipe with a bolted connector.
  3. Bond each aboveground portion of gas piping system downstream from equipment shutoff valve.
- G. Bonding Interior Metal Ducts: Bond metal air ducts to equipment grounding conductors of associated fans, blowers, electric heaters, and air cleaners. Install bonding jumper to bond across flexible duct connections to achieve continuity.
- H. Grounding for Steel Building Structure: Install a driven ground rod at base of each corner column and at intermediate exterior columns at distances not more than 60 feet apart.

- I. Ground Ring: Install a grounding conductor, electrically connected to each building structure ground rod and to each steel column, extending around the perimeter of building.
  - 1. Install tinned-copper conductor not less than No. 2/0 AWG for ground ring and for taps to building steel.
  - 2. Bury ground ring not less than 24 inches from building foundation.
  
- J. Ufer Ground (Concrete-Encased Grounding Electrode): Fabricate according to NFPA 70, using a minimum of 20 feet of bare copper conductor not smaller than No. 4 AWG.
  - 1. If concrete foundation is less than 20 feet long, coil excess conductor within base of foundation.
  - 2. Bond grounding conductor to reinforcing steel in at least four locations and to anchor bolts. Extend grounding conductor below grade and connect to building grounding grid or to grounding electrode external to concrete.

### 3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
  
- B. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
  
- C. Perform the following tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
  - 1. After installing grounding system but before permanent electrical circuits have been energized, test for compliance with requirements.
  - 2. Test completed grounding system at each location where a maximum ground-resistance level is specified, at service disconnect enclosure grounding terminal, at ground test wells. Make tests at ground rods before any conductors are connected.
    - a. Measure ground resistance not less than two full days after last trace of precipitation and without soil being moistened by any means other than natural drainage or seepage and without chemical treatment or other artificial means of reducing natural ground resistance.
    - b. Perform tests by fall-of-potential method according to IEEE 81.
  
  - 3. Prepare dimensioned drawings locating each test well, ground rod and ground rod assembly, and other grounding electrodes. Identify each by letter in alphabetical order, and key to the record of tests and observations. Include the number of rods driven and their depth at each location, and include observations of weather and other phenomena that may affect test results. Describe measures taken to improve test results.

- D. Report measured ground resistances that exceed the following values:
1. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity 500 kVA and Less: 10 ohms.
  2. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity 500 to 1000 kVA: 5 ohms.
  3. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity More Than 1000 kVA: 3 ohms.
  4. Power Distribution Units or Panelboards Serving Electronic Equipment: 1 ohm(s).
  5. Substations and Pad-Mounted Equipment: 5 ohms.
  6. Manhole Grounds: 10 ohms.
- E. Excessive Ground Resistance: If resistance to ground exceeds specified values, notify Architect promptly and include recommendations to reduce ground resistance.

END OF SECTION 260526



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## **SECTION 260529 - HANGERS AND SUPPORTS FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes the following:
  - 1. Hangers and supports for electrical equipment and systems.
  - 2. Construction requirements for concrete bases.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. EMT: Electrical metallic tubing.
- B. IMC: Intermediate metal conduit.
- C. RMC: Rigid metal conduit.

#### **1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Delegated Design: Design supports for multiple raceways, including comprehensive engineering analysis by a qualified professional engineer, using performance requirements and design criteria indicated.
- B. Design supports for multiple raceways capable of supporting combined weight of supported systems and its contents.
- C. Design equipment supports capable of supporting combined operating weight of supported equipment and connected systems and components.
- D. Rated Strength: Adequate in tension, shear, and pullout force to resist maximum loads calculated or imposed for this Project, with a minimum structural safety factor of five times the applied force.

#### **1.5 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For the following:
  - 1. Steel slotted support systems.
  - 2. Nonmetallic slotted support systems.
- B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details and include calculations for the following:
  - 1. Trapeze hangers. Include Product Data for components.
  - 2. Steel slotted channel systems. Include Product Data for components.
  - 3. Nonmetallic slotted channel systems. Include Product Data for components.
  - 4. Equipment supports.
- C. Welding certificates.

#### 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."
- B. Comply with NFPA 70.

#### 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Division 03.
- B. Coordinate installation of roof curbs, equipment supports, and roof penetrations. These items are specified in Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories."

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 SUPPORT, ANCHORAGE, AND ATTACHMENT COMPONENTS

- A. Steel Slotted Support Systems: Comply with MFMA-4, factory-fabricated components for field assembly.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

- a. Allied Tube & Conduit.
  - b. Cooper B-Line, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
  - c. ERICO International Corporation.
  - d. GS Metals Corp.
  - e. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
  - f. Unistrut; Tyco International, Ltd.
  - g. Wesanco, Inc.
3. Metallic Coatings: Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and applied according to MFMA-4.
  4. Nonmetallic Coatings: Manufacturer's standard PVC, polyurethane, or polyester coating applied according to MFMA-4.
  5. Painted Coatings: Manufacturer's standard painted coating applied according to MFMA-4.
  6. Channel Dimensions: Selected for applicable load criteria.
- B. Nonmetallic Slotted Support Systems: Structural-grade, factory-formed, glass-fiber-resin channels and angles with 9/16-inch- diameter holes at a maximum of 8 inches o.c., in at least 1 surface.
1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
    - a. Allied Tube & Conduit.
    - b. Cooper B-Line, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
    - c. Fabco Plastics Wholesale Limited.
    - d. Seasafe, Inc.
  3. Fittings and Accessories: Products of channel and angle manufacturer and designed for use with those items.
  4. Fitting and Accessory Materials: Same as channels and angles except metal items may be stainless steel.
  5. Rated Strength: Selected to suit applicable load criteria.
- C. Raceway and Cable Supports: As described in NECA 1 and NECA 101.
- D. Conduit and Cable Support Devices: Steel hangers, clamps, and associated fittings, designed for types and sizes of raceway or cable to be supported.
- E. Support for Conductors in Vertical Conduit: Factory-fabricated assembly consisting of threaded body and insulating wedging plug or plugs for non-armored electrical conductors or cables in riser conduits. Plugs shall have number, size, and shape of conductor gripping pieces as required to suit individual conductors or cables supported. Body shall be malleable iron.

- F. Structural Steel for Fabricated Supports and Restraints: ASTM A 36/A 36M, steel plates, shapes, and bars; black and galvanized.
- G. Mounting, Anchoring, and Attachment Components: Items for fastening electrical items or their supports to building surfaces include the following:
1. Powder-Actuated Fasteners: Threaded-steel stud, for use in hardened portland cement concrete, steel, or wood, with tension, shear, and pullout capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.
    - a. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
    - b. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
      - 1) Hilti Inc.
      - 2) ITW Ramset/Red Head; a division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
      - 3) MKT Fastening, LLC.
      - 4) Simpson Strong-Tie Co., Inc.; Masterset Fastening Systems Unit.
  2. Mechanical-Expansion Anchors: Insert-wedge-type, stainless steel, for use in hardened portland cement concrete with tension, shear, and pullout capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials in which used.
    - a. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
    - b. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
      - 1) Cooper B-Line, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
      - 2) Empire Tool and Manufacturing Co., Inc.
      - 3) Hilti Inc.
      - 4) ITW Ramset/Red Head; a division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
      - 5) MKT Fastening, LLC.
  3. Concrete Inserts: Steel or malleable-iron, slotted support system units similar to MSS Type 18; complying with MFMA-4 or MSS SP-58.
  4. Clamps for Attachment to Steel Structural Elements: MSS SP-58, type suitable for attached structural element.
  5. Through Bolts: Structural type, hex head, and high strength. Comply with ASTM A 325.
  6. Toggle Bolts: All-steel springhead type.
  7. Hanger Rods: Threaded steel.

## 2.2 FABRICATED METAL EQUIPMENT SUPPORT ASSEMBLIES

- A. Description: Welded or bolted, structural-steel shapes, shop or field fabricated to fit dimensions of supported equipment.
- B. Materials: Comply with requirements in Division 05 Section "Metal Fabrications" for steel shapes and plates.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 APPLICATION

- A. Comply with NECA 1 and NECA 101 for application of hangers and supports for electrical equipment and systems except if requirements in this Section are stricter.
- B. Maximum Support Spacing and Minimum Hanger Rod Size for Raceway: Space supports for EMT, IMC, and RMC as required by NFPA 70. Minimum rod size shall be 1/4 inch in diameter.
- C. Multiple Raceways or Cables: Install trapeze-type supports fabricated with steel slotted support system, sized so capacity can be increased by at least 25 percent in future without exceeding specified design load limits.
  - 1. Secure raceways and cables to these supports with two-bolt conduit clamps.
- D. Spring-steel clamps designed for supporting single conduits without bolts may be used for 1-1/2-inch and smaller raceways serving branch circuits and communication systems above suspended ceilings and for fastening raceways to trapeze supports.

#### 3.2 SUPPORT INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with NECA 1 and NECA 101 for installation requirements except as specified in this Article.
- B. Raceway Support Methods: In addition to methods described in NECA 1, EMT, IMC, and RMC may be supported by openings through structure members, as permitted in NFPA 70.
- C. Strength of Support Assemblies: Where not indicated, select sizes of components so strength will be adequate to carry present and future static loads within specified loading limits. Minimum static design load used for strength determination shall be weight of supported components plus 200 lb.
- D. Mounting and Anchorage of Surface-Mounted Equipment and Components: Anchor and fasten electrical items and their supports to building structural elements by the following methods unless otherwise indicated by code:

1. To Wood: Fasten with lag screws or through bolts.
  2. To New Concrete: Bolt to concrete inserts.
  3. To Masonry: Approved toggle-type bolts on hollow masonry units and expansion anchor fasteners on solid masonry units.
  4. To Existing Concrete: Expansion anchor fasteners.
  5. Instead of expansion anchors, powder-actuated driven threaded studs provided with lock washers and nuts may be used in existing standard-weight concrete 4 inches thick or greater. Do not use for anchorage to lightweight-aggregate concrete or for slabs less than 4 inches thick.
  6. To Steel: Welded threaded studs complying with AWS D1.1/D1.1M, with lock washers and nuts.
  7. To Light Steel: Sheet metal screws.
  8. Items Mounted on Hollow Walls and Nonstructural Building Surfaces: Mount cabinets, panelboards, disconnect switches, control enclosures, pull and junction boxes, transformers, and other devices on slotted-channel racks attached to substrate.
- E. Drill holes for expansion anchors in concrete at locations and to depths that avoid reinforcing bars.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF FABRICATED METAL SUPPORTS

- A. Comply with installation requirements in Division 05 Section "Metal Fabrications" for site-fabricated metal supports.
- B. Cut, fit, and place miscellaneous metal supports accurately in location, alignment, and elevation to support and anchor electrical materials and equipment.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

### 3.4 CONCRETE BASES

- A. Construct concrete bases of dimensions indicated but not less than 4 inches larger in both directions than supported unit, and so anchors will be a minimum of 10 bolt diameters from edge of the base.
- B. Use 3000-psi 28-day compressive-strength concrete. Concrete materials, reinforcement, and placement requirements are specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- C. Anchor equipment to concrete base.
  1. Place and secure anchorage devices. Use supported equipment manufacturer's setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  2. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
  3. Install anchor bolts according to anchor-bolt manufacturer's written instructions.

3.5 PAINTING

- A. Touchup: Clean field welds and abraded areas of shop paint. Paint exposed areas immediately after erecting hangers and supports. Use same materials as used for shop painting. Comply with SSPC-PA 1 requirements for touching up field-painted surfaces.
  - 1. Apply paint by brush or spray to provide minimum dry film thickness of 2.0 mils.
- B. Touchup: Comply with requirements in Division 09 painting Sections for cleaning and touchup painting of field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint on miscellaneous metal.
- C. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and apply galvanizing-repair paint to comply with ASTM A 780.

END OF SECTION 260529



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## **SECTION 260533 - RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes raceways, fittings, boxes, enclosures, and cabinets for electrical wiring.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. EMT: Electrical metallic tubing.
- B. ENT: Electrical nonmetallic tubing.
- C. EPDM: Ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber.
- D. FMC: Flexible metal conduit.
- E. IMC: Intermediate metal conduit.
- F. LFMC: Liquidtight flexible metal conduit.
- G. LFNC: Liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit.
- H. NBR: Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.
- I. RNC: Rigid nonmetallic conduit.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For surface raceways, wireways and fittings, floor boxes, hinged-cover enclosures, and cabinets.
- B. Shop Drawings: For the following raceway components. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
  - 1. Custom enclosures and cabinets.

2. For handholes and boxes for underground wiring, including the following:
  - a. Duct entry provisions, including locations and duct sizes.
  - b. Frame and cover design.
  - c. Grounding details.
  - d. Dimensioned locations of cable rack inserts, and pulling-in and lifting irons.
  - e. Joint details.

C. Samples for Initial Selection: For nonmetallic wireways and surface raceways with factory-applied texture and color finishes.

1. Size: 12"

D. Samples for Verification: For each type of exposed finish required for nonmetallic wireways and surface raceways, prepared on Samples of size indicated below.

1. Size: 12"

E. Coordination Drawings: Conduit routing plans, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, based on input from installers of the items involved:

1. Structural members in the paths of conduit groups with common supports.
2. HVAC and plumbing items and architectural features in the paths of conduit groups with common supports.

## 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.
- B. Comply with NFPA 70.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 METAL CONDUIT AND TUBING

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  1. AFC Cable Systems, Inc.
  2. Alflec Inc.

3. Allied Tube & Conduit; a Tyco International Ltd. Co.
4. Anamet Electrical, Inc.; Anaconda Metal Hose.
5. Electri-Flex Co.
6. Manhattan/CDT/Cole-Flex.
7. Maverick Tube Corporation.
8. O-Z Gedney; a unit of General Signal.
9. Wheatland Tube Company.
10. Or approved equal.

C. Rigid Steel Conduit: ANSI C80.1.

D. Aluminum Rigid Conduit: ANSI C80.5.

E. IMC: ANSI C80.6.

F. PVC-Coated Steel Conduit: PVC-coated rigid steel conduit.

1. Comply with NEMA RN 1.
2. Coating Thickness: 0.040 inch minimum.

G. EMT: ANSI C80.3.

H. FMC: Zinc-coated steel.

I. LFMC: Flexible steel conduit with PVC jacket.

J. Fittings for Conduit (Including all Types and Flexible and Liquidtight), EMT, and Cable: NEMA FB 1; listed for type and size raceway with which used, and for application and environment in which installed.

1. Conduit Fittings for Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Comply with UL 886.
2. Fittings for EMT: Steel, set-screw type.
3. Coating for Fittings for PVC-Coated Conduit: Minimum thickness, 0.040 inch, with overlapping sleeves protecting threaded joints.

K. Joint Compound for Rigid Steel Conduit or IMC: Listed for use in cable connector assemblies, and compounded for use to lubricate and protect threaded raceway joints from corrosion and enhance their conductivity.

## 2.2 NONMETALLIC CONDUIT AND TUBING

A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:

B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. AFC Cable Systems, Inc.

2. Anamet Electrical, Inc.; Anaconda Metal Hose.
3. Arnco Corporation.
4. CANTEX Inc.
5. CertainTeed Corp.; Pipe & Plastics Group.
6. Condux International, Inc.
7. ElecSYS, Inc.
8. Electri-Flex Co.
9. Lamson & Sessions; Carlon Electrical Products.
10. Manhattan/CDT/Cole-Flex.
11. RACO; a Hubbell Company.
12. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
13. Or approved equal.

- C. ENT: NEMA TC 13.
- D. RNC: NEMA TC 2, Type EPC-40-PVC, unless otherwise indicated.
- E. LFNC: UL 1660.
- F. Fittings for ENT and RNC: NEMA TC 3; match to conduit or tubing type and material.
- G. Fittings for LFNC: UL 514B.

### 2.3 METAL WIREWAYS

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Cooper B-Line, Inc.
  2. Hoffman.
  3. Square D; Schneider Electric.
  4. Or approved equal.
- C. Description: Sheet metal sized and shaped as indicated, NEMA 250, Type 1, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Fittings and Accessories: Include couplings, offsets, elbows, expansion joints, adapters, hold-down straps, end caps, and other fittings to match and mate with wireways as required for complete system.
- E. Wireway Covers: Screw-cover type.
- F. Finish: Manufacturer's standard enamel finish.

### 2.4 NONMETALLIC WIREWAYS

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  - 1. Hoffman.
  - 2. Lamson & Sessions; Carlon Electrical Products.
  - 3. Or approved equal.
- C. Description: Fiberglass polyester, extruded and fabricated to size and shape indicated, with no holes or knockouts. Cover is gasketed with oil-resistant gasket material and fastened with captive screws treated for corrosion resistance. Connections are flanged, with stainless-steel screws and oil-resistant gaskets.
- D. Description: PVC plastic, extruded and fabricated to size and shape indicated, with snap-on cover and mechanically coupled connections with plastic fasteners.
- E. Fittings and Accessories: Include couplings, offsets, elbows, expansion joints, adapters, hold-down straps, end caps, and other fittings to match and mate with wireways as required for complete system.

## 2.5 SURFACE RACEWAYS

- A. Surface Metal Raceways: Galvanized steel with snap-on covers. Manufacturer's standard enamel finish in color selected by Architect.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
    - a. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
    - b. Walker Systems, Inc.; Wiremold Company (The).
    - c. Wiremold Company (The); Electrical Sales Division.
    - d. Or approved equal.
- B. Surface Nonmetallic Raceways: Two-piece construction, manufactured of rigid PVC with texture and color selected by Architect from manufacturer's standard colors.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

- a. Butler Manufacturing Company; Walker Division.
- b. Enduro Systems, Inc.; Composite Products Division.
- c. Hubbell Incorporated; Wiring Device-Kellems Division.
- d. Lamson & Sessions; Carlon Electrical Products.
- e. Panduit Corp.
- f. Walker Systems, Inc.; Wiremold Company (The).
- g. Wiremold Company (The); Electrical Sales Division.
- h. Or approved equal.

## 2.6 BOXES, ENCLOSURES, AND CABINETS

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  1. Cooper Crouse-Hinds; Div. of Cooper Industries, Inc.
  2. EGS/Appleton Electric.
  3. Erickson Electrical Equipment Company.
  4. Hoffman.
  5. Hubbell Incorporated; Killark Electric Manufacturing Co. Division.
  6. O-Z/Gedney; a unit of General Signal.
  7. RACO; a Hubbell Company.
  8. Robroy Industries, Inc.; Enclosure Division.
  9. Scott Fetzer Co.; Adalet Division.
  10. Spring City Electrical Manufacturing Company.
  11. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
  12. Walker Systems, Inc.; Wiremold Company (The).
  13. Woodhead, Daniel Company; Woodhead Industries, Inc. Subsidiary.
  14. Or approved equal.
- C. Sheet Metal Outlet and Device Boxes: NEMA OS 1.
- D. Cast-Metal Outlet and Device Boxes: NEMA FB 1, ferrous alloy, Type FD, with gasketed cover.
- E. Nonmetallic Outlet and Device Boxes: NEMA OS 2.
- F. Metal Floor Boxes: Sheet metal, fully adjustable rectangular.
- G. Nonmetallic Floor Boxes: Nonadjustable, round.
- H. Small Sheet Metal Pull and Junction Boxes: NEMA OS 1.
- I. Cast-Metal Access, Pull, and Junction Boxes: NEMA FB 1, cast aluminum with gasketed cover.

- J. Hinged-Cover Enclosures: NEMA 250, Type 1, with continuous-hinge cover with flush latch, unless otherwise indicated.
1. Metal Enclosures: Steel, finished inside and out with manufacturer's standard enamel.
  2. Nonmetallic Enclosures: Plastic, finished inside with radio-frequency-resistant paint.
- K. Cabinets:
1. NEMA 250, Type 1, galvanized-steel box with removable interior panel and removable front, finished inside and out with manufacturer's standard enamel.
  2. Hinged door in front cover with flush latch and concealed hinge.
  3. Key latch to match panelboards.
  4. Metal barriers to separate wiring of different systems and voltage.
  5. Accessory feet where required for freestanding equipment.

## 2.7 HANDHOLES AND BOXES FOR EXTERIOR UNDERGROUND WIRING

- A. Description: Comply with SCTE 77.
1. Color of Frame and Cover: Gray.
  2. Configuration: Units shall be designed for flush burial and have open bottom, unless otherwise indicated.
  3. Cover: Weatherproof, secured by tamper-resistant locking devices and having structural load rating consistent with enclosure.
  4. Cover Finish: Nonskid finish shall have a minimum coefficient of friction of 0.50.
  5. Cover Legend: Molded lettering, "ELECTRIC."
  6. Conduit Entrance Provisions: Conduit-terminating fittings shall mate with entering ducts for secure, fixed installation in enclosure wall.
  7. Handholes 12 inches wide by 24 inches long and larger shall have inserts for cable racks and pulling-in irons installed before concrete is poured.
- B. Polymer-Concrete Handholes and Boxes with Polymer-Concrete Cover: Molded of sand and aggregate, bound together with polymer resin, and reinforced with steel or fiberglass or a combination of the two.
1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  3. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
    - a. Armorcast Products Company.
    - b. Carson Industries LLC.
    - c. CDR Systems Corporation.



- d. NewBasis.
  - e. Or approved equal.
- C. Fiberglass Handholes and Boxes with Polymer-Concrete Frame and Cover: Sheet-molded, fiberglass-reinforced, polyester-resin enclosure joined to polymer-concrete top ring or frame.
- 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  - 3. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
    - a. Armorcast Products Company.
    - b. Carson Industries LLC.
    - c. Christy Concrete Products.
    - d. Synertech Moulded Products, Inc.; a division of Oldcastle Precast.
    - e. Or approved equal.
- D. Fiberglass Handholes and Boxes: Molded of fiberglass-reinforced polyester resin, with covers of polymer concrete.
- 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  - 3. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
    - a. Carson Industries LLC.
    - b. Christy Concrete Products.
    - c. Nordic Fiberglass, Inc.
    - d. Or approved equal.
- 2.8 SLEEVES FOR RACEWAYS
- A. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized steel, plain ends.
  - B. Cast-Iron Pipe Sleeves: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe," equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.
  - C. Sleeves for Rectangular Openings: Galvanized sheet steel with minimum 0.052- or 0.138-inch thickness as indicated and of length to suit application.

- D. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

## 2.9 SLEEVE SEALS

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
- C. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
  - 2. Calpico, Inc.
  - 3. Metraflex Co.
  - 4. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.
  - 5. Or approved equal.
- D. Description: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between sleeve and cable.
  - 1. Sealing Elements: EPDM interlocking links shaped to fit surface of cable or conduit. Include type and number required for material and size of raceway or cable.
  - 2. Pressure Plates: Stainless steel. Include two for each sealing element.
  - 3. Connecting Bolts and Nuts: Stainless steel of length required to secure pressure plates to sealing elements. Include one for each sealing element.

## 2.10 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL FOR UNDERGROUND ENCLOSURES

- A. Handhole and Pull-Box Prototype Test: Test prototypes of handholes and boxes for compliance with SCTE 77. Strength tests shall be for specified tier ratings of products supplied.
  - 1. Tests of materials shall be performed by a independent testing agency.
  - 2. Strength tests of complete boxes and covers shall be by either an independent testing agency or manufacturer. A qualified registered professional engineer shall certify tests by manufacturer.
  - 3. Testing machine pressure gages shall have current calibration certification complying with ISO 9000 and ISO 10012, and traceable to NIST standards.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

## 3.1 RACEWAY APPLICATION

## A. Outdoors: Apply raceway products as specified below, unless otherwise indicated:

1. Exposed Conduit: PVC coated Rigid steel conduit .
2. Concealed Conduit, Aboveground: Rigid steel conduit, EMT
3. Underground Conduit: RNC, Type EPC-40-PVC, direct buried.
4. Connection to Vibrating Equipment (Including Transformers and Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Electric Solenoid, or Motor-Driven Equipment): LFMC.
5. Boxes and Enclosures, Aboveground: NEMA 250, Type 4x.
6. Application of Handholes and Boxes for Underground Wiring:
  - a. Handholes and Pull Boxes in Driveway, Parking Lot, and Off-Roadway Locations, Subject to Occasional, Nondeliberate Loading by Heavy Vehicles: Polymer concrete, SCTE 77, Tier 15 structural load rating.
  - b. Handholes and Pull Boxes in Sidewalk and Similar Applications with a Safety Factor for Nondeliberate Loading by Vehicles: Polymer-concrete units, SCTE 77, Tier 8 structural load rating.
  - c. Handholes and Pull Boxes Subject to Light-Duty Pedestrian Traffic Only: Fiberglass-reinforced polyester resin, structurally tested according to SCTE 77 with 3000-lbf vertical loading.

## B. Comply with the following indoor applications, unless otherwise indicated:

1. Exposed, Not Subject to Physical Damage: EMT.
2. Exposed, Not Subject to Severe Physical Damage: EMT.
3. Exposed and Subject to Severe Physical Damage: Rigid steel conduit. Includes raceways in the following locations:
  - a. Loading dock.
  - b. Corridors used for traffic of mechanized carts, forklifts, and pallet-handling units.
  - c. Mechanical rooms.
4. Concealed in Ceilings and Interior Walls and Partitions: EMT.
5. Connection to Vibrating Equipment (Including Transformers and Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Electric Solenoid, or Motor-Driven Equipment): FMC, except use LFMC in damp or wet locations.
7. Boxes and Enclosures: NEMA 250, Type 1, except use NEMA 250, Type 4x, stainless steel in damp or wet locations.

## C. Minimum Raceway Size: 1/2-inch trade size.

## D. Raceway Fittings: Compatible with raceways and suitable for use and location.

1. Rigid and Intermediate Steel Conduit: Use threaded rigid steel conduit fittings, unless otherwise indicated.

2. PVC Externally Coated, Rigid Steel Conduits: Use only fittings listed for use with that material. Patch and seal all joints, nicks, and scrapes in PVC coating after installing conduits and fittings. Use sealant recommended by fitting manufacturer.
- E. Install nonferrous conduit or tubing for circuits operating above 60 Hz. Where aluminum raceways are installed for such circuits and pass through concrete, install in nonmetallic sleeve.
- F. Do not install aluminum conduits in contact with concrete.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with NECA 1 for installation requirements applicable to products specified in Part 2 except where requirements on Drawings or in this Article are stricter.
- B. Keep raceways at least 6 inches away from parallel runs of flues and steam or hot-water pipes. Install horizontal raceway runs above water and steam piping.
- C. Complete raceway installation before starting conductor installation.
- D. Support raceways as specified in Division 26 Section "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems."
- E. Arrange stub-ups so curved portions of bends are not visible above the finished slab.
- F. Install no more than the equivalent of three 90-degree bends in any conduit run except for communications conduits, for which fewer bends are allowed.
- G. Conceal conduit and EMT within finished walls, ceilings, and floors, unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Raceways Embedded in Slabs:
  1. Run conduit larger than 1-inch trade size, parallel or at right angles to main reinforcement. Where at right angles to reinforcement, place conduit close to slab support.
  2. Arrange raceways to cross building expansion joints at right angles with expansion fittings.
  3. Change from ENT to RNC, Type EPC-40-PVC, rigid steel conduit, or IMC before rising above the floor.
- I. Threaded Conduit Joints, Exposed to Wet, Damp, Corrosive, or Outdoor Conditions: Apply listed compound to threads of raceway and fittings before making up joints. Follow compound manufacturer's written instructions.
- J. Raceway Terminations at Locations Subject to Moisture or Vibration: Use insulating bushings to protect conductors, including conductors smaller than No. 4 AWG.

- K. Install pull wires in empty raceways. Use polypropylene or monofilament plastic line with not less than 200-lb tensile strength. Leave at least 12 inches of slack at each end of pull wire.
- L. Install raceway sealing fittings at suitable, approved, and accessible locations and fill them with listed sealing compound. For concealed raceways, install each fitting in a flush steel box with a blank cover plate having a finish similar to that of adjacent plates or surfaces. Install raceway sealing fittings at the following points:
1. Where conduits pass from warm to cold locations, such as boundaries of refrigerated spaces.
  2. Where otherwise required by NFPA 70.
- M. Expansion-Joint Fittings for RNC: Install in each run of aboveground conduit that is located where environmental temperature change may exceed 30 deg F, and that has straight-run length that exceeds 25 feet.
1. Install expansion-joint fittings for each of the following locations, and provide type and quantity of fittings that accommodate temperature change listed for location:
    - a. Outdoor Locations Not Exposed to Direct Sunlight: 125 deg F temperature change.
    - b. Outdoor Locations Exposed to Direct Sunlight: 155 deg F temperature change.
    - c. Indoor Spaces: Connected with the Outdoors without Physical Separation: 125 deg F temperature change.
    - d. Attics: 135 deg F temperature change.
  2. Install fitting(s) that provide expansion and contraction for at least 0.00041 inch per foot of length of straight run per deg F of temperature change.
  3. Install each expansion-joint fitting with position, mounting, and piston setting selected according to manufacturer's written instructions for conditions at specific location at the time of installation.
- N. Flexible Conduit Connections: Use maximum of 72 inches of flexible conduit for recessed and semirecessed lighting fixtures, equipment subject to vibration, noise transmission, or movement; and for transformers and motors.
1. Use LFMC in damp or wet locations subject to severe physical damage.
  2. Use LFMC or LFNC in damp or wet locations not subject to severe physical damage.
- O. Recessed Boxes in Masonry Walls: Saw-cut opening for box in center of cell of masonry block, and install box flush with surface of wall.
- P. Set metal floor boxes level and flush with finished floor surface.

- Q. Set nonmetallic floor boxes level. Trim after installation to fit flush with finished floor surface.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

#### A. Direct-Buried Conduit:

1. Excavate trench bottom to provide firm and uniform support for conduit. Prepare trench bottom as specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for pipe less than 6 inches in nominal diameter.
2. Install backfill as specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."
3. After installing conduit, backfill and compact. Start at tie-in point, and work toward end of conduit run, leaving conduit at end of run free to move with expansion and contraction as temperature changes during this process. Firmly hand tamp backfill around conduit to provide maximum supporting strength. After placing controlled backfill to within 12 inches of finished grade, make final conduit connection at end of run and complete backfilling with normal compaction as specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."
4. Install manufactured duct elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor, unless otherwise indicated. Encase elbows for stub-up ducts throughout the length of the elbow.
5. Install manufactured rigid steel conduit elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor.
  - a. Couple steel conduits to ducts with adapters designed for this purpose, and encase coupling with 3 inches of concrete.
  - b. For stub-ups at equipment mounted on outdoor concrete bases, extend steel conduit horizontally a minimum of 60 inches from edge of equipment pad or foundation. Install insulated grounding bushings on terminations at equipment.
6. Warning Planks: Bury warning planks approximately 12 inches above direct-buried conduits, placing them 24 inches o.c. Align planks along the width and along the centerline of conduit.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND HANDHOLES AND BOXES

- A. Install handholes and boxes level and plumb and with orientation and depth coordinated with connecting conduits to minimize bends and deflections required for proper entrances.
- B. Unless otherwise indicated, support units on a level bed of crushed stone or gravel, graded from 1/2-inch sieve to No. 4 sieve and compacted to same density as adjacent undisturbed earth.

- C. Elevation: In paved areas, set so cover surface will be flush with finished grade. Set covers of other enclosures 1 inch above finished grade.
- D. Install handholes and boxes with bottom below the frost line, below grade.
- E. Install removable hardware, including pulling eyes, cable stanchions, cable arms, and insulators, as required for installation and support of cables and conductors and as indicated. Select arm lengths to be long enough to provide spare space for future cables, but short enough to preserve adequate working clearances in the enclosure.
- F. Field-cut openings for conduits according to enclosure manufacturer's written instructions. Cut wall of enclosure with a tool designed for material to be cut. Size holes for terminating fittings to be used, and seal around penetrations after fittings are installed.

### 3.5 SLEEVE INSTALLATION FOR ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

- A. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."
- B. Concrete Slabs and Walls: Install sleeves for penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of slabs and walls.
- C. Use pipe sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.
- D. Rectangular Sleeve Minimum Metal Thickness:
  - 1. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter less than 50 inches and no side greater than 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.052 inch .
  - 2. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter equal to, or greater than, 50 inches and 1 or more sides equal to, or greater than, 16 inches thickness shall be 0.138 inch.
- E. Fire-Rated Assemblies: Install sleeves for penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies unless openings compatible with firestop system used are fabricated during construction of floor or wall.
- F. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces of walls.
- G. Extend sleeves installed in floors 2 inches above finished floor level.
- H. Size pipe sleeves to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and raceway unless sleeve seal is to be installed.
- I. Seal space outside of sleeves with grout for penetrations of concrete and masonry and with approved joint compound for gypsum board assemblies.

- J. Interior Penetrations of Non-Fire-Rated Walls and Floors: Seal annular space between sleeve and raceway, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint. Refer to Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants" for materials and installation.
- K. Fire-Rated-Assembly Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at raceway penetrations. Install sleeves and seal with firestop materials. Comply with Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."
- L. Roof-Penetration Sleeves: Seal penetration of individual raceways with flexible, boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.
- M. Aboveground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Seal penetrations using sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.
- N. Underground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Install cast-iron "wall pipes" for sleeves. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between raceway and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

### 3.6 SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION

- A. Install to seal underground, exterior wall penetrations.
- B. Use type and number of sealing elements recommended by manufacturer for raceway material and size. Position raceway in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between raceway and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

### 3.7 FIRESTOPPING

- A. Apply firestopping to electrical penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies to restore original fire-resistance rating of assembly. Firestopping materials and installation requirements are specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

### 3.8 PROTECTION

- A. Provide final protection and maintain conditions that ensure coatings, finishes, and cabinets are without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.
  - 1. Repair damage to galvanized finishes with zinc-rich paint recommended by manufacturer.
  - 2. Repair damage to PVC or paint finishes with matching touchup coating recommended by manufacturer.



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## **SECTION 260553 - IDENTIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes the following:
  - 1. Identification for raceway and metal-clad cable.
  - 2. Identification for conductors and communication and control cable.
  - 3. Underground-line warning tape.
  - 4. Warning labels and signs.
  - 5. Instruction signs.
  - 6. Equipment identification labels.
  - 7. Miscellaneous identification products.

#### **1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each electrical identification product indicated.
- B. Identification Schedule: An index of nomenclature of electrical equipment and system components used in identification signs and labels.
- C. Samples: For each type of label and sign to illustrate size, colors, lettering style, mounting provisions, and graphic features of identification products.

#### **1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Comply with ANSI A13.1 and ANSI C2.
- B. Comply with NFPA 70.
- C. Comply with 29 CFR 1910.145.

#### **1.5 COORDINATION**

- A. Coordinate identification names, abbreviations, colors, and other features with requirements in the Contract Documents, Shop Drawings, manufacturer's wiring diagrams, and the Operation and Maintenance Manual, and with those required by codes, standards, and 29 CFR 1910.145. Use consistent designations throughout Project.
- B. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with completion of covering and painting of surfaces where devices are to be applied.
- C. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with location of access panels and doors.
- D. Install identifying devices before installing acoustical ceilings and similar concealment.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 RACEWAY AND METAL-CLAD CABLE IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS

- A. Comply with ANSI A13.1 for minimum size of letters for legend and for minimum length of color field for each raceway and cable size.
- B. Color for Printed Legend:
  - 1. Power Circuits: Black letters on an orange field.
  - 2. Legend: Indicate system or service and voltage, if applicable.
- C. Self-Adhesive Vinyl Labels: Preprinted, flexible label laminated with a clear, weather- and chemical-resistant coating and matching wraparound adhesive tape for securing ends of legend label.
- D. Snap-Around Labels: Slit, pretensioned, flexible, preprinted, color-coded acrylic sleeves, with diameter sized to suit diameter of raceway or cable it identifies and to stay in place by gripping action.
- E. Snap-Around, Color-Coding Bands: Slit, pretensioned, flexible, solid-colored acrylic sleeves, 2 inches long, with diameter sized to suit diameter of raceway or cable it identifies and to stay in place by gripping action.
- F. Self-Adhesive Vinyl Tape: Colored, heavy duty, waterproof, fade resistant; 2 inches wide; compounded for outdoor use.

### 2.2 CONDUCTOR AND COMMUNICATION- AND CONTROL-CABLE IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS

- A. Color-Coding Conductor Tape: Colored, self-adhesive vinyl tape not less than 3 mils thick by 1 to 2 inches wide.

- B. Marker Tapes: Vinyl or vinyl-cloth, self-adhesive wraparound type, with circuit identification legend machine printed by thermal transfer or equivalent process.
- C. Aluminum Wraparound Marker Labels: Cut from 0.014-inch thick aluminum sheet, with stamped, embossed, or scribed legend, and fitted with tabs and matching slots for permanently securing around wire or cable jacket or around groups of conductors.
- D. Metal Tags: Brass or aluminum, 2 by 2 by 0.05 inch , with stamped legend, punched for use with self-locking nylon tie fastener.
- E. Write-On Tags: Polyester tag, 0.010 inch thick, with corrosion-resistant grommet and polyester or nylon tie for attachment to conductor or cable.
  - 1. Marker for Tags: Permanent, waterproof, black ink marker recommended by tag manufacturer.

### 2.3 UNDERGROUND-LINE WARNING TAPE

- A. Description: Permanent, bright-colored, continuous-printed, polyethylene tape.
  - 1. Not less than 6 inches wide by 4 mils thick.
  - 2. Compounded for permanent direct-burial service.
  - 3. Embedded continuous metallic strip or core.
  - 4. Printed legend shall indicate type of underground line.

### 2.4 WARNING LABELS AND SIGNS

- A. Comply with NFPA 70 and 29 CFR 1910.145.
- B. Self-Adhesive Warning Labels: Factory printed, multicolor, pressure-sensitive adhesive labels, configured for display on front cover, door, or other access to equipment, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Baked-Enamel Warning Signs: Preprinted aluminum signs, punched or drilled for fasteners, with colors, legend, and size required for application. 1/4-inch grommets in corners for mounting. Nominal size, 7 by 10 inches.
- D. Metal-Backed, Butyrate Warning Signs: Weather-resistant, nonfading, preprinted, cellulose-acetate butyrate signs with 0.0396-inch galvanized-steel backing; and with colors, legend, and size required for application. 1/4-inch grommets in corners for mounting. Nominal size, 10 by 14 inches.
- E. Warning label and sign shall include, but are not limited to, the following legends:
  - 1. Multiple Power Source Warning: "DANGER - ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD - EQUIPMENT HAS MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES."

2. Workspace Clearance Warning: "WARNING - OSHA REGULATION - AREA IN FRONT OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MUST BE KEPT CLEAR FOR 36 INCHES."

## 2.5 INSTRUCTION SIGNS

- A. Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine plastic, minimum 1/16 inch thick for signs up to 20 sq. in. and 1/8 inch thick for larger sizes.
  1. Engraved legend with black letters on white face.
  2. Punched or drilled for mechanical fasteners.
  3. Framed with mitered acrylic molding and arranged for attachment at applicable equipment.

## 2.6 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION LABELS

- A. Adhesive Film Label: Machine printed, in black, by thermal transfer or equivalent process. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch.
- B. Adhesive Film Label with Clear Protective Overlay: Machine printed, in black, by thermal transfer or equivalent process. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch. Overlay shall provide a weatherproof and ultraviolet-resistant seal for label.
- C. Self-Adhesive, Engraved, Laminated Acrylic or Melamine Label: Adhesive backed, with white letters on a dark-gray background. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch.
- D. Engraved, Laminated Acrylic or Melamine Label: Punched or drilled for screw mounting. White letters on a dark-gray background. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch.
- E. Stenciled Legend: In nonfading, waterproof, black ink or paint. Minimum letter height shall be 1 inch.

## 2.7 MISCELLANEOUS IDENTIFICATION PRODUCTS

- A. Cable Ties: Fungus-inert, self-extinguishing, 1-piece, self-locking, Type 6/6 nylon cable ties.
  1. Minimum Width: 3/16 inch.
  2. Tensile Strength: 50 lb, minimum.
  3. Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 185 deg F.
  4. Color: Black, except where used for color-coding.
- B. Paint: Paint materials and application requirements are specified in Division 09 painting Sections.

1. Exterior Concrete, Stucco, and Masonry (Other Than Concrete Unit Masonry):
  - a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a primer.
    - 1) Primer: Exterior concrete and masonry primer.
    - 2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss acrylic enamel.
2. Exterior Concrete Unit Masonry:
  - a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a block filler.
    - 1) Block Filler: Concrete unit masonry block filler.
    - 2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss acrylic enamel.
3. Exterior Ferrous Metal:
  - a. Semigloss Alkyd-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a primer.
    - 1) Primer: Exterior ferrous-metal primer.
    - 2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss alkyd enamel.
4. Exterior Zinc-Coated Metal (except Raceways):
  - a. Semigloss Alkyd-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a primer.
    - 1) Primer: Exterior zinc-coated metal primer.
    - 2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss alkyd enamel.
5. Interior Concrete and Masonry (Other Than Concrete Unit Masonry):
  - a. Semigloss Alkyd-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a primer.
    - 1) Primer: Interior concrete and masonry primer.
    - 2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss alkyd enamel.
6. Interior Concrete Unit Masonry:
  - a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a block filler.
    - 1) Block Filler: Concrete unit masonry block filler.
    - 2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.
7. Interior Gypsum Board:
  - a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a primer.
    - 1) Primer: Interior gypsum board primer.
    - 2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.

8. Interior Ferrous Metal:
    - a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a primer.
      - 1) Primer: Interior ferrous-metal primer.
      - 2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.
  9. Interior Zinc-Coated Metal (except Raceways):
    - a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat over a primer.
      - 1) Primer: Interior zinc-coated metal primer.
      - 2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.
- C. Fasteners for Labels and Signs: Self-tapping, stainless-steel screws or stainless-steel machine screws with nuts and flat and lock washers.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 APPLICATION

- A. Accessible Raceways and Metal-Clad Cables, 600 V or Less, for Service, Feeder, and Branch Circuits More Than 30 A: Identify with orange self-adhesive vinyl label.
- B. Accessible Raceways and Cables of Auxiliary Systems: Identify the following systems with color-coded, self-adhesive vinyl tape applied in bands:
  1. Fire Alarm System: Red.
  2. Fire-Suppression Supervisory and Control System: Red and yellow.
  3. Combined Fire Alarm and Security System: Red and blue.
  4. Security System: Blue and yellow.
  5. Mechanical and Electrical Supervisory System: Green and blue.
  6. Telecommunication System: Green and yellow.
  7. Control Wiring: Green and red.
- C. Power-Circuit Conductor Identification: For primary and secondary conductors No. 1/0 AWG and larger in vaults, pull and junction boxes, manholes, and handholes use color-coding conductor tape. Identify source and circuit number of each set of conductors. For single conductor cables, identify phase in addition to the above.
- D. Branch-Circuit Conductor Identification: Where there are conductors for more than three branch circuits in same junction or pull box, use color-coding conductor tape. Identify each ungrounded conductor according to source and circuit number.



- E. Conductors to Be Extended in the Future: Attach write-on tags to conductors and list source and circuit number.
- F. Auxiliary Electrical Systems Conductor Identification: Identify field-installed alarm, control, signal, sound, intercommunications, voice, and data connections.
  - 1. Identify conductors, cables, and terminals in enclosures and at junctions, terminals, and pull points. Identify by system and circuit designation.
  - 2. Use system of marker tape designations that is uniform and consistent with system used by manufacturer for factory-installed connections.
  - 3. Coordinate identification with Project Drawings, manufacturer's wiring diagrams, and Operation and Maintenance Manual.
- G. Locations of Underground Lines: Identify with underground-line warning tape for power, lighting, communication, and control wiring and optical fiber cable. Limit use of underground-line warning tape to direct-buried cables.
- H. Warning Labels for Indoor Cabinets, Boxes, and Enclosures for Power and Lighting: Comply with 29 CFR 1910.145 and apply self-adhesive warning labels. Identify system voltage with black letters on an orange background. Apply to exterior of door, cover, or other access.
  - 1. Equipment with Multiple Power or Control Sources: Apply to door or cover of equipment including, but not limited to, the following:
    - a. Power transfer switches.
    - b. Controls with external control power connection.
  - 2. Equipment Requiring Workspace Clearance According to NFPA 70: Unless otherwise indicated, apply to door or cover of equipment but not on flush panelboards and similar equipment in finished spaces.
- I. Instruction Signs:
  - 1. Operating Instructions: Install instruction signs to facilitate proper operation and maintenance of electrical systems and items to which they connect. Install instruction signs with approved legend where instructions are needed for system or equipment operation.
  - 2. Emergency Operating Instructions: Install instruction signs with white legend on a red background with minimum 3/8-inch high letters for emergency instructions at equipment used for power transfer.
- J. Equipment Identification Labels: On each unit of equipment, install unique designation label that is consistent with wiring diagrams, schedules, and Operation and Maintenance Manual. Apply labels to disconnect switches and protection equipment, central or master units, control panels, control stations, terminal cabinets, and racks of each system. Systems include power, lighting, control, communication, signal, monitoring, and alarm systems unless equipment is provided with its own identification.

1. Labeling Instructions:
  - a. Indoor Equipment: Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine label. Unless otherwise indicated, provide a single line of text with 1/2-inch high letters on 1-1/2-inch high label; where 2 lines of text are required, use labels 2 inches high.
  - b. Outdoor Equipment: Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine label.
  - c. Elevated Components: Increase sizes of labels and letters to those appropriate for viewing from the floor.
  
2. Equipment to Be Labeled:
  - a. Panelboards, electrical cabinets, and enclosures.
  - b. Access doors and panels for concealed electrical items.
  - c. Electrical switchgear and switchboards.
  - d. Transformers.
  - e. Electrical substations.
  - f. Emergency system boxes and enclosures.
  - g. Motor-control centers.
  - h. Disconnect switches.
  - i. Enclosed circuit breakers.
  - j. Motor starters.
  - k. Push-button stations.
  - l. Power transfer equipment.
  - m. Contactors.
  - n. Remote-controlled switches, dimmer modules, and control devices.
  - o. Battery inverter units.
  - p. Battery racks.
  - q. Power-generating units.
  - r. Voice and data cable terminal equipment.
  - s. Master clock and program equipment.
  - t. Intercommunication and call system master and staff stations.
  - u. Television/audio components, racks, and controls.
  - v. Fire-alarm control panel and annunciators.
  - w. Security and intrusion-detection control stations, control panels, terminal cabinets, and racks.
  - x. Monitoring and control equipment.
  - y. Uninterruptible power supply equipment.
  - z. Terminals, racks, and patch panels for voice and data communication and for signal and control functions.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Verify identity of each item before installing identification products.
  
- B. Location: Install identification materials and devices at locations for most convenient viewing without interference with operation and maintenance of equipment.

- C. Apply identification devices to surfaces that require finish after completing finish work.
- D. Self-Adhesive Identification Products: Clean surfaces before application, using materials and methods recommended by manufacturer of identification device.
- E. Attach nonadhesive signs and plastic labels with screws and auxiliary hardware appropriate to the location and substrate.
- F. System Identification Color Banding for Raceways and Cables: Each color band shall completely encircle cable or conduit. Place adjacent bands of two-color markings in contact, side by side. Locate bands at changes in direction, at penetrations of walls and floors, at 50-foot maximum intervals in straight runs, and at 25-foot maximum intervals in congested areas.
- G. Color-Coding for Phase and Voltage Level Identification, 600 V and Less: Use the colors listed below for ungrounded service, feeder, and branch-circuit conductors.
  - 1. Color shall be factory applied or, for sizes larger than No. 10 AWG if authorities having jurisdiction permit, field applied.
  - 2. Colors for 208/120-V Circuits:
    - a. Phase A: Black.
    - b. Phase B: Red.
    - c. Phase C: Blue.
  - 3. Colors for 480/277-V Circuits:
    - a. Phase A: Brown.
    - b. Phase B: Orange.
    - c. Phase C: Yellow.
  - 4. Field-Applied, Color-Coding Conductor Tape: Apply in half-lapped turns for a minimum distance of 6 inches from terminal points and in boxes where splices or taps are made. Apply last two turns of tape with no tension to prevent possible unwinding. Locate bands to avoid obscuring factory cable markings.
- H. Aluminum Wraparound Marker Labels and Metal Tags: Secure tight to surface of conductor or cable at a location with high visibility and accessibility.
- I. Underground-Line Warning Tape: During backfilling of trenches install continuous underground-line warning tape directly above line at 6 to 8 inches below finished grade. Use multiple tapes where width of multiple lines installed in a common trench or concrete envelope exceeds 16 inches overall.
- J. Painted Identification: Prepare surface and apply paint according to Division 09 painting Sections.

END OF SECTION 260553

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## **SECTION 260923 - LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes the following lighting control devices:
  - 1. Time switches.
  - 2. Outdoor photoelectric switches.
  - 3. Lighting contactors.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
  - 1. Division 26 Section "Wiring Devices" for wall-box dimmers and manual light switches.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. LED: Light-emitting diode.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Shop Drawings: Show installation details.
  - 1. Interconnection diagrams showing field-installed wiring.
- C. Field quality-control test reports.
- D. Operation and Maintenance Data: For each type of product to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

#### **1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 TIME SWITCHES

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
- C. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Area Lighting Research, Inc.; Tyco Electronics.
  - 2. Grasslin Controls Corporation; a GE Industrial Systems Company.
  - 3. Intermatic, Inc.
  - 4. Leviton Mfg. Company Inc.
  - 5. Lightolier Controls; a Genlyte Company.
  - 6. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Lighting Group, Inc.
  - 7. Paragon Electric Co.; Invensys Climate Controls.
  - 8. Square D; Schneider Electric.
  - 9. TORK.
- D. Electronic Time Switches: Electronic, solid-state programmable units with alphanumeric display; complying with UL 917.
  - 1. Contact Configuration: SPST .
  - 2. Contact Rating: 20-A ballast load, 120/240-V ac.
  - 3. Program: 8 on-off set points on a 24-hour schedule and an annual holiday schedule that overrides the weekly operation on holidays.
  - 4. Program: 2 on-off set points on a 24-hour schedule, allowing different set points for each day of the week and an annual holiday schedule that overrides the weekly operation on holidays.
  - 5. Programs: 8 channels; each channel shall be individually programmable with 8 on-off set points on a 24-hour schedule.
  - 6. Circuitry: Allow connection of a photoelectric relay as substitute for on-off function of a program on selected channels.
  - 7. Astronomic Time: Selected channels.
  - 8. Battery Backup: For schedules and time clock.

### 2.2 OUTDOOR PHOTOELECTRIC SWITCHES

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:

- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
- C. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Area Lighting Research, Inc.; Tyco Electronics.
  - 2. Grasslin Controls Corporation; a GE Industrial Systems Company.
  - 3. Intermatic, Inc.
  - 4. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Lighting Group, Inc.
  - 5. Novitas, Inc.
  - 6. Paragon Electric Co.; Invensys Climate Controls.
  - 7. Square D; Schneider Electric.
  - 8. TORK.
- E. Description: Solid state, with SPST dry contacts rated for 1800 VA to operate connected load, relay, or contactor coils; complying with UL 773.
  - 1. Light-Level Monitoring Range: 1.5 to 10 fc with an adjustment for turn-on and turn-off levels within that range.
  - 2. Time Delay: 30-second minimum, to prevent false operation.
  - 3. Lightning Arrester: Air-gap type.
  - 4. Mounting: Twist lock complying with IEEE C136.10, with base.

### 2.3 LIGHTING CONTACTORS

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
- C. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Allen-Bradley/Rockwell Automation.
  - 2. ASCO Power Technologies, LP; a division of Emerson Electric Co.
  - 3. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Products.
  - 4. GE Industrial Systems; Total Lighting Control.
  - 5. Grasslin Controls Corporation; a GE Industrial Systems Company.
  - 6. Hubbell Lighting.
  - 7. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Lighting Group, Inc.
  - 8. MicroLite Lighting Control Systems.
  - 9. Square D; Schneider Electric.
- D. Description: Electrically operated and mechanically held, combination type with fusible switch, complying with NEMA ICS 2 and UL 508.

1. Current Rating for Switching: Listing or rating consistent with type of load served, including tungsten filament, inductive, and high-inrush ballast (ballast with 15 percent or less total harmonic distortion of normal load current).
  2. Fault Current Withstand Rating: Equal to or exceeding the available fault current at the point of installation.
  3. Enclosure: Comply with NEMA 250.
  4. Provide with control and pilot devices as scheduled, matching the NEMA type specified for the enclosure.
- E. BAS Interface: Provide hardware interface to enable the BAS to monitor and control lighting contactors.
1. Monitoring: On-off status
  2. Control: On-off operation

## 2.4 CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

- A. Power Wiring to Supply Side of Remote-Control Power Sources: Not smaller than No. 12 AWG. Comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
- B. Classes 2 and 3 Control Cable: Multiconductor cable with stranded-copper conductors not smaller than No. 18 AWG. Comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
- C. Class 1 Control Cable: Multiconductor cable with stranded-copper conductors not smaller than No. 14 AWG. Comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 CONTACTOR INSTALLATION

- A. Mount electrically held lighting contactors with elastomeric isolator pads, to eliminate structure-borne vibration, unless contactors are installed in an enclosure with factory-installed vibration isolators.

### 3.2 WIRING INSTALLATION

- A. Wiring Method: Comply with Division 26 Section "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables." Minimum conduit size shall be 1/2 inch.
- B. Wiring within Enclosures: Comply with NECA 1. Separate power-limited and nonpower-limited conductors according to conductor manufacturer's written instructions.



- C. Size conductors according to lighting control device manufacturer's written instructions, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Splices, Taps, and Terminations: Make connections only on numbered terminal strips in junction, pull, and outlet boxes; terminal cabinets; and equipment enclosures.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify components and power and control wiring according to Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Identify controlled circuits in lighting contactors.
- B. Label time switches and contactors with a unique designation.

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
  - 1. After installing time switches and after electrical circuitry has been energized, adjust and test for compliance with requirements.
  - 2. Operational Test: Verify operation of each lighting control device, and adjust time delays.
- B. Lighting control devices that fail tests and inspections are defective work.

### 3.5 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain lighting control devices. Refer to Division 01 Section "Demonstration and Training."

END OF SECTION 260923

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## **SECTION 262416 - PANELBOARDS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Distribution panelboards.
  - 2. Lighting and appliance branch-circuit panelboards.
  - 3. Load centers.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. SVR: Suppressed voltage rating.
- B. TVSS: Transient voltage surge suppressor.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each type of panelboard, switching and overcurrent protective device, transient voltage suppression device, accessory, and component indicated. Include dimensions and manufacturers' technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, ratings, and finishes.
- B. Shop Drawings: For each panelboard and related equipment.
  - 1. Include dimensioned plans, elevations, sections, and details. Show tabulations of installed devices, equipment features, and ratings.
  - 2. Detail enclosure types and details for types other than NEMA 250, Type 1.
  - 3. Detail bus configuration, current, and voltage ratings.
  - 4. Short-circuit current rating of panelboards and overcurrent protective devices.
  - 5. Include evidence of NRTL listing for series rating of installed devices.
  - 6. Detail features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices and auxiliary components.
  - 7. Include wiring diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.

8. Include time-current coordination curves for each type and rating of overcurrent protective device included in panelboards. Submit on translucent log-log graph paper; include selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device.
- C. Qualification Data: For qualified testing agency.
  - D. Field Quality-Control Reports:
    1. Test procedures used.
    2. Test results that comply with requirements.
    3. Results of failed tests and corrective action taken to achieve test results that comply with requirements.
  - E. Panelboard Schedules: For installation in panelboards. Submit final versions after load balancing.
  - F. Operation and Maintenance Data: For panelboards and components to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. In addition to items specified in Division 01 Section "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
    1. Manufacturer's written instructions for testing and adjusting overcurrent protective devices.
    2. Time-current curves, including selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device that allows adjustments.
- 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Member company of NETA or an NRTL.
    1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Currently certified by NETA to supervise on-site testing.
  - B. Source Limitations: Obtain panelboards, overcurrent protective devices, components, and accessories from single source from single manufacturer.
  - C. Product Selection for Restricted Space: Drawings indicate maximum dimensions for panelboards including clearances between panelboards and adjacent surfaces and other items. Comply with indicated maximum dimensions.
  - D. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
  - E. Comply with NEMA PB 1.
  - F. Comply with NFPA 70.
- 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Remove loose packing and flammable materials from inside panelboards; install temporary electric heating (250 W per panelboard) to prevent condensation.
- B. Handle and prepare panelboards for installation according to NECA 407.

## 1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Limitations:
  - 1. Do not deliver or install panelboards until spaces are enclosed and weathertight, wet work in spaces is complete and dry, work above panelboards is complete, and temporary HVAC system is operating and maintaining ambient temperature and humidity conditions at occupancy levels during the remainder of the construction period.
  - 2. Rate equipment for continuous operation under the following conditions unless otherwise indicated:
    - a. Ambient Temperature: Not exceeding 23 deg F to plus 104 deg F.
    - b. Altitude: Not exceeding 6600 feet.
- B. Service Conditions: NEMA PB 1, usual service conditions, as follows:
  - 1. Ambient temperatures within limits specified.
  - 2. Altitude not exceeding 6600 feet.
- C. Interruption of Existing Electric Service: Do not interrupt electric service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary electric service according to requirements indicated:
  - 1. Notify Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of electric service.
  - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of electric service without Owner's written permission.
  - 3. Comply with NFPA 70E.

## 1.8 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate layout and installation of panelboards and components with other construction that penetrates walls or is supported by them, including electrical and other types of equipment, raceways, piping, encumbrances to workspace clearance requirements, and adjacent surfaces. Maintain required workspace clearances and required clearances for equipment access doors and panels.
- B. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete bases with actual equipment provided. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Division 03.

## 1.9 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace transient voltage suppression devices that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
1. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.

## 1.10 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. Furnish extra materials that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
1. Keys: Two spares for each type of panelboard cabinet lock.
  2. Circuit Breakers Including GFCI and Ground Fault Equipment Protection (GFEP) Types: Two spares for each panelboard.
  3. Fuses for Fused Switches: Equal to 10 percent of quantity installed for each size and type, but no fewer than three of each size and type.
  4. Fuses for Fused Power-Circuit Devices: Equal to 10 percent of quantity installed for each size and type, but no fewer than three of each size and type.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PANELBOARDS

- A. Enclosures: Surface-mounted cabinets.
1. Rated for environmental conditions at installed location.
    - a. Indoor Dry and Clean Locations: NEMA 250, Type 1
    - b. Outdoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 4x, stainless steel.
    - c. Kitchen Areas: NEMA 250, Type 4X, stainless steel
    - d. Other Wet or Damp Indoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 4
    - e. Indoor Locations Subject to Dust, Falling Dirt, and Dripping Noncorrosive Liquids: NEMA 250, Type 5.
  2. Front: Secured to box with concealed trim clamps. For surface-mounted fronts, match box dimensions; for flush-mounted fronts, overlap box.
  3. Hinged Front Cover: Entire front trim hinged to box and with standard door within hinged trim cover.
  4. Skirt for Surface-Mounted Panelboards: Same gage and finish as panelboard front with flanges for attachment to panelboard, wall, and ceiling or floor.
  5. Gutter Extension and Barrier: Same gage and finish as panelboard enclosure; integral with enclosure body. Arrange to isolate individual panel sections.
  6. Finishes:

- a. Panels and Trim: Galvanized steel, factory finished immediately after cleaning and pretreating with manufacturer's standard two-coat, baked-on finish consisting of prime coat and thermosetting topcoat.
  - b. Back Boxes: Galvanized steel..
  - c. Fungus Proofing: Permanent fungicidal treatment for overcurrent protective devices and other components.
7. Directory Card: Inside panelboard door, mounted in transparent card holder.
- B. Incoming Mains Location: Bottom.
- C. Phase, Neutral, and Ground Buses:
1. Material: Hard-drawn copper, 98 percent conductivity.
  2. Equipment Ground Bus: Adequate for feeder and branch-circuit equipment grounding conductors; bonded to box.
  3. Isolated Ground Bus: Adequate for branch-circuit isolated ground conductors; insulated from box.
  4. Split Bus: Vertical buses divided into individual vertical sections.
- D. Conductor Connectors: Suitable for use with conductor material and sizes.
1. Material: Hard-drawn copper, 98 percent conductivity.
  2. Main and Neutral Lugs: Compression type.
  3. Ground Lugs and Bus-Configured Terminators: Compression type.
  4. Feed-Through Lugs: Compression type, suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at opposite end of bus from incoming lugs or main device.
  5. Subfeed (Double) Lugs: Compression type suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at same end of bus as incoming lugs or main device.
  6. Gutter-Tap Lugs: Compression type suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at same end of bus as incoming lugs or main device.
- E. Service Equipment Label: NRTL labeled for use as service equipment for panelboards or load centers with one or more main service disconnecting and overcurrent protective devices.
- F. Future Devices: Mounting brackets, bus connections, filler plates, and necessary appurtenances required for future installation of devices.
- G. Panelboard Short-Circuit Current Rating: Rated for series-connected system with integral or remote upstream overcurrent protective devices and labeled by an NRTL. Include size and type of allowable upstream and branch devices, listed and labeled for series-connected short-circuit rating by an NRTL.

## 2.2 DISTRIBUTION PANELBOARDS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:

- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Panelboards: NEMA PB 1, power and feeder distribution type.
- D. Doors: Secured with vault-type latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.
  - 1. For doors more than 36 inches high, provide two latches, keyed alike.
- E. Mains: Lugs only.
- F. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices for Circuit-Breaker Frame Sizes 125 A and Smaller: Bolt-on circuit breakers.
- G. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices for Circuit-Breaker Frame Sizes Larger Than 125 A: Bolt-on circuit breakers; plug-in circuit breakers where individual positive-locking device requires mechanical release for removal.

## 2.3 LIGHTING AND APPLIANCE BRANCH-CIRCUIT PANELBOARDS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Panelboards: NEMA PB 1, lighting and appliance branch-circuit type.
- D. Mains: lugs only.
- E. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Bolt-on circuit breakers, replaceable without disturbing adjacent units.
- F. Doors: Concealed hinges; secured with flush latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.

## 2.4 LOAD CENTERS



- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Load Centers: Comply with UL 67.
- D. Mains: Circuit breaker.
- E. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Plug-in circuit breakers, replaceable without disturbing adjacent units.
- F. Conductor Connectors: Mechanical type for main, neutral, and ground lugs and buses.

## 2.5 DISCONNECTING AND OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Molded-Case Circuit Breaker (MCCB): Comply with UL 489, with series-connected rating to meet available fault currents.
  - 1. Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breakers: Inverse time-current element for low-level overloads, and instantaneous magnetic trip element for short circuits. Adjustable magnetic trip setting for circuit-breaker frame sizes 250 A and larger.
  - 2. Adjustable Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip setting.
  - 3. Electronic trip circuit breakers with rms sensing; field-replaceable rating plug or field-replicable electronic trip; and the following field-adjustable settings:
    - a. Instantaneous trip.
    - b. Long- and short-time pickup levels.
    - c. Long- and short-time time adjustments.
    - d. Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and  $I^2t$  response.

4. Current-Limiting Circuit Breakers: Frame sizes 400 A and smaller; let-through ratings less than NEMA FU 1, RK-5.
  5. GFCI Circuit Breakers: Single- and two-pole configurations with Class A ground-fault protection (6-mA trip).
  6. Ground-Fault Equipment Protection (GFEP) Circuit Breakers: Class B ground-fault protection (30-mA trip).
  7. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) Circuit Breakers: Comply with UL 1699; 120/240-V, single-pole configuration.
  8. Molded-Case Circuit-Breaker (MCCB) Features and Accessories:
    - a. Standard frame sizes, trip ratings, and number of poles.
    - b. Lugs: Compression style, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor materials.
    - c. Application Listing: Appropriate for application; Type SWD for switching fluorescent lighting loads; Type HID for feeding fluorescent and high-intensity discharge (HID) lighting circuits.
    - d. Ground-Fault Protection: Integrally mounted relay and trip unit with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, and ground-fault indicator.
    - e. Shunt Trip: 120-V trip coil energized from separate circuit, set to trip at 55 percent of rated voltage.
    - f. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage without intentional time delay.
    - g. Auxiliary Contacts: One SPDT switch with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic circuit-breaker contacts and "b" contacts operate in reverse of circuit-breaker contacts.
    - h. Alarm Switch: Single-pole, normally open contact that actuates only when circuit breaker trips.
    - i. Key Interlock Kit: Externally mounted to prohibit circuit-breaker operation; key shall be removable only when circuit breaker is in off position.
    - j. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with electronic trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function with other upstream or downstream devices.
    - k. Multipole units enclosed in a single housing or factory assembled to operate as a single unit.
    - l. Handle Padlocking Device: Fixed attachment, for locking circuit-breaker handle in on or off position.
    - m. Handle Clamp: Loose attachment, for holding circuit-breaker handle in on position.
- D. Fused Switch: NEMA KS 1, Type HD; clips to accommodate specified fuses; lockable handle.
1. Fuses, and Spare-Fuse Cabinet: Comply with requirements specified in Division 26 Section "Fuses."
  2. Fused Switch Features and Accessories: Standard ampere ratings and number of poles.
  3. Auxiliary Contacts: One normally open and normally closed contact(s) that operate with switch handle operation.

## 2.6 PANELBOARD SUPPRESSORS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
1. Current Technology; a subsidiary of Danahar Corporation.
  2. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  3. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  4. Liebert Corporation.
  5. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  6. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Surge Protection Device: IEEE C62.41-compliant, integrally mounted, solid-state, parallel-connected, non-modular type, with sine-wave tracking suppression and filtering modules, UL 1449, second edition, short-circuit current rating matching or exceeding the panelboard short-circuit rating, and with the following features and accessories:
1. Accessories:
    - a. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
    - b. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
    - c. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.
- D. Surge Protection Device: IEEE C62.41-compliant, integrally mounted, wired-in, solid-state, parallel-connected, modular (with field-replaceable modules) type, with sine-wave tracking suppression and filtering modules, UL 1449, second edition, short-circuit current rating matching or exceeding the panelboard short-circuit rating, and with the following features and accessories:
1. Accessories:
    - a. Fuses rated at 200-kA interrupting capacity.
    - b. Fabrication using bolted compression lugs for internal wiring.
    - c. Integral disconnect switch.
    - d. Redundant suppression circuits.
    - e. Redundant replaceable modules.
    - f. Arrangement with wire connections to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
    - g. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
    - h. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
    - i. Form-C contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, one normally open and one normally closed, for remote monitoring of system operation. Contacts shall reverse position on failure of any surge diversion module or on opening of

- any current-limiting device. Coordinate with building power monitoring and control system.
- j. Four-digit, transient-event counter set to totalize transient surges.
2. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 160 kA per mode/320 kA per phase.
  3. Minimum single-impulse current ratings, using 8-by-20-mic.sec. waveform described in IEEE C62.41.2.
    - a. Line to Neutral: 70,000 A.
    - b. Line to Ground: 70,000 A.
    - c. Neutral to Ground: 50,000 A.
  4. Withstand Capabilities: 12,000 IEEE C62.41, Category C3 (10 kA), 8-by-20-mic.sec. surges with less than 5 percent change in clamping voltage.
  5. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for grounded wye circuits with 208Y/120-V, three-phase, four-wire circuits shall be as follows:
    - a. Line to Neutral: 400 V for 208Y/120.
    - b. Line to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120.
    - c. Neutral to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120.
  6. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, single-phase, three-wire circuits shall be as follows:
    - a. Line to Neutral: 400 V.
    - b. Line to Ground: 400 V.
    - c. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

## 2.7 ACCESSORY COMPONENTS AND FEATURES

- A. Accessory Set: Include tools and miscellaneous items required for overcurrent protective device test, inspection, maintenance, and operation.
- B. Portable Test Set: For testing functions of solid-state trip devices without removing from panelboard. Include relay and meter test plugs suitable for testing panelboard meters and switchboard class relays.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Receive, inspect, handle, and store panelboards according to NECA 407.
- B. Examine panelboards before installation. Reject panelboards that are damaged or rusted or have been subjected to water saturation.

- C. Examine elements and surfaces to receive panelboards for compliance with installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install panelboards and accessories according to NECA 407.
- B. Mount panelboard cabinet plumb and rigid without distortion of box. Mount recessed panelboards with fronts uniformly flush with wall finish and mating with back box.
- C. Install overcurrent protective devices and controllers not already factory installed.
  - 1. Set field-adjustable, circuit-breaker trip ranges.
- D. Install filler plates in unused spaces.
- E. Arrange conductors in gutters into groups and bundle and wrap with wire ties after completing load balancing.
- F. Comply with NECA 1.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components; provide warning signs complying with Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- B. Create a directory to indicate installed circuit loads after balancing panelboard loads; incorporate Owner's final room designations. Obtain approval before installing. Use a computer or typewriter to create directory; handwritten directories are not acceptable.
- C. Panelboard Nameplates: Label each panelboard with a nameplate complying with requirements for identification specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- D. Device Nameplates: Label each branch circuit device in distribution panelboards with a nameplate complying with requirements for identification specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.

- C. Perform tests and inspections.
  - 1. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections, and to assist in testing.
- D. Acceptance Testing Preparation:
  - 1. Test insulation resistance for each panelboard bus, component, connecting supply, feeder, and control circuit.
  - 2. Test continuity of each circuit.
- E. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA Acceptance Testing Specification. Certify compliance with test parameters.
  - 2. Correct malfunctioning units on-site, where possible, and retest to demonstrate compliance; otherwise, replace with new units and retest.
  - 3. Perform the following infrared scan tests and inspections and prepare reports:
    - a. Initial Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each panelboard. Remove front panels so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
    - b. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each panelboard 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.
    - c. Instruments and Equipment:
      - 1) Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
- F. Panelboards will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- G. Prepare test and inspection reports, including a certified report that identifies panelboards included and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

### 3.5 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust moving parts and operable component to function smoothly, and lubricate as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Set field-adjustable circuit-breaker trip ranges as specified in Division 26 Section "Overcurrent Protective Device Coordination Study."

- C. Load Balancing: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, measure load balancing and make circuit changes.
  - 1. Measure as directed during period of normal system loading.
  - 2. Perform load-balancing circuit changes outside normal occupancy/working schedule of the facility and at time directed. Avoid disrupting critical 24-hour services such as fax machines and on-line data processing, computing, transmitting, and receiving equipment.
  - 3. After circuit changes, recheck loads during normal load period. Record all load readings before and after changes and submit test records.
  - 4. Tolerance: Difference exceeding 20 percent between phase loads, within a panelboard, is not acceptable. Rebalance and recheck as necessary to meet this minimum requirement.

### 3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Temporary Heating: Apply temporary heat to maintain temperature according to manufacturer's written instructions.

END OF SECTION 262416

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## **SECTION 262713 - ELECTRICITY METERING**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes equipment for utility company's electricity metering.

#### **1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes. Describe electrical characteristics, features, and operating sequences, both automatic and manual. Include the following:
  - 1. Electricity-metering equipment.
- B. Shop Drawings for Electricity-Metering Equipment:
  - 1. Dimensioned plans and sections or elevation layouts.
  - 2. Wiring Diagrams: Power, signal, and control wiring specific to this Project. Identify terminals and wiring designations and color codes to facilitate installation, operation, and maintenance. Indicate recommended types, wire sizes, and circuiting arrangements for field-installed wiring, and show circuit protection features.
  - 3. Mounting and anchoring devices recommended by manufacturer.

#### **1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.

#### **1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING**

- A. Receive, store, and handle modular meter center as specified in NECA 400.

#### **1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. Interruption of Existing Electrical Service: Do not interrupt electrical service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary electrical service according to requirements indicated:
  - 1. Notify Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of electrical service.
  - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of electrical service without Owner's written permission.

## 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Electrical Service Connections: Coordinate with utility companies and components they furnish as follows:
  - 1. Comply with requirements of utilities providing electrical power and communication services.
  - 2. Coordinate installation and connection of utilities and services, including provision for electricity-metering components.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. In other Part 2 articles where titles below introduce lists, the following requirements apply to product selection:
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include manufacturers specified.
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the manufacturers specified.

### 2.2 EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRICITY METERING BY UTILITY COMPANY

- A. Current-Transformer Cabinets: Comply with requirements of electrical power utility company.
- B. Meter Sockets: Comply with requirements of electrical power utility company.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with equipment installation requirements in NECA 1.
- B. Install equipment for utility company metering. Install raceways and equipment according to utility company's written requirements. Provide empty conduits for metering leads and extend grounding connections as required by utility company.

END OF SECTION 262713

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## SECTION 262726 - WIRING DEVICES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following:
  - 1. Receptacles, receptacles with integral GFCI, and associated device plates.
  - 2. Twist-locking receptacles.
  - 3. Receptacles with integral surge suppression units.
  - 4. Wall-box motion sensors.
  - 5. Isolated-ground receptacles.
  - 6. Hospital-grade receptacles.
  - 7. Snap switches and wall-box dimmers.
  - 8. Solid-state fan speed controls.
  - 9. Wall-switch and exterior occupancy sensors.
  - 10. Communications outlets.
  - 11. Pendant cord-connector devices.
  - 12. Cord and plug sets.
  - 13. Floor service outlets, poke-through assemblies, service poles, and multioutlet assemblies.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. EMI: Electromagnetic interference.
- B. GFCI: Ground-fault circuit interrupter.
- C. Pigtail: Short lead used to connect a device to a branch-circuit conductor.
- D. RFI: Radio-frequency interference.
- E. TVSS: Transient voltage surge suppressor.
- F. UTP: Unshielded twisted pair.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Shop Drawings: List of legends and description of materials and process used for premarking wall plates.
- C. Samples: One for each type of device and wall plate specified, in each color specified.
- D. Field quality-control test reports.
- E. Operation and Maintenance Data: For wiring devices to include in all manufacturers' packing label warnings and instruction manuals that include labeling conditions.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain each type of wiring device and associated wall plate through one source from a single manufacturer. Insofar as they are available, obtain all wiring devices and associated wall plates from a single manufacturer and one source.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.
- C. Comply with NFPA 70.

#### 1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Receptacles for Owner-Furnished Equipment: Match plug configurations.
  - 1. Cord and Plug Sets: Match equipment requirements.

#### 1.7 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. Furnish extra materials described in subparagraphs below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
  - 1. Service/Power Poles: One for every 10, but no fewer than one.
  - 2. Floor Service Outlet Assemblies: One for every 10, but no fewer than one .
  - 3. Poke-Through, Fire-Rated Closure Plugs: One for every five floor service outlets installed, but no fewer than two.
  - 4. TVSS Receptacles: One for every 10 of each type installed, but no fewer than two of each type.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

## 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers' Names: Shortened versions (shown in parentheses) of the following manufacturers' names are used in other Part 2 articles:

1. Cooper Wiring Devices; a division of Cooper Industries, Inc. (Cooper).
2. Hubbell Incorporated; Wiring Device-Kellems (Hubbell).
3. Leviton Mfg. Company Inc. (Leviton).
4. Pass & Seymour/Legrand; Wiring Devices & Accessories (Pass & Seymour).
5. Or approved equal.

## 2.2 STRAIGHT BLADE RECEPTACLES

- A. Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, and UL 498.

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - a. Cooper; 5351 (single), 5352 (duplex).
  - b. Hubbell; HBL5351 (single), CR5352 (duplex).
  - c. Leviton; 5891 (single), 5352 (duplex).
  - d. Pass & Seymour; 5381 (single), 5352 (duplex).
  - e. Or approved equal.

- B. Hospital-Grade, Duplex Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, and UL 498 Supplement SD.

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - a. Cooper; 8300 (duplex).
  - b. Hubbell; HBL8310 (single), HBL8300H (duplex).
  - c. Leviton; 8310 (single), 8300 (duplex).
  - d. Pass & Seymour; 9301-HG (single), 9300-HG (duplex).
  - e. Or approved equal.

- C. Isolated-Ground, Duplex Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, and UL 498.

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - a. Hubbell; CR 5253IG.

- b. Leviton; 5362-IG.
  - c. Pass & Seymour; IG6300.
  - d. Or approved equal.
3. Description: Straight blade; equipment grounding contacts shall be connected only to the green grounding screw terminal of the device and with inherent electrical isolation from mounting strap. Isolation shall be integral to receptacle construction and not dependent on removable parts.
- D. Tamper-Resistant Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, and UL 498.
1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; TR8300.
    - b. Hubbell; HBL8300SG.
    - c. Leviton; 8300-SGG.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; 63H.
    - e. Or approved equal.
  3. Description: Labeled to comply with NFPA 70, "Health Care Facilities" Article, "Pediatric Locations" Section.

### 2.3 GFCI RECEPTACLES

- A. General Description: Straight blade, feed-through type. Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6, UL 498, and UL 943, Class A, and include indicator light that is lighted when device is tripped.
- B. Duplex GFCI Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A:
1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; GF20.
    - b. Pass & Seymour; 2084.
    - c. Or approved equal.
- C. Hospital-Grade, Duplex GFCI Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with UL 498 Supplement SD.
1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; HGF20.



- b. Hubbell; HGF8300.
- c. Leviton; 6898-HG.
- d. Pass & Seymour; 2091-SHG.
- e. Or approved equal.

## 2.4 TVSS RECEPTACLES

- A. General Description: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6, UL 498, and UL 1449, with integral TVSS in line to ground, line to neutral, and neutral to ground.
  1. TVSS Components: Multiple metal-oxide varistors; with a nominal clamp-level rating of 400 volts and minimum single transient pulse energy dissipation of 240 J, according to IEEE C62.41.2 and IEEE C62.45.
  2. Active TVSS Indication: Visual and audible, with light visible in face of device to indicate device is "active" or "no longer in service."
- B. Duplex TVSS Convenience Receptacles:
  1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; 5362BLS.
    - b. Hubbell; HBL5362SA.
    - c. Leviton; 5380.
    - d. Or approved equal.
  3. Description: Straight blade, 125 V, 20 A; NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R.
- C. Isolated-Ground, Duplex Convenience Receptacles:
  1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; IG5362BLS.
    - b. Hubbell; IG5362SA.
    - c. Leviton; 5380-IG.
    - d. Or approved equal.
  3. Description: Straight blade, 125 V, 20 A; NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R. Equipment grounding contacts shall be connected only to the green grounding screw terminal of the device and with inherent electrical isolation from mounting strap. Isolation shall be integral to receptacle construction and not dependent on removable parts.
- D. Hospital-Grade, Duplex Convenience Receptacles: Comply with UL 498 Supplement SD.

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - a. Cooper; 8300BLS.
  - b. Hubbell; HBL8362SA.
  - c. Leviton; 8380.
  - d. Or approved equal.
3. Description: Straight blade, 125 V, 20 A; NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R.

E. Isolated-Ground, Hospital-Grade, Duplex Convenience Receptacles:

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - a. Cooper; IG8300HGBLS.
  - b. Hubbell; IG8362SA.
  - c. Leviton; 8380-IG.
  - d. Or approved equal.
3. Description: Straight blade, 125 V, 20 A; NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R. Comply with UL 498 Supplement SD. Equipment grounding contacts shall be connected only to the green grounding screw terminal of the device and with inherent electrical isolation from mounting strap. Isolation shall be integral to receptacle construction and not dependent on removable parts.

## 2.5 HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATION RECEPTACLES

- A. Wiring Devices for Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Comply with NEMA FB 11 and UL 1010.
1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
    - a. Cooper Crouse-Hinds.
    - b. EGS/Appleton Electric.
    - c. Killark; a division of Hubbell Inc.
    - d. Or approved equal.

## 2.6 TWIST-LOCKING RECEPTACLES

- A. Single Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration L5-20R, and UL 498.

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - a. Cooper; L520R.
  - b. Hubbell; HBL2310.
  - c. Leviton; 2310.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; L520-R.
  - e. Or approved equal.

B. Isolated-Ground, Single Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A:

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - a. Hubbell; IG2310.
  - b. Leviton; 2310-IG.
  - c. Or approved equal.
3. Description: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration L5-20R, and UL 498. Equipment grounding contacts shall be connected only to the green grounding screw terminal of the device and with inherent electrical isolation from mounting strap. Isolation shall be integral to receptacle construction and not dependent on removable parts.

## 2.7 PENDANT CORD-CONNECTOR DEVICES

- A. Description: Matching, locking-type plug and receptacle body connector; NEMA WD 6 configurations L5-20P and L5-20R, heavy-duty grade.
1. Body: Nylon with screw-open cable-gripping jaws and provision for attaching external cable grip.
  2. External Cable Grip: Woven wire-mesh type made of high-strength galvanized-steel wire strand, matched to cable diameter, and with attachment provision designed for corresponding connector.

## 2.8 CORD AND PLUG SETS

- A. Description: Match voltage and current ratings and number of conductors to requirements of equipment being connected.
1. Cord: Rubber-insulated, stranded-copper conductors, with Type SOW-A jacket; with green-insulated grounding conductor and equipment-rating ampacity plus a minimum of 30 percent.
  2. Plug: Nylon body and integral cable-clamping jaws. Match cord and receptacle type for connection.

## 2.9 SNAP SWITCHES

- A. Comply with NEMA WD 1 and UL 20.
- B. Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A:
  - 1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; 2221 (single pole), 2222 (two pole), 2223 (three way), 2224 (four way).
    - b. Hubbell; CS1221 (single pole), CS1222 (two pole), CS1223 (three way), CS1224 (four way).
    - c. Leviton; 1221-2 (single pole), 1222-2 (two pole), 1223-2 (three way), 1224-2 (four way).
    - d. Pass & Seymour; 20AC1 (single pole), 20AC2 (two pole), 20AC3 (three way), 20AC4 (four way).
- C. Pilot Light Switches, 20 A:
  - 1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; 2221PL for 120 V and 277 V.
    - b. Hubbell; HPL1221PL for 120 V and 277 V.
    - c. Leviton; 1221-PLR for 120 V, 1221-7PLR for 277 V.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; PS20AC1-PLR for 120 V.
    - e. Or approved equal.
  - 3. Description: Single pole, with neon-lighted handle, illuminated when switch is "ON."
- D. Key-Operated Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A:
  - 1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; 2221L.
    - b. Hubbell; HBL1221L.
    - c. Leviton; 1221-2L.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; PS20AC1-L.
    - e. Or approved equal.
  - 3. Description: Single pole, with factory-supplied key in lieu of switch handle.

- E. Single-Pole, Double-Throw, Momentary Contact, Center-Off Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A; for use with mechanically held lighting contactors.
  - 1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; 1995.
    - b. Hubbell; HBL1557.
    - c. Leviton; 1257.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; 1251.
    - e. Or approved equal.
  
- F. Key-Operated, Single-Pole, Double-Throw, Momentary Contact, Center-Off Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A; for use with mechanically held lighting contactors, with factory-supplied key in lieu of switch handle.
  - 1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
  - 2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    - a. Cooper; 1995L.
    - b. Hubbell; HBL1557L.
    - c. Leviton; 1257L.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; 1251L.
    - e. Or approved equal.

## 2.10 WALL-BOX DIMMERS

- A. Dimmer Switches: Modular, full-wave, solid-state units with integral, quiet on-off switches, with audible frequency and EMI/RFI suppression filters.
- B. Control: Continuously adjustable slider; with single-pole or three-way switching. Comply with UL 1472.
- C. Incandescent Lamp Dimmers: 120 V; control shall follow square-law dimming curve. On-off switch positions shall bypass dimmer module.
  - 1. 600 W; dimmers shall require no derating when ganged with other devices.
- D. Fluorescent Lamp Dimmer Switches: Modular; compatible with dimmer ballasts; trim potentiometer to adjust low-end dimming; dimmer-ballast combination capable of consistent dimming with low end not greater than 20 percent of full brightness.

## 2.11 FAN SPEED CONTROLS

- A. Modular, 120-V, full-wave, solid-state units with integral, quiet on-off switches and audible frequency and EMI/RFI filters. Comply with UL 1917.

1. Continuously adjustable slider, 5 A.
2. Three-speed adjustable slider, 1.5 A.

## 2.12 WALL PLATES

- A. Single and combination types to match corresponding wiring devices.
  1. Plate-Securing Screws: Metal with head color to match plate finish.
  2. Material for Finished Spaces: Steel with white baked enamel, suitable for field painting thick anodized aluminum.
  3. Material for Unfinished Spaces: Galvanized steel.
  4. Material for Damp Locations: Thermoplastic with spring-loaded lift cover, and listed and labeled for use in "wet locations."
- B. Wet-Location, Weatherproof Cover Plates: NEMA 250, complying with type 3R weather-resistant, die-cast aluminum with lockable cover.

## 2.13 FLOOR SERVICE FITTINGS

- A. Type: Modular, flush-type, dual-service units suitable for wiring method used.
- B. Compartments: Barrier separates power from voice and data communication cabling.
- C. Service Plate: Rectangular, die-cast aluminum with satin finish.
- D. Power Receptacle: NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, gray finish, unless otherwise indicated.

## 2.14 MULTIOUTLET ASSEMBLIES

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  1. Hubbell Incorporated; Wiring Device-Kellems.
  2. Wiremold Company (The).
  3. Or approved equal.
- C. Components of Assemblies: Products from a single manufacturer designed for use as a complete, matching assembly of raceways and receptacles.
- D. Raceway Material: Metal, with manufacturer's standard finish.
- E. Wire: No. 12 AWG.

## 2.15 SERVICE POLES

- A. Description: Factory-assembled and -wired units to extend power and voice and data communication from distribution wiring concealed in ceiling to devices or outlets in pole near floor.
1. Poles: Nominal 2.5-inch square cross section, with height adequate to extend from floor to at least 6 inches above ceiling, and with separate channels for power wiring and voice and data communication cabling.
  2. Mounting: Ceiling trim flange with concealed bracing arranged for positive connection to ceiling supports; with pole foot and carpet pad attachment.
  3. Finishes: Manufacturer's standard painted finish and trim combination.
  4. Wiring: Sized for minimum of five No. 12 AWG power and ground conductors and a minimum of four, 4-pair, Category 3 or 5 voice and data communication cables.
  5. Power Receptacles: Two duplex, 20-A, heavy-duty, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R units.

## 2.16 FINISHES

- A. Color: Wiring device catalog numbers in Section Text do not designate device color.
1. Wiring Devices Connected to Normal Power System: Grey.
  2. Wiring Devices Connected to Emergency Power System: Red.
  3. TVSS Devices: Blue.
  4. Isolated-Ground Receptacles: Orange.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with NECA 1, including the mounting heights listed in that standard, unless otherwise noted.
- B. Coordination with Other Trades:
1. Take steps to insure that devices and their boxes are protected. Do not place wall finish materials over device boxes and do not cut holes for boxes with routers that are guided by riding against outside of the boxes.
  2. Keep outlet boxes free of plaster, drywall joint compound, mortar, cement, concrete, dust, paint, and other material that may contaminate the raceway system, conductors, and cables.
  3. Install device boxes in brick or block walls so that the cover plate does not cross a joint unless the joint is troweled flush with the face of the wall.
  4. Install wiring devices after all wall preparation, including painting, is complete.

## C. Conductors:

1. Do not strip insulation from conductors until just before they are spliced or terminated on devices.
2. Strip insulation evenly around the conductor using tools designed for the purpose. Avoid scoring or nicking of solid wire or cutting strands from stranded wire.
3. The length of free conductors at outlets for devices shall meet provisions of NFPA 70, Article 300, without pigtails.
4. Existing Conductors:
  - a. Cut back and pigtail, or replace all damaged conductors.
  - b. Straighten conductors that remain and remove corrosion and foreign matter.
  - c. Pigtailing existing conductors is permitted provided the outlet box is large enough.

## D. Device Installation:

1. Replace all devices that have been in temporary use during construction or that show signs that they were installed before building finishing operations were complete.
2. Keep each wiring device in its package or otherwise protected until it is time to connect conductors.
3. Do not remove surface protection, such as plastic film and smudge covers, until the last possible moment.
4. Connect devices to branch circuits using pigtails that are not less than 6 inches in length.
5. When there is a choice, use side wiring with binding-head screw terminals. Wrap solid conductor tightly clockwise, 2/3 to 3/4 of the way around terminal screw.
6. Use a torque screwdriver when a torque is recommended or required by the manufacturer.
7. When conductors larger than No. 12 AWG are installed on 15- or 20-A circuits, splice No. 12 AWG pigtails for device connections.
8. Tighten unused terminal screws on the device.
9. When mounting into metal boxes, remove the fiber or plastic washers used to hold device mounting screws in yokes, allowing metal-to-metal contact.

## E. Receptacle Orientation:

1. Install ground pin of vertically mounted receptacles up, and on horizontally mounted receptacles to the right.
2. Install hospital-grade receptacles in patient-care areas with the ground pin or neutral blade at the top.

## F. Device Plates: Do not use oversized or extra-deep plates. Repair wall finishes and remount outlet boxes when standard device plates do not fit flush or do not cover rough wall opening.



## G. Dimmers:

1. Install dimmers within terms of their listing.
2. Verify that dimmers used for fan speed control are listed for that application.
3. Install unshared neutral conductors on line and load side of dimmers according to manufacturers' device listing conditions in the written instructions.

## H. Arrangement of Devices: Unless otherwise indicated, mount flush, with long dimension vertical and with grounding terminal of receptacles on top. Group adjacent switches under single, multigang wall plates.

## I. Adjust locations of floor service outlets and service poles to suit arrangement of partitions and furnishings.

## 3.2 IDENTIFICATION

## A. Comply with Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

1. Receptacles: Identify panelboard and circuit number from which served. Use hot, stamped or engraved machine printing with black-filled lettering on face of plate, and durable wire markers or tags inside outlet boxes.

## 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

## A. Perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.

1. Test Instruments: Use instruments that comply with UL 1436.
2. Test Instrument for Convenience Receptacles: Digital wiring analyzer with digital readout or illuminated LED indicators of measurement.

## B. Tests for Convenience Receptacles:

1. Line Voltage: Acceptable range is 105 to 132 V.
2. Percent Voltage Drop under 15-A Load: A value of 6 percent or higher is not acceptable.
3. Ground Impedance: Values of up to 2 ohms are acceptable.
4. GFCI Trip: Test for tripping values specified in UL 1436 and UL 943.
5. Using the test plug, verify that the device and its outlet box are securely mounted.
6. The tests shall be diagnostic, indicating damaged conductors, high resistance at the circuit breaker, poor connections, inadequate fault current path, defective devices, or similar problems. Correct circuit conditions, remove malfunctioning units and replace with new ones, and retest as specified above.

END OF SECTION 262726

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**SECTION 262813 - FUSES**

## PART 1 - GENERAL

## 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

## 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

1. Cartridge fuses rated 600-V ac and less for use in control circuits, enclosed switches and enclosed controllers.
2. Spare-fuse cabinets.

## 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include construction details, material, dimensions, descriptions of individual components, and finishes for spare-fuse cabinets. Include the following for each fuse type indicated:

1. Ambient Temperature Adjustment Information: If ratings of fuses have been adjusted to accommodate ambient temperatures, provide list of fuses with adjusted ratings.
  - a. For each fuse having adjusted ratings, include location of fuse, original fuse rating, local ambient temperature, and adjusted fuse rating.
  - b. Provide manufacturer's technical data on which ambient temperature adjustment calculations are based.
2. Dimensions and manufacturer's technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, and ratings.
3. Current-limitation curves for fuses with current-limiting characteristics.
4. Time-current coordination curves (average melt) and current-limitation curves (instantaneous peak let-through current) for each type and rating of fuse. Submit on translucent log-log graph paper.
5. Coordination charts and tables and related data.
6. Fuse sizes for elevator feeders and elevator disconnect switches.

- B. Operation and Maintenance Data: For fuses to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. In addition to items specified in Division 01 Section "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:

1. Ambient temperature adjustment information.
2. Current-limitation curves for fuses with current-limiting characteristics.
3. Time-current coordination curves (average melt) and current-limitation curves (instantaneous peak let-through current) for each type and rating of fuse. Submit on translucent log-log graph paper.
4. Coordination charts and tables and related data.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain fuses, for use within a specific product or circuit, from single source from single manufacturer.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- C. Comply with NEMA FU 1 for cartridge fuses.
- D. Comply with NFPA 70.
- E. Comply with UL 248-11 for plug fuses.

#### 1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Where ambient temperature to which fuses are directly exposed is less than 40 deg F or more than 100 deg F, apply manufacturer's ambient temperature adjustment factors to fuse ratings.

#### 1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate fuse ratings with utilization equipment nameplate limitations of maximum fuse size and with system short-circuit current levels.

#### 1.7 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. Furnish extra materials that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
  1. Fuses: Equal to 10 percent of quantity installed for each size and type, but no fewer than two of each size and type.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

## 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
1. Cooper Bussmann, Inc.
  2. Edison Fuse, Inc.
  3. Ferraz Shawmut, Inc.
  4. Littelfuse, Inc.

## 2.2 CARTRIDGE FUSES

- A. Characteristics: NEMA FU 1, nonrenewable cartridge fuses with voltage ratings consistent with circuit voltages.

## 2.3 SPARE-FUSE CABINET

- A. Characteristics: Wall-mounted steel unit with full-length, recessed piano-hinged door and key-coded cam lock and pull.
1. Size: Adequate for storage of spare fuses specified with 15 percent spare capacity minimum.
  2. Finish: Gray, baked enamel.
  3. Identification: "SPARE FUSES" in 1-1/2-inch high letters on exterior of door.
  4. Fuse Pullers: For each size of fuse, where applicable and available, from fuse manufacturer.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine fuses before installation. Reject fuses that are moisture damaged or physically damaged.
- B. Examine holders to receive fuses for compliance with installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance, such as rejection features.
- C. Examine utilization equipment nameplates and installation instructions. Install fuses of sizes and with characteristics appropriate for each piece of equipment.
- D. Evaluate ambient temperatures to determine if fuse rating adjustment factors must be applied to fuse ratings.
- E. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 FUSE APPLICATIONS

A. Cartridge Fuses:

1. Service Entrance: Class L, fast acting.
2. Feeders: Class L, fast acting.
3. Motor Branch Circuits: Class RK1, time delay.
4. Other Branch Circuits: Class RK1, time delay.
5. Control Circuits: Class CC, fast acting.

3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Install fuses in fusible devices. Arrange fuses so rating information is readable without removing fuse.
- B. Install spare-fuse cabinet(s).

3.4 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Install labels complying with requirements for identification specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems" and indicating fuse replacement information on inside door of each fused switch and adjacent to each fuse block, socket, and holder.

END OF SECTION 262813

## SECTION 262816 - ENCLOSED SWITCHES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and other Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Fusible switches.
  - 2. Nonfusible switches.
  - 3. Receptacle switches.
  - 4. Shunt trip switches.
  - 5. Molded-case circuit breakers (MCCBs).
  - 6. Molded-case switches.
  - 7. Enclosures.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. NC: Normally closed.
- B. NO: Normally open.
- C. SPDT: Single pole, double throw.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of enclosed switch, circuit breaker, accessory, and component indicated. Include dimensioned elevations, sections, weights, and manufacturers' technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, ratings, accessories, and finishes.
  - 1. Enclosure types and details for types other than NEMA 250, Type 1.
  - 2. Current and voltage ratings.
  - 3. Short-circuit current ratings (interrupting and withstand, as appropriate).
  - 4. Include evidence of NRTL listing for series rating of installed devices.
  - 5. Detail features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices, accessories, and auxiliary components.

6. Include time-current coordination curves (average melt) for each type and rating of overcurrent protective device; include selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device. Submit on translucent log-log graph paper.
  - B. Shop Drawings: For enclosed switches and circuit breakers. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
    1. Wiring Diagrams: For power, signal, and control wiring.
  - C. Qualification Data: For qualified testing agency.
  - D. Field quality-control reports.
    1. Test procedures used.
    2. Test results that comply with requirements.
    3. Results of failed tests and corrective action taken to achieve test results that comply with requirements.
  - E. Manufacturer's field service report.
  - F. Operation and Maintenance Data: For enclosed switches and circuit breakers to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. In addition to items specified in Division 01 Section "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
    1. Manufacturer's written instructions for testing and adjusting enclosed switches and circuit breakers.
    2. Time-current coordination curves (average melt) for each type and rating of overcurrent protective device; include selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device. Submit on translucent log-log graph paper.
- 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Member company of NETA or an NRTL.
    1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Currently certified by NETA to supervise on-site testing.
  - B. Source Limitations: Obtain enclosed switches and circuit breakers, overcurrent protective devices, components, and accessories, within same product category, from single source from single manufacturer.
  - C. Product Selection for Restricted Space: Drawings indicate maximum dimensions for enclosed switches and circuit breakers, including clearances between enclosures, and adjacent surfaces and other items. Comply with indicated maximum dimensions.



- D. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- E. Comply with NFPA 70.

#### 1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Limitations: Rate equipment for continuous operation under the following conditions unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Ambient Temperature: Not less than minus 22 deg F and not exceeding 104 deg F.
  - 2. Altitude: Not exceeding 6600 feet.
- B. Interruption of Existing Electric Service: Do not interrupt electric service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary electric service according to requirements indicated:
  - 1. Notify Owner no fewer than seven days in advance of proposed interruption of electric service.
  - 2. Indicate method of providing temporary electric service.
  - 3. Do not proceed with interruption of electric service without Owner's written permission.
  - 4. Comply with NFPA 70E.

#### 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate layout and installation of switches, circuit breakers, and components with equipment served and adjacent surfaces. Maintain required workspace clearances and required clearances for equipment access doors and panels.

#### 1.8 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. Furnish extra materials that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
  - 1. Fuses: Equal to 10 percent of quantity installed for each size and type, but no fewer than three of each size and type.
  - 2. Fuse Pullers: Two for each size and type.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 FUSIBLE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Type GD, General Duty, Single Throw, 240-V ac, 800 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, with cartridge fuse interiors to accommodate specified fuses, lockable handle with capability to accept two padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- D. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Single Throw, 240-V ac, 1200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate specified fuses, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- E. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Six Pole, Single Throw, 240-V ac, 200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate specified fuses, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- F. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Double Throw, 240-V ac, 1200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate specified fuses, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- G. Accessories:
  - 1. Equipment Ground Kit: Internally mounted and labeled for copper and aluminum ground conductors.
  - 2. Neutral Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, capable of being grounded and bonded; labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 3. Isolated Ground Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, capable of being grounded and bonded; labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 4. Class R Fuse Kit: Provides rejection of other fuse types when Class R fuses are specified.
  - 5. Auxiliary Contact Kit: One NO/NC (Form "C") auxiliary contact(s), arranged to activate before switch blades open.
  - 6. Hookstick Handle: Allows use of a hookstick to operate the handle.
  - 7. Lugs: Mechanical type, suitable for number, size, and conductor material.
  - 8. Service-Rated Switches: Labeled for use as service equipment.
  - 9. Accessory Control Power Voltage: Remote mounted and powered; 120-V ac.

## 2.2 NONFUSIBLE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Type GD, General Duty, Single Throw, 600 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept two padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- D. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Single Throw, 240-V ac, 1200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- E. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Six Pole, Single Throw, 240-V ac, 200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- F. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Double Throw, 240-V ac, 1200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- G. Accessories:
  - 1. Equipment Ground Kit: Internally mounted and labeled for copper and aluminum ground conductors.
  - 2. Neutral Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, capable of being grounded and bonded; labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 3. Isolated Ground Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, capable of being grounded and bonded; labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 4. Auxiliary Contact Kit: One NO/NC (Form "C") auxiliary contact(s), arranged to activate before switch blades open.
  - 5. Hookstick Handle: Allows use of a hookstick to operate the handle.
  - 6. Lugs: Mechanical type, suitable for number, size, and conductor material.
  - 7. Accessory Control Power Voltage: Remote mounted and powered; 120-V ac.

## 2.3 RECEPTACLE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. Type HD, Heavy-Duty, Single-Throw Fusible Switch: 240-V ac, 30, 60, 100 A; UL 98 and NEMA KS 1; horsepower rated, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate specified fuses; lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks; interlocked with cover in closed position.
- D. Type HD, Heavy-Duty, Single-Throw Nonfusible Switch: 240-V ac, 30, 60, 100 A; UL 98 and NEMA KS 1; horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks; interlocked with cover in closed position.
- E. Interlocking Linkage: Provided between the receptacle and switch mechanism to prevent inserting or removing plug while switch is in the on position, inserting any plug other than specified, and turning switch on if an incorrect plug is inserted or correct plug has not been fully inserted into the receptacle.
- F. Receptacle: Polarized, three-phase, four-wire receptacle (fourth wire connected to enclosure ground lug).

## 2.4 SHUNT TRIP SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Cooper Bussmann, Inc.
  - 2. Ferraz Shawmut, Inc.
  - 3. Littelfuse, Inc.
- C. General Requirements: Comply with ASME A17.1, UL 50, and UL 98, with 200-kA interrupting and short-circuit current rating when fitted with Class J fuses.
- D. Switches: Three-pole, horsepower rated, with integral shunt trip mechanism and Class J fuse block; lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks; interlocked with cover in closed position.

- E. Control Circuit: 120-V ac; obtained from integral control power transformer, with primary and secondary fuses, with a control power transformer of enough capacity to operate shunt trip, connected pilot, and indicating and control devices.
- F. Accessories:
  - 1. Oiltight key switch for key-to-test function.
  - 2. Oiltight red ON pilot light.
  - 3. Isolated neutral lug; 100 percent rating.
  - 4. Mechanically interlocked auxiliary contacts that change state when switch is opened and closed.
  - 5. Form C alarm contacts that change state when switch is tripped.
  - 6. Three-pole, double-throw, fire-safety and alarm relay; 120-V ac coil voltage.
  - 7. Three-pole, double-throw, fire-alarm voltage monitoring relay complying with NFPA 72.

## 2.5 MOLDED-CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
  - 1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  - 2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  - 3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. General Requirements: Comply with UL 489, NEMA AB 1, and NEMA AB 3, with interrupting capacity to comply with available fault currents.
- D. Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breakers: Inverse time-current element for low-level overloads and instantaneous magnetic trip element for short circuits. Adjustable magnetic trip setting for circuit-breaker frame sizes 250 A and larger.
- E. Adjustable, Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip setting.
- F. Electronic Trip Circuit Breakers: Field-replaceable rating plug, rms sensing, with the following field-adjustable settings:
  - 1. Instantaneous trip.
  - 2. Long- and short-time pickup levels.
  - 3. Long- and short-time time adjustments.
  - 4. Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and  $I^2t$  response.

- G. Current-Limiting Circuit Breakers: Frame sizes 400 A and smaller, and let-through ratings less than NEMA FU 1, RK-5.
- H. Integrally Fused Circuit Breakers: Thermal-magnetic trip element with integral limiter-style fuse listed for use with circuit breaker and trip activation on fuse opening or on opening of fuse compartment door.
- I. Ground-Fault, Circuit-Interrupter (GFCI) Circuit Breakers: Single- and two-pole configurations with Class A ground-fault protection (6-mA trip).
- J. Ground-Fault, Equipment-Protection (GFEP) Circuit Breakers: With Class B ground-fault protection (30-mA trip).
- K. Features and Accessories:
  - 1. Standard frame sizes, trip ratings, and number of poles.
  - 2. Lugs: Mechanical type, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor material.
  - 3. Application Listing: Appropriate for application; Type SWD for switching fluorescent lighting loads; Type HID for feeding fluorescent and high-intensity discharge lighting circuits.
  - 4. Ground-Fault Protection: Comply with UL 1053; integrally mounted, self-powered type with mechanical ground-fault indicator; relay with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, internal memory, and shunt trip unit; and three-phase, zero-sequence current transformer/sensor.
  - 5. Shunt Trip: Trip coil energized from separate circuit, with coil-clearing contact.
  - 6. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage without intentional time delay.
  - 7. Auxiliary Contacts: One SPDT switch with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic circuit-breaker contacts, "b" contacts operate in reverse of circuit-breaker contacts.
  - 8. Alarm Switch: One NO contact that operates only when circuit breaker has tripped.
  - 9. Key Interlock Kit: Externally mounted to prohibit circuit-breaker operation; key shall be removable only when circuit breaker is in off position.
  - 10. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with electronic trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function.
  - 11. Electrical Operator: Provide remote control for on, off, and reset operations.
  - 12. Accessory Control Power Voltage: Integrally mounted, self-powered.

## 2.6 MOLDED-CASE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:

1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Business Unit.
  2. General Electric Company; GE Consumer & Industrial - Electrical Distribution.
  3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  4. Square D; a brand of Schneider Electric.
- C. General Requirements: MCCB with fixed, high-set instantaneous trip only, and short-circuit withstand rating equal to equivalent breaker frame size interrupting rating.
- D. Features and Accessories:
1. Standard frame sizes and number of poles.
  2. Lugs: Mechanical type, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor material.
  3. Ground-Fault Protection: Comply with UL 1053; remote-mounted and powered type with mechanical ground-fault indicator; relay with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, internal memory, and shunt trip unit; and three-phase, zero-sequence current transformer/sensor.
  4. Shunt Trip: Trip coil energized from separate circuit, with coil-clearing contact.
  5. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage without intentional time delay.
  6. Auxiliary Contacts: One SPDT switch with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic switch contacts, "b" contacts operate in reverse of switch contacts.
  7. Alarm Switch: One NO contact that operates only when switch has tripped.
  8. Key Interlock Kit: Externally mounted to prohibit switch operation; key shall be removable only when switch is in off position.
  9. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with ground-fault shunt trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function.
  10. Electrical Operator: Provide remote control for on, off, and reset operations.
  11. Accessory Control Power Voltage: Integrally mounted, self-powered.

## 2.7 ENCLOSURES

- A. Enclosed Switches and Circuit Breakers: NEMA AB 1, NEMA KS 1, NEMA 250, and UL 50, to comply with environmental conditions at installed location.
1. Indoor, Dry and Clean Locations: NEMA 250, Type 1.
  2. Outdoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 4X, stainless steel..
  3. Kitchen Areas: NEMA 250, Type 4X, stainless steel.
  4. Other Wet or Damp, Indoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 4.
  5. Indoor Locations Subject to Dust, Falling Dirt, and Dripping Noncorrosive Liquids: NEMA 250, Type 12.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine elements and surfaces to receive enclosed switches and circuit breakers for compliance with installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install individual wall-mounted switches and circuit breakers with tops at uniform height unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Temporary Lifting Provisions: Remove temporary lifting eyes, channels, and brackets and temporary blocking of moving parts from enclosures and components.
- C. Install fuses in fusible devices.
- D. Comply with NECA 1.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Identify field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components; provide warning signs.
  - 2. Label each enclosure with engraved metal or laminated-plastic nameplate.

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.
- C. Perform tests and inspections.
  - 1. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections, and to assist in testing.
- D. Acceptance Testing Preparation:
  - 1. Test insulation resistance for each enclosed switch and circuit breaker, component, connecting supply, feeder, and control circuit.
  - 2. Test continuity of each circuit.



E. Tests and Inspections:

1. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA Acceptance Testing Specification. Certify compliance with test parameters.
2. Correct malfunctioning units on-site, where possible, and retest to demonstrate compliance; otherwise, replace with new units and retest.
3. Perform the following infrared scan tests and inspections and prepare reports:
  - a. Initial Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each enclosed switch and circuit breaker. Remove front panels so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
  - b. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each enclosed switch and circuit breaker 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.
  - c. Instruments and Equipment: Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
4. Test and adjust controls, remote monitoring, and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.

F. Enclosed switches and circuit breakers will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.

G. Prepare test and inspection reports, including a certified report that identifies enclosed switches and circuit breakers and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

3.5 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust moving parts and operable components to function smoothly, and lubricate as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Set field-adjustable circuit-breaker trip ranges as specified in Division 26 Section "Overcurrent Protective Device Coordination Study".

END OF SECTION 262816

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## **SECTION 264313 - TRANSIENT-VOLTAGE SUPPRESSION FOR LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CIRCUITS**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes TVSSs for low-voltage power, control, and communication equipment.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
  - 1. Division 26 Section "Wiring Devices" for devices with integral TVSSs.
  - 2. Division 26 Section "Panelboards" for factory-installed TVSSs.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. ATS: Acceptance Testing Specifications.
- B. SVR: Suppressed voltage rating.
- C. TVSS: Transient voltage surge suppressor.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include rated capacities, operating weights, operating characteristics, furnished specialties, and accessories.
- B. Product Certificates: For transient voltage suppression devices, signed by product manufacturer certifying compliance with the following standards:
  - 1. UL 1283.
  - 2. UL 1449.
- C. Qualification Data: For testing agency.
- D. Field quality-control test reports, including the following:

1. Test procedures used.
  2. Test results that comply with requirements.
  3. Failed test results and corrective action taken to achieve requirements.
- E. Operation and Maintenance Data: For transient voltage suppression devices to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
- F. Warranties: Special warranties specified in this Section.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency, with the experience and capability to conduct the testing indicated, that is a member company of the InterNational Electrical Testing Association or is a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.7, and that is acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Person currently certified by the InterNational Electrical Testing Association or the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies to supervise on-site testing specified in Part 3.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain suppression devices and accessories through one source from a single manufacturer.
- C. Product Options: Drawings indicate size, dimensional requirements, and electrical performance of suppressors and are based on the specific system indicated. Refer to Division 01 Section "Product Requirements."
- D. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.
- E. Comply with IEEE C62.41, "IEEE Guide for Surge Voltages in Low Voltage AC Power Circuits," and test devices according to IEEE C62.45, "IEEE Guide on Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits."
- F. Comply with NEMA LS 1, "Low Voltage Surge Protection Devices."
- G. Comply with UL 1283, "Electromagnetic Interference Filters," and UL 1449, "Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors."

#### 1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt utilities serving facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility services according to requirements indicated:
  - 1. Notify Architect not less than two days in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
  - 2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without Architect's written permission.
- B. Service Conditions: Rate surge protection devices for continuous operation under the following conditions, unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Maximum Continuous Operating Voltage: Not less than 115 percent of nominal system operating voltage.
  - 2. Operating Temperature: 30 to 120 deg F.
  - 3. Humidity: 0 to 85 percent, noncondensing.
  - 4. Altitude: Less than 20,000 feet above sea level.

## 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate location of field-mounted surge suppressors to allow adequate clearances for maintenance.

## 1.8 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of surge suppressors that fail in materials or workmanship within five years from date of Substantial Completion.
- B. Special Warranty for Cord-Connected, Plug-in Surge Suppressors: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace electronic equipment connected to circuits protected by surge suppressors.

## 1.9 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
  - 1. Replaceable Protection Modules: One of each size and type installed.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include the following:
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  - 1. Advanced Protection Technologies, Inc.
  - 2. Atlantic Scientific.
  - 3. Current Technology, Inc.
  - 4. Cutler-Hammer, Inc.; Eaton Corporation.
  - 5. Entelec International.
  - 6. General Electric Company.
  - 7. Innovative Technology, Inc.
  - 8. Intermatic, Inc.
  - 9. LEA International.
  - 10. Leviton Mfg. Company Inc.
  - 11. Liebert Corporation; a division of Emerson.
  - 12. Northern Technologies, Inc.
  - 13. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
  - 14. Square D; Schneider Electric.
  - 15. Surge Suppression Incorporated.
  - 16. Sutton Designs Inc.
  - 17. Transtector Systems, Inc.
  - 18. Tycor; Cutler-Hammer, Inc.
  - 19. United Power Corporation.
  - 20. Zero Surge Inc.

## 2.2 SERVICE ENTRANCE SUPPRESSORS

- A. Surge Protection Device Description: Non-modular, sine-wave-tracking type with the following features and accessories:
  - 1. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
  - 2. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
  - 3. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.
- B. Surge Protection Device Description: Modular design with field-replaceable modules, sine-wave-tracking type with the following features and accessories:
  - 1. Fuses, rated at 200-kA interrupting capacity.
  - 2. Fabrication using bolted compression lugs for internal wiring.
  - 3. Integral disconnect switch.
  - 4. Redundant suppression circuits.
  - 5. Redundant replaceable modules.
  - 6. Arrangement with copper bus bars and for bolted connections to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.

7. Arrangement with wire connections to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
  8. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
  9. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
  10. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status. Coordinate with building power monitoring and control system.
  11. Surge-event operations counter.
- C. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 320 kA per phase.
- D. Connection Means: Permanently wired.
- E. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for grounded wye circuits with voltages of 208Y/120, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V for 208Y/120.
  2. Line to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120.
  3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120.
- F. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, single-phase, 3-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V.
  2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
  3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

### 2.3 PANELBOARD SUPPRESSORS

- A. Surge Protection Device Description: Non-modular, sine-wave-tracking type with the following features and accessories:
1. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
  2. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
  3. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.
- B. Surge Protection Device Description: Modular design with field-replaceable modules, sign-wave-tracking type with the following features and accessories:
1. Fuses, rated at 200-kA interrupting capacity.
  2. Fabrication using bolted compression lugs for internal wiring.
  3. Integral disconnect switch.
  4. Redundant suppression circuits.
  5. Redundant replaceable modules.
  6. Arrangement with wire connections to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
  7. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
  8. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.

9. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V, ac, for remote monitoring of protection status. Coordinate with building power monitoring and control system.
  10. Surge-event operations counter.
- C. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 160 kA per phase.
- D. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for grounded wye circuits with voltages of 208Y/120, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V for 208Y/120
  2. Line to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120
  3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120
- E. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, single-phase, 3-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V.
  2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
  3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

#### 2.4 SUPPRESSORS FOR ELECTRONIC-GRADE PANELBOARDS

- A. Surge Protection Device Description: Sine-wave-tracking type, panel-mounted design with the following features and accessories:
1. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
  2. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
  3. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.
  4. Arrangement with wire connections to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
- B. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 160 kA per phase.
- C. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for grounded wye circuits with voltages of 208Y/120, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V for 208Y/120
  2. Line to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120
  3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120.
- D. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, single-phase, 3-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V.
  2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
  3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.



## 2.5 PLUG-IN SURGE SUPPRESSORS

- A. Description: Non-modular, plug-in suppressors with at least four 15-A, 120-V ac, NEMA WD 6, Configuration 15-15R receptacles, suitable to plug into a NEMA WD 6, Configuration 15-15R receptacle; with the following features and accessories:
1. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
  2. LED indicator lights for reverse polarity and open outlet ground.
  3. Circuit breaker and thermal fusing. When protection is lost, circuit opens and cannot be reset.
  4. Circuit breaker and thermal fusing. Unit continues to supply power if protection is lost.
  5. Cord connected with 15-foot line cord.
  6. Rocker-type on-off switch, illuminated when in the on position.
  7. One RJ11/12C telephone line protector, suitable for modem connection. Maximum clamping voltage 220 peak on pins No. 3 and No. 4.
- B. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 33 kA per phase.
- C. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 475 V.
  2. Line to Ground: 475 V.
  3. Neutral to Ground: 475 V.

## 2.6 ENCLOSURES

- A. NEMA 250, with type matching the enclosure of panel or device being protected.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF SURGE PROTECTION DEVICES

- A. Install devices at service entrance on load side, with ground lead bonded to service entrance ground.
- B. Install devices for panelboard and auxiliary panels with conductors or buses between suppressor and points of attachment as short and straight as possible. Do not exceed manufacturer's recommended lead length. Do not bond neutral and ground.
1. Provide multipole, 30-A circuit breaker as a dedicated disconnect for suppressor, unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.2 PLACING SYSTEM INTO SERVICE

- A. Do not energize or connect service entrance equipment to their sources until surge protection devices are installed and connected.

### 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust equipment installation, including connections, and to assist in field testing. Report results in writing.
  - 1. Verify that electrical wiring installation complies with manufacturer's written installation requirements.
- B. Testing: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
- C. Testing: Perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
  - 1. After installing surge protection devices, but before electrical circuitry has been energized, test for compliance with requirements.
  - 2. Complete startup checks according to manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 3. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA ATS, "Surge Arresters, Low-Voltage Surge Protection Devices" Section. Certify compliance with test parameters.
- D. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

### 3.4 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain transient voltage suppression devices. Refer to Division 01 Section "Demonstration and Training."

END OF SECTION 264313

## **SECTION 265600 - EXTERIOR LIGHTING**

### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

#### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### **1.2 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes the following:
  - 1. Exterior luminaires with lamps and ballasts.
  - 2. Luminaire-mounted photoelectric relays.
  - 3. Poles and accessories.

#### **1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. CRI: Color-rendering index.
- B. HID: High-intensity discharge.
- C. Luminaire: Complete lighting fixture, including ballast housing if provided.
- D. Pole: Luminaire support structure, including tower used for large area illumination.
- E. Standard: Same definition as "Pole" above.

#### **1.4 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS CRITERIA FOR POLE SELECTION**

- A. Dead Load: Weight of luminaire and its horizontal and vertical supports, lowering devices, and supporting structure, applied as stated in AASHTO LTS-4.
- B. Live Load: Single load of 500 lbf (2224 N), distributed as stated in AASHTO LTS-4.
- C. Ice Load: Load of 3 lbf/sq. ft. (143.6 Pa), applied as stated in AASHTO LTS-4.
- D. Wind Load: Pressure of wind on pole and luminaire, calculated and applied as stated in AASHTO LTS-4.
  - 1. Wind speed for calculating wind load for poles exceeding 50 feet in height is 110 mph.

2. Wind speed for calculating wind load for poles 50 feet or less in height is 110 mph.

## 1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each luminaire, pole, and support component, arranged in order of lighting unit designation. Include data on features, accessories, finishes, and the following:
  1. Physical description of luminaire, including materials, dimensions, effective projected area, and verification of indicated parameters.
  2. Details of attaching luminaires and accessories.
  3. Details of installation and construction.
  4. Luminaire materials.
  5. Photometric data based on laboratory tests of each luminaire type, complete with indicated lamps, ballasts, and accessories.
    - a. For indicated luminaires, photometric data shall be certified by a qualified independent testing agency. Photometric data for remaining luminaires shall be certified by manufacturer.
    - b. Photometric data shall be certified by manufacturer's laboratory with a current accreditation under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for Energy Efficient Lighting Products.
  6. Photoelectric relays.
  7. Ballasts, including energy-efficiency data.
  8. Lamps, including life, output, and energy-efficiency data.
  9. Materials, dimensions, and finishes of poles.
  10. Means of attaching luminaires to supports, and indication that attachment is suitable for components involved.
  11. Anchor bolts for poles.
  12. Manufactured pole foundations.
- B. Shop Drawings:
  1. Anchor-bolt templates keyed to specific poles and certified by manufacturer.
  2. Design calculations, certified by a qualified professional engineer, indicating strength of screw foundations and soil conditions on which they are based.
  3. Wiring Diagrams: Power and control wiring.
- C. Samples for Verification: For products designated for sample submission in Exterior Lighting Device Schedule. Each sample shall include lamps and ballasts.
- D. Pole and Support Component Certificates: Signed by manufacturers of poles, certifying that products are designed for indicated load requirements in AASHTO LTS-4 and that load imposed by luminaire has been included in design.
- E. Qualification Data: For agencies providing photometric data for lighting fixtures.
- F. Field quality-control test reports.

- G. Operation and Maintenance Data: For luminaires and poles to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
- H. Warranty: Special warranty specified in this Section.

#### 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Luminaire Photometric Data Testing Laboratory Qualifications: Provided by manufacturers' laboratories that are accredited under the National Volunteer Laboratory Accreditation Program for Energy Efficient Lighting Products.
- B. Luminaire Photometric Data Testing Laboratory Qualifications: Provided by an independent agency, with the experience and capability to conduct the testing indicated, that is an NRTL as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.7.
- C. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.
- D. Comply with IEEE C2, "National Electrical Safety Code."
- E. Comply with NFPA 70.

#### 1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Package aluminum poles for shipping according to ASTM B 660.
- B. Store poles on decay-resistant-treated skids at least 12 inches above grade and vegetation. Support poles to prevent distortion and arrange to provide free air circulation.
- C. Handle wood poles so they will not be damaged. Do not use pointed tools that can indent pole surface more than 1/4 inch deep. Do not apply tools to section of pole to be installed below ground line.
- D. Retain factory-applied pole wrappings on fiberglass and laminated wood poles until right before pole installation. Handle poles with web fabric straps.
- E. Retain factory-applied pole wrappings on metal poles until right before pole installation. For poles with nonmetallic finishes, handle with web fabric straps.

#### 1.8 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace products that fail in materials or workmanship; that corrode; or that fade, stain, perforate, erode, or chalk due to effects of weather or solar radiation within specified warranty period. Manufacturer may exclude lightning damage, hail damage,

vandalism, abuse, or unauthorized repairs or alterations from special warranty coverage.

1. Warranty Period for Luminaires: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
2. Warranty Period for Metal Corrosion: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
3. Warranty Period for Color Retention: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
4. Warranty Period for Lamps: Replace lamps and fuses that fail within 12 months from date of Substantial Completion; furnish replacement lamps and fuses that fail within the second 12 months from date of Substantial Completion.
5. Warranty Period for Poles: Repair or replace lighting poles and standards that fail in finish, materials, and workmanship within manufacturer's standard warranty period, but not less than three years from date of Substantial Completion.

## 1.9 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
  1. Lamps: 10 for every 100 of each type and rating installed. Furnish at least one of each type.
  2. Glass and Plastic Lenses, Covers, and Other Optical Parts: 10 for every 100 of each type and rating installed. Furnish at least one of each type.
  3. Ballasts: 10 for every 100 of each type and rating installed. Furnish at least one of each type.
  4. Globes and Guards: 10 for every 20 of each type and rating installed. Furnish at least one of each type.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. In other Part 2 articles where titles below introduce lists, the following requirements apply to product selection:
- B. In Exterior Lighting Device Schedule where titles below are column or row headings that introduce lists, the following requirements apply to product selection:
  1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, manufacturers specified.
  2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the manufacturers specified.

3. Basis of Design Product: The design of each item of exterior luminaire and its support is based on the product named. Subject to compliance with requirements, provide either the named product or a comparable product by one of the other manufacturers specified.

## 2.2 LUMINAIRES, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Luminaires shall comply with UL 1598 and be listed and labeled for installation in wet locations by an NRTL acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Comply with IESNA RP-8 for parameters of lateral light distribution patterns indicated for luminaires.
- C. Metal Parts: Free of burrs and sharp corners and edges.
- D. Sheet Metal Components: Corrosion-resistant aluminum, unless otherwise indicated. Form and support to prevent warping and sagging.
- E. Housings: Rigidly formed, weather- and light-tight enclosures that will not warp, sag, or deform in use. Provide filter/breather for enclosed luminaires.
- F. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping without use of tools. Designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position. Doors shall be removable for cleaning or replacing lenses. Designed to disconnect ballast when door opens.
- G. Exposed Hardware Material: Stainless steel.
- H. Plastic Parts: High resistance to yellowing and other changes due to aging, exposure to heat, and UV radiation.
- I. Light Shields: Metal baffles, factory installed and field adjustable, arranged to block light distribution to indicated portion of normally illuminated area or field.
- J. Reflecting surfaces shall have minimum reflectance as follows, unless otherwise indicated:
  1. White Surfaces: 85 percent.
  2. Specular Surfaces: 83 percent.
  3. Diffusing Specular Surfaces: 75 percent.
- K. Lenses and Refractors Gaskets: Use heat- and aging-resistant resilient gaskets to seal and cushion lenses and refractors in luminaire doors.
- L. Luminaire Finish: Manufacturer's standard paint applied to factory-assembled and -tested luminaire before shipping. Where indicated, match finish process and color of pole or support materials.

- M. Factory-Applied Finish for Steel Luminaires: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
1. Surface Preparation: Clean surfaces to comply with SSPC-SP 1, "Solvent Cleaning," to remove dirt, oil, grease, and other contaminants that could impair paint bond. Grind welds and polish surfaces to a smooth, even finish. Remove mill scale and rust, if present, from uncoated steel, complying with SSPC-SP 5/NACE No. 1, "White Metal Blast Cleaning," or SSPC-SP 8, "Pickling."
  2. Exterior Surfaces: Manufacturer's standard finish consisting of one or more coats of primer and two finish coats of high-gloss, high-build polyurethane enamel.
    - a. Color: As selected from manufacturer's standard catalog of colors.
    - b. Color: Match Architect's sample of manufacturer's standard color.
    - c. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
- N. Factory-Applied Finish for Aluminum Luminaires: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
1. Finish designations prefixed by AA comply with the system established by the Aluminum Association for designating aluminum finishes.
  2. Natural Satin Finish: Provide fine, directional, medium satin polish (AA-M32); buff complying with AA-M20; and seal aluminum surfaces with clear, hard-coat wax.
  3. Class I, Clear Anodic Finish: AA-M32C22A41 (Mechanical Finish: medium satin; Chemical Finish: etched, medium matte; Anodic Coating: Architectural Class I, clear coating 0.018 mm or thicker) complying with AAMA 611.
  4. Class I, Color Anodic Finish: AA-M32C22A42/A44 (Mechanical Finish: medium satin; Chemical Finish: etched, medium matte; Anodic Coating: Architectural Class I, integrally colored or electrolytically deposited color coating 0.018 mm or thicker) complying with AAMA 611.
    - a. Color: Black.

### 2.3 LUMINAIRE-MOUNTED PHOTOELECTRIC RELAYS

- A. Comply with UL 773 or UL 773A.
- B. Contact Relays: Factory mounted, single throw, designed to fail in the on position, and factory set to turn light unit on at 1.5 to 3 fc (16 to 32 lx) and off at 4.5 to 10 fc (48 to 108 lx) with 15-second minimum time delay. Relay shall have directional lens in front of photocell to prevent artificial light sources from causing false turnoff.
1. Relay with locking-type receptacle shall comply with NEMA C136.10.
  2. Adjustable window slide for adjusting on-off set points.



## 2.4 FLUORESCENT BALLASTS AND LAMPS

- A. Low-Temperature Ballast Capability: Rated by its manufacturer for reliable starting and operation of indicated lamp(s) at temperatures 0 deg F (minus 18 deg C) and higher.
- B. Ballast Characteristics:
  - 1. Power Factor: 90 percent, minimum.
  - 2. Sound Rating: A.
  - 3. Total Harmonic Distortion Rating: Less than 10 percent.
  - 4. Electromagnetic Ballasts: Comply with ANSI C82.1, energy-saving, high power factor, Class P, automatic-reset thermal protection.
  - 5. Case Temperature for Compact Lamp Ballasts: 65 deg C, maximum.
  - 6. Transient-Voltage Protection: Comply with IEEE C62.41 Category A or better.
- C. Low-Temperature Lamp Capability: Rated for reliable starting and operation with ballast provided at temperatures 0 deg F (minus 18 deg C) and higher.
- D. Fluorescent Lamps: Low-mercury type. Comply with the EPA's toxicity characteristic leaching procedure test; shall yield less than 0.2 mg of mercury per liter when tested according to NEMA LL 1.

## 2.5 POLES AND SUPPORT COMPONENTS, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Structural Characteristics: Comply with AASHTO LTS-4.
  - 1. Wind-Load Strength of Poles: Adequate at indicated heights above grade without failure, permanent deflection, or whipping in steady winds of speed indicated in Part 1 "Structural Analysis Criteria for Pole Selection" Article, with a gust factor of 1.3.
  - 2. Strength Analysis: For each pole, multiply the actual equivalent projected area of luminaires and brackets by a factor of 1.1 to obtain the equivalent projected area to be used in pole selection strength analysis.
- B. Luminaire Attachment Provisions: Comply with luminaire manufacturers' mounting requirements. Use stainless-steel fasteners and mounting bolts, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Mountings, Fasteners, and Appurtenances: Corrosion-resistant items compatible with support components.
  - 1. Materials: Shall not cause galvanic action at contact points.
  - 2. Anchor Bolts, Leveling Nuts, Bolt Caps, and Washers: Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication, unless stainless-steel items are indicated.
  - 3. Anchor-Bolt Template: Plywood or steel.

- D. Concrete Pole Foundations: Cast in place, with anchor bolts to match pole-base flange. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork are specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- E. Power-Installed Screw Foundations: Factory fabricated by pole manufacturer, with structural steel complying with ASTM A 36/A 36M and hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A 123/A 123M; and with top-plate and mounting bolts to match pole base flange and strength required to support pole, luminaire, and accessories.
- F. Breakaway Supports: Frangible breakaway supports, tested by an independent testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, according to AASHTO LTS-4.

## 2.6 STEEL POLES

- A. Poles: Comply with ASTM A 500, Grade B, carbon steel with a minimum yield of 46,000 psig (317 MPa); 1-piece construction up to 40 feet in height with access handhole in pole wall.
  - 1. Shape: Square, straight.
  - 2. Mounting Provisions: Butt flange for bolted mounting on foundation or breakaway support.
- B. Steel Mast Arms: Single-arm type, continuously welded to pole attachment plate. Material and finish same as pole.
- C. Brackets for Luminaires: Detachable, cantilever, without underbrace.
  - 1. Adapter fitting welded to pole and bracket, then bolted together with stainless-steel bolts.
  - 2. Cross Section: Tapered oval, with straight tubular end section to accommodate luminaire.
  - 3. Match pole material and finish.
- D. Pole-Top Tenons: Fabricated to support luminaire or luminaires and brackets indicated, and securely fastened to pole top.
- E. Steps: Fixed steel, with nonslip treads, positioned for 15-inch vertical spacing, alternating on opposite sides of pole; first step at elevation 10 feet above finished grade.
- F. Intermediate Handhole and Cable Support: Weathertight, 3-by-5-inch handhole located at midpoint of pole with cover for access to internal welded attachment lug for electric cable support grip.
- G. Grounding and Bonding Lugs: Welded 1/2-inch threaded lug, complying with requirements in Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems," listed for attaching grounding and bonding conductors of type and size listed in that Section, and accessible through handhole.

- H. Cable Support Grip: Wire-mesh type with rotating attachment eye, sized for diameter of cable and rated for a minimum load equal to weight of supported cable times a 5.0 safety factor.
- I. Platform for Lamp and Ballast Servicing: Factory fabricated of steel with finish matching that of pole.
- J. Prime-Coat Finish: Manufacturer's standard prime-coat finish ready for field painting.
- K. Galvanized Finish: After fabrication, hot-dip galvanize complying with ASTM A 123/A 123M.
- L. Factory-Painted Finish: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
  - 1. Surface Preparation: Clean surfaces to comply with SSPC-SP 1, "Solvent Cleaning," to remove dirt, oil, grease, and other contaminants that could impair paint bond. Grind welds and polish surfaces to a smooth, even finish. Remove mill scale and rust, if present, from uncoated steel, complying with SSPC-SP 5/NACE No. 1, "White Metal Blast Cleaning," or SSPC-SP 8, "Pickling."
  - 2. Interior Surfaces of Pole: One coat of bituminous paint, or otherwise treat for equal corrosion protection.
  - 3. Exterior Surfaces: Manufacturer's standard finish consisting of one or more coats of primer and two finish coats of high-gloss, high-build polyurethane enamel.
    - a. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

## 2.7 ALUMINUM POLES

- A. Poles: Seamless, extruded structural tube complying with ASTM B 429, Alloy 6063-T6 with access handhole in pole wall.
- B. Poles: ASTM B 209 (ASTM B 209M), 5052-H34 marine sheet alloy with access handhole in pole wall.
  - 1. Shape Square, straight.
  - 2. Mounting Provisions: Butt flange for bolted mounting on foundation or breakaway support.
- C. Pole-Top Tenons: Fabricated to support luminaire or luminaires and brackets indicated, and securely fastened to pole top.
- D. Grounding and Bonding Lugs: Welded 1/2-inch threaded lug, complying with requirements in Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems," listed for attaching grounding and bonding conductors of type and size listed in that Section, and accessible through handhole.

- E. Brackets for Luminaires: Detachable, with pole and adapter fittings of cast aluminum. Adapter fitting welded to pole and bracket, then bolted together with stainless-steel bolts.
  - 1. Tapered oval cross section, with straight tubular end section to accommodate luminaire.
  - 2. Finish: Same as luminaire.
- F. Prime-Coat Finish: Manufacturer's standard prime-coat finish ready for field painting.
- G. Aluminum Finish: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
  - 1. Finish designations prefixed by AA comply with the system established by the Aluminum Association for designating aluminum finishes.
  - 2. Natural Satin Finish: Provide fine, directional, medium satin polish (AA-M32); buff complying with AA-M20; and seal aluminum surfaces with clear, hard-coat wax.
  - 3. Class I, Clear Anodic Finish: AA-M32C22A41 (Mechanical Finish: medium satin; Chemical Finish: etched, medium matte; Anodic Coating: Architectural Class I, clear coating 0.018 mm or thicker) complying with AAMA 611.
  - 4. Class I, Color Anodic Finish: AA-M32C22A42/A44 (Mechanical Finish: medium satin; Chemical Finish: etched, medium matte; Anodic Coating: Architectural Class I, integrally colored or electrolytically deposited color coating 0.018 mm or thicker) complying with AAMA 611.
    - a. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

## 2.8 FIBERGLASS POLES

- A. Poles: Comply with ANSI C136.20, with access handhole in pole wall.
  - 1. Mounting: Embedded.
  - 2. Mounting Provisions: Butt flange for bolted mounting on foundation or breakaway support.
- B. Resin Color: provide uniform coloration throughout entire wall thickness.
- C. Surface Finish: Pigmented polyurethane, with a minimum dry film thickness of 1.5 mils.

## 2.9 PRESTRESSED CONCRETE POLES

- A. Poles: Manufactured by centrifugal spin-casting process.
  - 1. Shape: Square, straight.
  - 2. Mounting Provisions: Embedded.

3. Finishing: Capped at top and plugged at bottom. Seat each steel reinforcing strand with epoxy adhesive.
  4. Grounding: Continuous copper ground wire cast into pole. Terminate at top of pole and attach to 24-inch lightning rod.
- B. Cure with wet steam and age for a minimum of 15 days before installation.
- C. Fabricate poles with a hard, nonporous surface that is resistant to water, frost, and road and soil chemicals and that has a maximum water-absorption rate of 3 percent.
- D. Cast aluminum nameplate into pole wall at approximately 5 feet above ground line, listing name of manufacturer, Project identifier, overall height, and approximate weight.
- E. Pole Brackets: Comply with ANSI C136.13.
- F. Finish Color: Provided by color material complying with ASTM C 979, uniformly impregnated throughout the pole concrete. Color material shall provide a uniform, stable, permanent color and be as follows:
1. Inert, and carbon free.
  2. Unaffected by environmental conditions and contaminants including, but not limited to, UV solar radiation, salts, and alkalis.
- G. Finish Texture: Etched exposed aggregate.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 LUMINAIRE INSTALLATION

- A. Install lamps in each luminaire.
- B. Fasten luminaire to indicated structural supports.
1. Use fastening methods and materials selected to resist seismic forces defined for the application and approved by manufacturer.
- C. Adjust luminaires that require field adjustment or aiming. Include adjustment of photoelectric device to prevent false operation of relay by artificial light sources.

### 3.2 POLE INSTALLATION

- A. Align pole foundations and poles for optimum directional alignment of luminaires and their mounting provisions on the pole.
- B. Clearances: Maintain the following minimum horizontal distances of poles from surface and underground features, unless otherwise indicated on Drawings:

1. Fire Hydrants and Storm Drainage Piping: 60 inches.
  2. Water, Gas, Electric, Communication, and Sewer Lines: 10 feet.
  3. Trees: 15 feet.
- C. Concrete Pole Foundations: Set anchor bolts according to anchor-bolt templates furnished by pole manufacturer. Concrete materials, installation, and finishing requirements are specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- D. Foundation-Mounted Poles: Mount pole with leveling nuts, and tighten top nuts to torque level recommended by pole manufacturer.
1. Use anchor bolts and nuts selected to resist seismic forces defined for the application and approved by manufacturer.
  2. Grout void between pole base and foundation. Use nonshrink or expanding concrete grout firmly packed to fill space.
  3. Install base covers, unless otherwise indicated.
  4. Use a short piece of 1/2-inch diameter pipe to make a drain hole through grout. Arrange to drain condensation from interior of pole.
- E. Embedded Poles with Tamped Earth Backfill: Set poles to depth below finished grade indicated on Drawings, but not less than one-sixth of pole height.
1. Dig holes large enough to permit use of tampers in the full depth of hole.
  2. Backfill in 6-inch layers and thoroughly tamp each layer so compaction of backfill is equal to or greater than that of undisturbed earth.
- F. Embedded Poles with Concrete Backfill: Set poles in augered holes to depth below finished grade indicated on Drawings, but not less than one-sixth of pole height.
1. Make holes 6 inches in diameter larger than pole diameter.
  2. Fill augered hole around pole with air-entrained concrete having a minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi (20 MPa) at 28 days, and finish in a dome above finished grade.
  3. Use a short piece of 1/2-inch diameter pipe to make a drain hole through concrete dome. Arrange to drain condensation from interior of pole.
  4. Cure concrete a minimum of 72 hours before performing work on pole.
- G. Poles and Pole Foundations Set in Concrete Paved Areas: Install poles with minimum of 6-inch- (150-mm-) wide, unpaved gap between the pole or pole foundation and the edge of adjacent concrete slab. Fill unpaved ring with pea gravel to a level 1 inch (25 mm) below top of concrete slab.
- H. Raise and set poles using web fabric slings (not chain or cable).

### 3.3 BOLLARD LUMINAIRE INSTALLATION

- A. Align units for optimum directional alignment of light distribution.

- B. Install on concrete base with top 4 inches above finished grade or surface at bollard location. Cast conduit into base, and shape base to match shape of bollard base. Finish by troweling and rubbing smooth. Concrete materials, installation, and finishing are specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF INDIVIDUAL GROUND-MOUNTING LUMINAIRES

- A. Install on concrete base with top 4 inches above finished grade or surface at luminaire location. Cast conduit into base, and finish by troweling and rubbing smooth. Concrete materials, installation, and finishing are specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."

### 3.5 CORROSION PREVENTION

- A. Aluminum: Do not use in contact with earth or concrete. When in direct contact with a dissimilar metal, protect aluminum by insulating fittings or treatment.
- B. Steel Conduits: Comply with Division 26 Section "Raceway and Boxes for Electrical Systems." In concrete foundations, wrap conduit with 0.010-inch thick, pipe-wrapping plastic tape applied with a 50 percent overlap.

### 3.6 GROUNDING

- A. Ground metal poles and support structures according to Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Install grounding electrode for each pole, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Install grounding conductor pigtail in the base for connecting luminaire to grounding system.
- B. Ground nonmetallic poles and support structures according to Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Install grounding electrode for each pole.
  - 2. Install grounding conductor and conductor protector.
  - 3. Ground metallic components of pole accessories and foundations.

### 3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspect each installed fixture for damage. Replace damaged fixtures and components.
- B. Illumination Observations: Verify normal operation of lighting units after installing luminaires and energizing circuits with normal power source.
  - 1. Verify operation of photoelectric controls.

C. Illumination Tests:

1. Measure light intensities at night. Use photometers with calibration referenced to NIST standards. Comply with the following IESNA testing guide(s):
  - a. IESNA LM-5, "Photometric Measurements of Area and Sports Lighting."
  - b. IESNA LM-50, "Photometric Measurements of Roadway Lighting Installations."
  - c. IESNA LM-52, "Photometric Measurements of Roadway Sign Installations."
  - d. IESNA LM-64, "Photometric Measurements of Parking Areas."
  - e. IESNA LM-72, "Directional Positioning of Photometric Data."

- D. Prepare a written report of tests, inspections, observations, and verifications indicating and interpreting results. If adjustments are made to lighting system, retest to demonstrate compliance with standards.

3.8 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain luminaire lowering devices. Refer to Division 01 Section "Demonstration and Training."

END OF SECTION 265600



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**SECTION 26 56 68 – EXTERIOR ATHLETIC LIGHTING**

**Lighting System with LED Light Source**

**PART 1 – GENERAL**

**1.1 SUMMARY**

- A. Work covered by this section of the specifications shall conform to the contract documents, engineering plans as well as state and local codes.
- B. The purpose of these specifications is to define the lighting system performance and design standards for Parcel J Park using an LED Lighting source. The manufacturer / contractor shall supply lighting equipment to meet or exceed the standards set forth in these specifications.
- C. The sports lighting will be for the following venues:
  - 1. 3 - 330' x 225' Soccer Fields
- E. The primary goals of this sports lighting project are:
  - 1. **Guaranteed Light Levels:** Selection of appropriate light levels impact the safety of the players and the enjoyment of spectators. Therefore light levels are guaranteed to not drop below specified target values for a period of 25 years.
  - 2. **Environmental Light Control:** It is the primary goal of this project to minimize spill light to adjoining properties and glare to the players, spectators and neighbors. The LED design should provide better control than a good HID design as described in section 1.3
  - 3. **Life-cycle Cost:** In order to reduce the operating budget, the preferred lighting system shall be energy efficient and cost effective to operate. All maintenance costs shall be eliminated for the duration of the warranty.
  - 4. **Control and Monitoring:** To allow for optimized use of labor resources and avoid unneeded operation of the facility, customer requires a remote on/off control system for the lighting system. Fields should be proactively monitored to detect luminaire outages over a 25-year life cycle. All communication and monitoring costs for 25-year period shall be included in the bid.
- F. All lighting designs shall comply with Manatee County Lighting Ordinance.

**1.2 LIGHTING PERFORMANCE**

- A. **Illumination Levels and Design Factors:** Playing surfaces shall be lit to an average target illumination level and uniformity as specified in the chart below. Lighting calculations shall be developed and field measurements taken on the grid spacing with the minimum number of grid points specified below. Appropriate light loss factors shall be applied and submitted for the basis of design. Average illumination level shall be measured in accordance with the IESNA LM-5-04 (IESNA Guide for Photometric Measurements of Area and Sports Lighting Installations). Illumination levels shall not to drop below desired target values in accordance to IES RP-6-15, Page 2, Maintained Average Illuminance and shall be guaranteed for the full warranty period.

<b>Area of Lighting</b>	<b>Average Target Illumination Levels</b>	<b>Maximum to Minimum Uniformity Ratio</b>	<b>Grid Points</b>	<b>Grid Spacing</b>
Soccer	30fc	2.5:1	88	30' x 30'

- B. **Hours of usage:** Designs shall be based on the following hours of usage

<b>Area of Lighting</b>	<b>Annual Usage Hours</b>	<b>25 year Usage Hours</b>
All Venues	550	13,750

- C. Color: The lighting system shall have a minimum color temperature of 5700K and a CRI of 65+.
- D. Mounting Heights: To ensure proper aiming angles for reduced glare and to provide better playability, minimum mounting heights shall be as described below. Higher mounting heights may be required based on photometric report and ability to ensure the top of the field angle is a minimum of 10 degrees below horizontal.

Field	Pole Designation	Pole Height
Soccer	S1, S2, S7, S8	70'
Soccer	S3 - S6	80'

**1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIGHT CONTROL**

- A. Light Control Luminaires: All luminaires shall utilize spill light and glare control devices including, but not limited to, internal shields, louvers and external shields. No symmetrical beam patterns are accepted.
- B. Glare Control: Maximum candela at a distance of 125' should be better than that of a comparable HID design. These values are defined for the sports field listed below. Environmental glare impact scans must be submitted showing the maximum candela from the field edge

Typical Field Type	Maximum Candela at 125'
Soccer	<136 candela

- C. The first page of a photometric report for all luminaire types proposed showing horizontal and vertical axial candle power shall be provided to demonstrate the capability of achieving the specified performance. Reports shall be certified by a qualified independent testing laboratory with a minimum of five years experience or by a manufacturer's laboratory with a current accreditation under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for Energy Efficient Lighting Products. A summary of the horizontal and vertical aiming angles for each luminaire shall be included with the photometric report.

**D. Upper Beam Definition**

Fixtures shall not exceed the candlepower at the specified degrees above the center of the beam in the vertical plane as specified in the following table.

NEMA Classification of Vertical Beam	Candela	Degrees Above the Center of the Beam in the Vertical Plane
4	10,000	15.00 degrees

This mounting height increase will be calculated by referencing the fixture photometric report and determining the angle above vertical that the fixture achieves a candela reading less than or equal to 10,000 candela. Pole heights will be increased 3.33' for every one degree above 15.0 degrees needed to achieve a candela reading of 10,000. For example: If 10,000 candela is achieved at 19.5 degrees above vertical, a minimum mounting height of 85' (4.5 degrees x 3.33') would be required for the poles.

**1.4 LIFE-CYCLE COSTS**

- A. Manufacturer shall submit a 25-year life cycle cost calculation as outlined in the required submittal information.
- B. Preventative and Spot Maintenance: Manufacturer shall provide all preventative and spot maintenance, including parts and labor for 25 years from the date of equipment shipment. Individual outages shall be repaired when the usage of any field is materially impacted. Owner agrees to check fuses in the event of a luminaire outage.

## **PART 2 – PRODUCT**

### **2.1 SPORTS LIGHTING SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION**

- A. Manufacturing Requirements: All components shall be designed and manufactured as a system. All luminaires, wire harnesses, drivers and other enclosures shall be factory assembled, aimed, wired and tested.
- B. Fixtures are to be labeled individually for ease of installation and identification for warranty purposes
- C. Durability: All exposed components shall be constructed of corrosion resistant material and/or coated to help prevent corrosion. All exposed carbon steel shall be hot dip galvanized per ASTM A123. All exposed aluminum shall be powder coated with high performance polyester or anodized. All exterior reflective inserts shall be anodized, coated, and protected from direct environmental exposure to prevent reflective degradation or corrosion. All exposed hardware and fasteners shall be stainless steel of 18-8 grade or better, passivated and coated with aluminum-based thermosetting epoxy resin for protection against corrosion and stress corrosion cracking. Structural fasteners may be carbon steel and galvanized meeting ASTM A153 and ISO/EN 1461 (for hot dipped galvanizing), or ASTM B695 (for mechanical galvanizing). All wiring shall be enclosed within the cross-arms, pole, or electrical components enclosure.
- D. System Description: Lighting system shall consist of the following:
  - 1. Galvanized steel poles and cross-arm assembly. Alternate: Concrete pole with a minimum of 8,000 psi and installed with concrete backfill will be an acceptable alternative provided building code, wind speed and foundation designs per specifications are adhered to.
  - 2. Non-approved pole technology:
    - a. Square static cast concrete poles will not be accepted.
    - b. Direct bury steel poles which utilize the extended portion of the steel shaft for their foundation will not be accepted due to potential for internal and external corrosive reaction to the soils and long term performance concerns.
  - 3. Pre-stressed concrete base embedded in concrete backfill allowed to cure for 12-24 hours before pole stress is applied. Alternate may be an anchor bolt foundation designed such that the steel pole and any exposed steel portion of the foundation is located a minimum of 18 inches above final grade. The concrete for anchor bolt foundations shall be allowed to cure for a minimum of 28 days before the pole stress is applied unless shorter cure time approved by structural engineer of record.
  - 4. Manufacturer will remote all drivers and supporting electrical equipment in aluminum enclosures mounted approximately 10 feet above grade. The enclosures shall be touch-safe and include drivers and fusing with indicator lights on fuses to notify when a fuse is to be replaced for each luminaire. Disconnect per circuit for each pole structure will be located in the enclosure. Integral driver fixtures will not be accepted.
  - 5. Manufacturer shall provide surge protection at the pole equal to or greater than 40kA for each line to ground (Common Mode) as recommended by IEEE C62.41.2\_2002.
  - 6. Wire harness complete with an abrasion protection sleeve, strain relief and plug-in connections for fast, trouble-free installation.
  - 7. All luminaires, visors, and cross-arm assemblies shall withstand 150 mph winds and maintain luminaire aiming alignment.
  - 8. Control cabinet to provide remote on-off control and monitoring of the lighting system. Cabinet shall be constructed of aluminum and be rated NEMA Type 4. Communication method shall be provided by manufacturer. Cabinet shall contain custom configured contactor modules for 30, 60, and 100 amps, labeled to match field diagrams and electrical design. Manual off-on-auto selector switches shall be provided.
  - 9. Lightning Protection: Manufacturer shall provide integrated lightning grounding via concrete encased electrode grounding system as defined by NFPA 780 and be UL Listed per UL 96 and UL 96A. If grounding is not integrated into the structure, the manufacturer shall supply

grounding electrodes, copper down conductors, and exothermic weld kits. Electrodes and conductors shall be sized as required by NFPA 780. The grounding electrode shall be minimum size of 5/8 inch diameter and 8 feet long, with a minimum of 10 feet embedment. Grounding electrode shall be connected to the structure by a grounding electrode conductor with a minimum size of 2 AWG for poles with 75 feet mounting height or less, and 2/0 AWG for poles with more than 75 feet mounting height.

10. Enhanced corrosion protection package: Due to the potentially corrosive environment for this project, manufacturers must provide documentation that their products meet the following enhanced requirements in addition to the standard durability protection specified above:
  - a) Exposed carbon steel horizontal surfaces on the crossarm assembly shall be galvanized to no less than a five (5) mil average thickness.
  - b) Exposed die cast aluminum components shall be Type II anodized per MIL-STD-8625 and coated with high performance polyester.
  - c) Exposed extruded aluminum components shall be Type II anodized per MIL-STD-8625 and coated with high performance polyester.
- E. Safety: All system components shall be UL listed for the appropriate application.

## **2.2 ELECTRICAL**

- A. Electric Power Requirements for the Sports Lighting Equipment:
  1. Electric power: 480 Volt, 3 Phase
  2. Maximum total voltage drop: Voltage drop to the disconnect switch located on the poles shall not exceed five (5) percent of the rated voltage.
- B. Energy Consumption: The average kW consumption for the field lighting system shall be 102kW. The max kW consumption for the field lighting system shall be 102kW.

## **2.3 STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS**

- A. Wind Loads: Wind loads shall be based on the 2014 Florida Building Code. Wind loads to be calculated using ASCE 7-10, an ultimate design wind speed of 140 and exposure category C

## **2.1 CONTROL**

- A. Instant On/Off Capabilities: System shall provide for instant on/off of luminaires.
- B. Remote Lighting Control System: System shall allow owner and users with a security code to schedule on/off system operation via a web site, phone, fax or email up to ten years in advance. Manufacturer shall provide and maintain a two-way TCP/IP communication link. Trained staff shall be available 24/7 to provide scheduling support and assist with reporting needs.

The owner may assign various security levels to schedulers by function and/or fields. This function must be flexible to allow a range of privileges such as full scheduling capabilities for all fields to only having permission to execute "early off" commands by phone. Scheduling tool shall be capable of setting curfew limits.

Controller shall accept and store 7-day schedules, be protected against memory loss during power outages, and shall reboot once power is regained and execute any commands that would have occurred during outage.
- C. Remote Monitoring System: System shall monitor lighting performance and notify manufacturer if individual luminaire outage is detected so that appropriate maintenance can be scheduled. The controller shall determine switch position (manual or auto) and contactor status (open or closed).
- D. Management Tools: Manufacturer shall provide a web-based database and dashboard tool of actual field usage and provide reports by facility and user group. Dashboard shall also show current status of luminaire outages, control operation and service. Mobile application will be provided suitable for IOS, Android and Blackberry devices.

Hours of Usage: Manufacturer shall provide a means of tracking actual hours of usage for the field lighting system that is readily accessible to the owner.

1. Cumulative hours: shall be tracked to show the total hours used by the facility
  2. Report hours saved by using early off and push buttons by users.
- E. Communication Costs: Manufacturer shall include communication costs for operating the controls and monitoring system for a period of 25 years.

### **PART 3 – EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 DELIVERY TIMING**

Delivery Timing Equipment On-Site: The equipment must be on-site 14 from receipt of approved submittals and receipt of complete order information.

#### **3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Laser aiming is required - This can be accomplished two ways
- 1) If the fixtures are factory aimed, the crossarm assembly as one unit
  - 2) Fixtures that are not factory aimed must be individually laser aimed for quality control.
- B. Illumination Measurements: Upon substantial completion of the project and in the presence of the Contractor, Project Engineer, Owner's Representative, and Manufacturer's Representative, illumination measurements shall be taken and verified. The illumination measurements shall be conducted in accordance with IESNA LM-5-04.
- C. Field Light Level Accountability
1. Light levels are guaranteed not to fall below the target maintained light levels for the entire warranty period of 25 Years.
  2. The contractor/manufacturer shall be responsible for an additional inspection one year from the date of commissioning of the lighting system and will utilize the owner's light meter in the presence of the owner.
  3. The contractor/manufacturer will be held responsible for any and all changes needed to bring these fields back to compliance for light levels and uniformities. Contractor/Manufacturer will be held responsible for any damage to the fields during these repairs.
- D. Correcting Non-Conformance: If, in the opinion of the Owner or his appointed Representative, the actual performance levels including footcandles and uniformity ratios are not in conformance with the requirements of the performance specifications and submitted information, the Manufacturer shall be required to make adjustments to meet specifications and satisfy Owner.

#### **3.4 WARRANTY AND GUARANTEE**

- A. 25-Year Warranty: Each manufacturer shall supply a signed warranty covering the entire system for 25 years from the date of shipment. Warranty shall guarantee specified light levels. Manufacturer shall maintain specifically-funded financial reserves to assure fulfillment of the warranty for the full term. Warranty does not cover weather conditions events such as lightning or hail damage, improper installation, vandalism or abuse, unauthorized repairs or alterations, or product made by other manufacturers.
- 1) Manufacturer shall maintain specifically-funded financial reserves to assure fulfillment of the warranty for the full term.
  - 2) Manufacturer must have employees/technicians to service the equipment located within a 60 mile radius. This is in addition to a network of contractors used to service the system.
  - 3) If the control system is not provided by the manufacturer of the lighting system, the manufacturer of the Control System must have employees/technicians to service the equipment located within a 60 mile radius. This is in addition to a network of contractors used to service the system.
- B. Maintenance: Manufacturer shall monitor the performance of the lighting system, including on/off status, hours of usage and luminaire outage for 25 years from the date of equipment shipment.

Individual luminaire outages shall be repaired when the usage of any field is materially impacted. Owner agrees to check fuses in the event of a luminaire outage.

**PART 4 – DESIGN APPROVAL**

**4.0 PRE-BID SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS (Non-Musco)**

- A. Design Approval: The owner / engineer will review pre-bid submittals per section 4.0.B from all the manufacturers to ensure compliance to the specification 10 days prior to bid. If the design meets the design requirements of the specifications, a letter and/or addendum will be issued to the manufacturer indicating approval for the specific design submitted.
- B. Approved Product: Musco’s TLC LED light source is the approved product. All substitutions must provide a complete submittal package for approval as outlined in Submittal Information at the end of this section at least 10 days prior to bid. Special manufacturing to meet the standards of this specification may be required. An addendum will be issued prior to bid listing any other approved lighting manufacturers and designs.
- C. All listed manufacturers not pre-approved shall submit the information at the end of this section at least 10 days prior to bid. An addendum will be issued prior to bid; listing approved lighting manufacturers and the design method to be used.
- D. Bidders are required to bid only products that have been approved by this specification or addendum by the owner or owner’s representative. Bids received that do not utilize an approved system/design, will be rejected.

**PART 5 – DESIGN APPROVAL**

**5.0 POST BID SUBMITTAL**

- A. In the event that a manufacturer provides a submittal that is deemed to be incomplete, that manufacturer has 2 weeks maximum to provide all requested information. If the manufacturer does not comply with this timeline, they will be deemed non-compliant and the submittals will be rejected.

**REQUIRED SUBMITTAL INFORMATION FOR ALL MANUFACTURERS (NOT PRE-APPROVED) 10 DAYS PRIOR TO BID**

*All items listed below are mandatory, shall comply with the specification and be submitted according to pre-bid submittal requirements. Complete the Yes/No column to indicate compliance (Y) or noncompliance (N) for each item. **Submit checklist below with submittal.***

Yes/ No	Tab	Item	Description
	A	Letter/ Checklist	Listing of all information being submitted must be included on the table of contents. List the name of the manufacturer’s local representative and his/her phone number. Signed submittal checklist to be included.
	B	Equipment Layout	Drawing(s) showing field layouts with pole locations

<b>C</b>	On Field Lighting Design	Lighting design drawing(s) showing: a. Field Name, date, file number, prepared by b. Outline of field(s) being lighted, as well as pole locations referenced to the center of the field (x & y), Illuminance levels at grid spacing specified c. Pole height, number of fixtures per pole, horizontal and vertical aiming angles, as well as luminaire information including wattage, lumens and optics d. Height of light test meter above field surface. e. Summary table showing the number and spacing of grid points; average, minimum and maximum illuminance levels in foot candles (fc); uniformity including maximum to minimum ratio, coefficient of variance (CV), coefficient of utilization (CU) uniformity gradient; number of luminaires, total kilowatts, average tilt factor; light loss factor.
<b>D</b>	Environmental Light Control Design	Environmental glare impact scans must be submitted showing the maximum candela from the field edge on a map of the surrounding area
<b>F</b>	Photometric Report	Provide first page of photometric report for all luminaire types being proposed showing candela tabulations as defined by IESNA Publication LM-35-02. Photometric data shall be certified by laboratory with current National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program or an independent testing facility with over 5 years experience.
<b>G</b>	Performance Guarantee	Provide performance guarantee including a written commitment to undertake all corrections required to meet the performance requirements noted in these specifications at no expense to the owner. Light levels must be guaranteed to not fall below target levels for warranty period.
<b>H</b>	Structural Calculations	Pole structural calculations and foundation design showing foundation shape, depth backfill requirements, rebar and anchor bolts (if required). Pole base reaction forces shall be shown on the foundation drawing along with soil bearing pressures. Design must be stamped by a structural engineer in the state of FL, if required by owner. (May be supplied upon award).
<b>I</b>	Control & Monitoring System	Manufacturer of the control and monitoring system shall provide written definition and schematics for automated control system to include monitoring. They will also provide 10 references of customers currently using proposed system in the state of FL
<b>J</b>	Electrical Distribution Plans	Manufacturer bidding an alternate product must include a revised electrical distribution plan including changes to service entrance, panels and wire sizing, signed by a licensed Electrical Engineer in the state of FL
<b>K</b>	Warranty	Provide written warranty information including all terms and conditions. Provide 10 references of customers currently under specified warranty in the state of FL
<b>L</b>	Project References	Manufacturer to provide a list of 10 projects where the technology and specific fixture proposed for this project has been installed in the state of FL. Reference list will include project name, project city, installation date, and if requested, contact name and contact phone number.
<b>M</b>	Product Information	Complete bill of material and current brochures/cut sheets for all product being provided.
<b>N</b>	Delivery	Manufacturer shall supply an expected delivery timeframe from receipt of approved submittals and complete order information.
<b>O</b>	Non-Compliance	Manufacturer shall list all items that do not comply with the specifications. If in full compliance, tab may be omitted.

The information supplied herein shall be used for the purpose of complying with the specifications for FFF Boggy Creek. By signing below I agree that all requirements of the specifications have been met and that the manufacturer will be responsible for any future costs incurred to bring their equipment into compliance for all items not meeting specifications and not listed in the Non-Compliance section.

**Manufacturer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_



**SECTION 32 84 00 – PLANTING IRRIGATION****PART 1 – GENERAL****1.01 SCOPE OF WORK**

- A. This Section shall govern the furnishing of all labor, materials, and equipment for a complete operating system for planting and lawn irrigation as specified herein and shown on the applicable drawings.

**1.02 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Material List: Submit a clearly legible list of all materials and equipment for irrigation system to Engineer of Record/Owner for approval prior to beginning construction.
- B. Maintenance Items: Provide the following:
  - 1. Two sets of sprinkler wrenches for adjusting, cleaning or dis-assembling each type of sprinkler. Two sets of quick coupler keys and cap lock keys.
  - 2. Two service manuals for all equipment installed. Manuals shall be loose leaf and show drawings or exploded views of equipment and catalog numbers and current prices.
  - 3. Operating instructions for all equipment installed.
- C. Project Record Documents: Correct daily to indicate changes from Contract Documents.
  - 1. Horizontally at 90 degree angles, dimension the location of the following items from two permanent points of reference, i.e. curb junctures, light standards, building corners, survey hub points, or coordinates with a tolerance of 12 inch maximum.
    - Sprinkler main lines routing.
    - Connections to the existing water supply lines.
    - Sprinkler control valves.
    - Gate valves.
    - Electrical control wire path diagrammatically.
  - 2. Vertical dimensions shall be given for mains when site conditions require installation deeper than 24 inches.

**1.03 PRODUCT HANDLING**

- A. Exercise care in handling, loading, unloading and storing irrigation system materials to avoid damage. Store under cover.

**1.04 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. The Contractor shall make all temporary repairs as necessary to keep installed/existing portions of the irrigation system in operating condition. This exercise shall not affect the requirements to be performed under the Contract Documents.
- B. Coordinate work with that of other trades, all underground improvements, the location and planting of specimen trees and all other planting. Location of all planting requiring

excavations 24 inch in diameter and larger shall be verified with Owner prior to installation of mainlines.

### **1.05 INSPECTION**

- A. Verify dimensions and grades at Job Site.
- B. Contractor shall make himself/herself completely familiar with all site conditions, including all underground utilities. Submittal of bid shall be proof that Contractor accepts existing site conditions.

### **1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

### **1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. This Section includes piping, valves, sprinklers, specialties, controls, and wiring for an automatic control irrigation system.

### **1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Installer's qualifications: Have satisfactorily installed irrigation systems on at least five (5) other projects of comparable complexity.
- B. Location of Sprinklers and Specialties: Design layout is diagrammatic. Make minor adjustments necessary to avoid plantings and fixed obstructions. Maintain 100 percent water coverage of landscape areas indicated.
- C. Verify dimensions and grades at Job Site.
- D. Contractor shall make himself/herself completely familiar with all site conditions, including all underground utilities. Submittal of bid shall be proof that Contractor accepts existing site conditions.

### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit manufacturer's product data and installation instructions for each of the system components for the following. Product Data: Include pressure ratings, rated capacities, and settings of selected models for the following:

- 1. Electric Valves.
- 2. Gate Valves

3. Rain Sensor
4. Controller
5. PVC Mainline
6. PVC Lateral Lines
7. Wiring/Control Cables.
8. Control Valve Box
9. Sprinklers.
10. Any other components for a complete system.

B. Record Drawings: Contractor responsible for providing Owner with As-Built drawings of the irrigation system as installed. Show piping and major system components. Legibly mark drawings to record actual construction. Indicate horizontal and vertical locations reference to permanent surface improvements. Identify field changes of dimension and detail and changes made in the field.

C. Operation and Maintenance Data: For irrigation systems, to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. In addition to items specified in Division 01 Section "Closeout Procedures" include data for the following:

1. Automatic-control valves.
2. Sprinklers.
3. Controllers.
4. Well pump, pump start relay.

## **1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use. All electrical components, well and pump, controller shall be grounded as per the drawings.

## **1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING**

- A. Deliver irrigation system components in manufacturer's original undamaged and unopened containers with labels intact and legible.
- B. Store plastic piping protected from direct sunlight. Support to prevent sagging and bending.

## **1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. Protect existing trees, plants lawns and other features designed to remain as part of the final landscape work.
- B. Promptly notify the Engineer of Record / Owner of unexpected subsurface conditions.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

## 2.1 GENERAL

A. Provide only new materials without flaws or defects and of the highest quality of their specified class and kind.

B. Comply with pipe sizes indicated. No substitution of smaller pipes will be permitted. Larger sizes may be subject to acceptance of the Engineer of Record / Owner. Remove damaged and defective pipe.

C. Provide pipe continuously and permanently marked with manufacturer's name or trademark, size schedule and type of pipe, working pressure at 73 degrees F.

## 2.2 PIPES, TUBES, AND FITTINGS

A. Polyvinyl chloride pipe: Schedule 40, mainline and laterals, ASTM D2241, rigid, unplasticized PVC, extruded from virgin parent material. Provide pipe homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign materials, blisters, wrinkles and dents. See plan for size and color.

B. PVC pipe fittings: ASTM D2241 schedule 40 PVC molded fittings suitable for solvent weld, slip joint ring tight seal, or screwed connections. Fittings made of other materials are not permitted.

C. All pipe under paved areas will be sleeved with Schedule 40 P.V.C. The Contractor will provide a minimum of 4" Schedule 40 P.V.C. under all paved areas to produce access for electrical control wire. All sleeves with multiple laterals shall be 2X the total diameter of laterals within the sleeve.

## 2.3 VALVE BOXES

Plastic Valve Boxes: Box and cover, with open bottom and openings for piping; designed for installing flush with grade. Include size as required for valves and service.

1. Box: Tapered enclosure of rigid plastic material comprised of fibrous components chemically inert and unaffected by moisture corrosion and temperature changes. Remote Control Valve Boxes: Ametek 12"x18" Rectangular with locking lids. Box lids shall be marked "I.C.V.". See plans for lid color. Valve boxes for gate valves 3" and smaller: Ametek 10" round with locking lid, extensions as needed.

2. Cover Material: Provide lid of same material, see drawings for color.

## 2.4 SPRINKLERS

A. Refer to drawing's materials list.

1. Sprinklers: All Sprinkler heads shall be as indicated on the drawings. All sprinkler heads on risers of 12 inches or more shall be secure in plumb position using a 48 inch angle iron stake and stainless steel clamps. All risers shall be painted flat black; or color to be determined by Engineer of Record / Owner. Contractor shall submit paint color for approval.

## **2.5 AUTOMATIC-CONTROL SYSTEM**

A. Refer to drawing's materials list.

1. Controller: Irrigation contractor shall furnish electric controller as indicated on the drawing. Controller shall be installed in the area shown on the drawing. Power from the electrical panel to the irrigation controller shall be furnished by others. All wiring from the irrigation controller to the remote control valves shall be furnished and installed by the irrigation contractor in the same trench as the main line, see drawing details for depth and placement.

B. Wiring: UL 493, Type UF-B multi-conductor, with solid-copper conductors and insulated cable; suitable for direct burial.

1. Wire color code: Provide control or "hot" wires red in color. Provide common or "ground" wires white in color.

2. Splicing Materials: Manufacturer's packaged kit consisting of insulating, spring-type connector or crimped joint and epoxy resin moisture seal; suitable for direct burial. Rain Bird WC-20 connectors or approved equal.

3. Conduit for Control Wires (if shown on drawings): (PVC) ASTM D1785, Schedule 40 in locations as indicated on plans.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 INSPECTION**

A. Examine final grades and installation conditions. Do not start irrigation system work until unsatisfactory conditions are corrected. Field subgrade laser grade as built survey shall be approved by Engineer of Record / Owner prior to proceeding with lateral trenching.

### **3.2 PREPARATION**

A. Layout and stake the locations of each pipe run and all sprinkler heads and sprinkler valves. Obtain Owners Representative acceptance of layout prior to excavating.

B. Schedule 40 sleeves to be used under paved vehicular use areas shall be placed prior to compaction of paved areas. Coordinate all sleeve placement with general contractor. Place sleeves as indicated for installation of piping and control wire.

C. Water Supply: Connect to water sources indicated. In the event that a well is used as the water source for the irrigation system, the Landscape Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining water samples from the well. At the owner's expense, he shall have a certified lab analyze the water quality. The Landscape Contractor shall report to the Engineer of Record / Owner, any potential issues that may affect the health of the plant material, sand infiltration that may damage the irrigation system, or potential staining to sidewalks and buildings. Reporting shall occur before the system is installed. Failure to report shall place liability on the Landscape Contractor.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Cathodic Protection: Provide in the piping systems where required by installing insulating couplings, flanges or unions between copper or brass pipe or tubing and steel or cast iron pipe.
- B. Plastic Pipe: Install plastic pipe in accord with manufacturer's recommendations. Install sprinkler head on plastic pipe as indicated.
  - 1. All welded joints shall be cleaned with manufacturer's cleaner prior to applying solvent.
    - a. Welded joints shall be given at least 15 minutes set-up curing time before moving or handling.
    - b. Pipe shall be partially center loaded to prevent arching and shifting under pressure.
    - c. No water shall be permitted in pipe until a period of at least four hours has elapsed for solvent weld setting or curing, or as required by solvent manufacturer.
  - 2. Backfilling shall be done when pipe is not in expanded condition due to heat.
    - a. Cooling of pipe can be accomplished by operating the system for a short time before backfill, or by backfilling in the early part of the morning before the heat of the day.
    - b. All trenches shall be backfilled and compacted to their original pre-trenching condition.
  - 3. Curing: When the temperature is above 80 degree F., soluble weld joints shall be given at least 24 hours curing time before water is introduced under pressure.
- C. Automatic Controller:
  - 1. Install controller in accord with the Drawings and the manufacturer's instructions, and place readily accessible. Install electrical wiring in accord with applicable codes.
  - 2. Include electrical connection as part of this Section. Contractor to provide 120 volt electrical power to time clock per local codes.
  - 3. An operating diagram or schedule clearly indicating the sequence of operation shall be posted in the controller to facilitate the selection of the valve to be operated and setting of controller.
  - 4. Each controller shall be supplied with a permanent connection for a TRC Commander System. Contractor shall provide TRC Commander.
- D. Remote Control Valves:
  - 1. Install at sufficient depth to provide not more than 6" nor less than 4" cover from the top of the valve to finish grade. Provide clearance for PRS-B device as needed.
  - 2. Install valves in a plumb position with 24" minimum clearance from other equipment for proper maintenance.

3. All valves shall be installed in appropriate sized valve boxes with cover and as shown on the drawings.
- E. Wire Connections: All underground wire connections to electric remote control valves shall be made by using Snap-Tite WC20 connectors as manufactured by Rainbird Sprinkler Corporation or approved equal.
- G. Gate Valves:
1. Line size and install where indicated and sufficient clearance from other materials for proper maintenance.
  2. Equip valves, sizes 3" and smaller, with standard hand operating wheel for operation. Valve bonnet packing shall be checked and tightened before backfill. All valves shall be 150 psi rated.
  3. All valves shall be installed in appropriate sized valve boxes with cover and as shown within the drawings.
  4. Gate Valves shall be manufactured in the USA of American made materials as per the drawings and equipment listing.
- H. Sprinkler Heads:
1. Install in a plumb position at intervals not to exceed the maximum spacing indicated.
  2. Heads in lawn or turf areas where grass has not been established shall be installed on temporary risers extending at least 2" above grades.
  3. Where heads are installed along walks, roads, etc., they shall be permanently positioned. Heads installed adjacent to walks, etc., shall have 3" space between hard surface and inside edge of sprinkler head body.
- I. Thrust Blocks: Install thrust blocks on all main irrigation lines 4" or larger at all changes of direction, as detailed in manufacturer's recommendations on pipe installation or as shown on the drawings.
- J. Flushing of System:
1. Flush main and lateral systems to clean out all debris and sediment prior to installation of heads.
  2. This does not relieve requirements of future adjustments of system or re-flushing system.
  3. Any zone requiring repair from broken lateral lines shall be flushed prior to being returned to service.

### **3.4 ELECTRICAL**

- A. Connect time clock to the 120 volt power source per manufacturer's recommendations. Be responsible for making electrical connections to the automatic controller and wire circuits from remote control valves to controllers. All wiring shall be in accord with applicable codes.

- B. Plan ahead to minimize control wire splices. All wire splices must occur within splice boxes (Ametek 10" round box with green locking lid), using wire connectors as specified in Section 3.02 F above.
- C. Provide for an earth ground per manufacturer's recommendations, but not more than 10ohms to ground.
- D. Install all control wiring with slack given at all changes of mainline direction, minimum of 48", and at each valve and splice box locations, minimum of 12". Provide sufficient slack at site connections at remote control valves in control boxes and at all wire splices to allow raising the valve bonnet or splice to the surface without disconnecting the wires when repair is required.
- E. Provide tight joints to prevent leakage of water and corrosion build-up of the joint.

### **3.5 PRESSURE TEST**

- A. Test all pressure lines under hydrostatic pressure of 175 lbs. per square inch and all non-pressure lines shall be tested under the existing static pressure and both be proven watertight.
- B. Connect a calibrated pressure gauge to mainline. Pressure shall be sustained in the lines for not less than four hours. Should mainline lose pressure, the leak shall be found and repaired, or joints shall be replaced and the test repeated until the entire system is proven watertight.
- C. Perform tests prior to backfill.

### **3.6 COVERAGE TEST**

- A. Contractor shall provide a coverage test inspection for the Engineer of Record/Owner to insure that all areas to receive irrigated plant materials is adequately covered by the sprinkler system prior to beginning planting operations. This test shall also demonstrate the fully automatic and fully operational status of the irrigation system. The contractor shall correct any coverage deficiencies prior to beginning planting operations.
- B. Contractor shall give a 72 hour notice to schedule this coverage test with the EOR, Project Management Team, and Owner.

### **3.6 LOWERING OF HEADS**

- A. All sprinklers installed in lawn areas unless otherwise noted shall be lowered to finish grade within ten days following notification by the Owner.
- B. At the time of lowering heads, completely check and adjust the entire system and make any repairs that are necessary to complete this work.



### **3.7 ADJUST AND CLEAN**

- A. Installations and Operations: Make such adjustments and repairs as requested as necessary for acceptance at no additional cost to the Owner. Field conditions may require minor adjustments to design to achieve 100% coverage.

### **3.8 COMPLETION AND ACCEPTANCE**

- A. Completion of work shall mean the full and exact compliance and conformity with provisions expressed or implied in the drawings and specifications.
- B. All work under this contract shall not be finally accepted until expiration of the guarantee period.
- C. The Irrigation Contractor shall demonstrate and fully acquaint the Owner and/or Owner's Representative with the entire system, proving that all remote control valves are properly balanced, that all heads are properly adjusted for radius and arc of coverage, and that the system is workable, clean, and efficient. This shall be a requirement for acceptance of the work.
- D. Contractor shall upon request for final payment, give Owner one set of electronic scans of as-built irrigation system with all valves, tees and heads indicated as installed.
- E. Irrigation Contractor shall provide a letter (on his letterhead) to the Owner, stating that there are no outstanding liens against the property that may have resulted from any aspect of his work. This includes, but is not limited to, construction liens, material liens, or labor liens.

### **3.4 DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIALS**

- A. Stockpile, haul from site, and legally dispose of waste materials, including unsuitable excavated materials, rock, trash, and debris.

### **3.5 ACCEPTANCE**

- A. Test and demonstrate to the Landscape Architect and Owner the satisfactory operation of the system free of leaks. All main lines shall be hydrostatically tested at a pressure of 100 psi for a period of time not less than 3 hours. Should any leaks be found, it shall be repaired. The line shall then be retested until satisfactory.
- B. Instruct the Owner's designated personnel in the operation of the system, including adjustment of sprinklers, controller(s) and valves.
- C. Upon acceptance, the Owner will assume operation of the system.

### **3.6 WARRANTY**

A. The irrigation contractor shall furnish warranties in writing certifying that the quality and workmanship of all materials and installation furnished is in accordance with these specifications and in accordance with the original manufacturers' warranties. Irrigation contractor shall further see to the fulfillment of all manufacturers' warranties. Irrigation contractor shall warrant the installation workmanship for a period of one (1) year from date of completion of acceptance of the job or any accepted portion of the job.

### **3.7 CLEANING**

A. Perform cleaning during installation of the work and upon completion of the work. Remove from site all excess materials, soil, debris, and equipment. Repair damage resulting from irrigation system installation.

**END OF SECTION 32 84 00**

**END OF SECTION**

## **SECTION 32 92 00 – SODDING**

### **PART 1 – GENERAL**

#### **1.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

A. Provide sodded lawns as shown and specified. The work includes:

1. Soil preparation.
2. Sodding common areas, pavement edges, and other indicated areas.
3. Maintenance.

#### **1.2 SUBMITTALS**

A. Submit sod growers certification of grass species. Identify source location.

#### **1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

A. Sod: Comply with American Sod Producers Association (ASPA) classes of sod materials.

B. Provide and pay for materials testing. Testing agency shall be acceptable to the Landscape Architect and Owner. Provide the following data:

1. Topsoil:
  - a. Ph factor.
  - b. Mechanical analysis.
  - c. Percentage of organic content.
  - d. Recommendations on type and quantity of additives required to establish satisfactory Ph factor and supply of nutrients to bring nutrients to satisfactory level for planting.

#### **1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING**

A. Cut, deliver and install sod within a 24-hour period.

1. Do not harvest or transport sod when moisture content may adversely affect sod survival.
2. Protect sod from sun, wind, and dehydration prior to installation.
3. Do not tear, stretch, or drop sod during handling and installation.

#### **1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

A. Work notification: Notify Engineer of Record, Landscape Architect, and Owner at least 7 working days prior to start of sodding operations.

B. Protect existing utilities, paving, and other facilities from damage caused by sodding operations.

C. Perform sodding work only after irrigation and other work affecting ground surface has been completed. The irrigation system will be installed, tested, and functional prior to sodding and sprigging. Locate, protect, and maintain the irrigation system during sodding and sprigging operations. Repair irrigation system components damaged during sodding operations at the Contractor's expense.

D. Provide hose and lawn watering equipment as required.

## **1.6 WARRANTY**

A. Provide a uniform stand of grass by watering, mowing and maintaining lawn areas until final acceptance. Re-sod areas which fail to provide a uniform stand of grass with specified materials, until all affected areas are accepted by the Landscape Architect and Owner.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 MATERIALS**

A. Sod: Argentine Bahia

B. Provide healthy, well-rooted, material, free of diseases, nematodes and soil borne insects. Provide sod uniform in color, leaf texture, density, and free of weeds, undesirable grasses, stones, roots, thatch, and extraneous material; viable and capable of growth and development when planted. 1. Furnish sod machine stripped and of Supplier's standard width, length, and thickness: Uniformly 1- 1/2" to 2" thick with clean cut edges. Mow sod before stripping.

C. Water: Free of substance harmful to sod growth. Hoses or other methods of transportation furnished by Contractor.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 INSPECTION**

A. Examine finish surfaces, grades, topsoil quality and depth. Do not start sodding work until unsatisfactory conditions are corrected.

### **3.2 PREPARATION**

A. Limit preparation to areas that will be immediately sodded.

B. Loosen topsoil of lawn areas to minimum depth of 2". Remove stones over 1" in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and extraneous matter.

C. Grade lawn areas to smooth, free draining and even surface with a loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll and rake; remove ridges and fill depressions as required to drain. Grade immediately before sodding. Verify grading follows engineering plans. Contractor will be

responsible for regarding if sod are not placed in a timely manner and wash out or other erosion causes grades to deviate from engineering plans.

D. Dampen dry soil prior to sodding.

E. Restore prepared areas to specified condition if eroded, settled, or otherwise disturbed after fine grading and prior to sodding.

### **3.3 INSTALLATION**

A. Sodding:

1. Lay sod to form a solid mass with tightly-fitted joints. Butt ends and sides of sod strips. Do not overlay edges. Stagger strips to offset joints in adjacent courses. Remove excess sod to avoid smothering of adjacent grass. Provide sod pad top flush with adjacent curbs, sidewalks, and drains.

2. Do not lay dormant sod or install sod on saturated soil.

3. Water sod thoroughly with a fine spray immediately after laying.

4. Roll a minimum of four (4) times with a medium weight roller to ensure contact with sub grade.

B. Sod indicated areas within contract limits and areas adjoining contract limits disturbed as a result of construction operations.

### **3.4 MAINTENANCE**

A. Maintain sodded lawn areas, including watering, spot weeding, mowing, application of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and resodding until a full, uniform stand of grass free of weed, undesirable grass species, disease, and insects is achieved and accepted by the Landscape Architect.

1. Water sod thoroughly every day, as required to establish proper rooting. 2. Repair, rework, and resod all areas that have washed out or are eroded. Replace undesirable or dead areas with new sod.

3. Mow lawn areas as soon as lawn top growth reaches a 3" height. Cut back to 2" height. Not more than 40% of grass leaf shall be removed at any single mowing.

### **3.5 ACCEPTANCE**

A. Inspection to determine acceptance of sodded lawns will be made by Landscape Architect, upon Contractor's request. Provide notification at least 7 working days before required inspection date.

1. Sodded areas will be acceptable provided all requirements, including maintenance, have been complied with, and a healthy, even-colored viable lawn is established, free of weeds, undesirable grass species, disease and insects.

B. Upon acceptance, the Owner will assume responsibility for lawn maintenance.

C. If not accepted at the time of the inspection, the Contractor will be required to prepare a maintenance schedule for all grassed areas for the City. The City may require this maintenance schedule if construction is delayed or for any reason the City deems necessary to ensure that the grass is well maintained.

### **3.6 CLEANING**

A. Perform cleaning during installation of the work and upon completion of the work. Remove from site all excess materials, debris and equipment. Repair damage resulting from sodding operations.

END OF SECTION 32 92 00

END OF SECTION

## SECTION – TURF AND GRASSES (BERMUDA)

**PART 1 – GENERAL****1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.
- B. The General Contractor shall utilize one of the following approved field building contractors as material and installation source for all of the field building activities. NO other field building subcontractors or General Contractor's subcontractors shall provide materials or installation services relative to the field building scope of work.
  - 1. Golf Agronomics Supply and Handling  
Contact: Bobby Ellis, 407-509-7417, [ETSI1960@yahoo.com](mailto:ETSI1960@yahoo.com)  
390 Keuka Road  
Interlachen, FL 32148
  - 2. Lake Jem Farms Inc.  
Contact: Jim Grainger, 352-267-4068, [JimG@LakeJemFarms.com](mailto:JimG@LakeJemFarms.com)  
862 S. Duncan Drive  
Tavares, FL 32784
  - 3. JSM Services Inc.  
Contact: Chris Coscia, 863-659-2032, [CCoscia@JSMservicesinc.com](mailto:CCoscia@JSMservicesinc.com)  
P.O. Box 897  
Lutz, FL 33548
  - 4. Sadlers Site Works LLC  
Contact: Art Hamilton, 863-206-4673, [AHampton@SadlersSitemworks.com](mailto:AHampton@SadlersSitemworks.com)  
530 N. Commonwealth Avenue  
Polk City, FL 33868
  - 5. World Sports Turf and Marketing LLC  
Contact: Luis Lauretti, 813-434-7074, [Lauretti@WorldWportsUSA.com](mailto:Lauretti@WorldWportsUSA.com)  
3808 South Nin Dr.  
Valrica, FL 33596
  - 6. T. Mac Wilder & Associates, LLC  
Contact: Benny Hall, 229-256-9729, office: 229-382-9690, [TMW@FriendlyCity.net](mailto:TMW@FriendlyCity.net)  
P.O. Box 2525  
Tifton, Georgia 31793

**1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

- A. This section includes the field building requirements for furnishing and installation of field subgrade base, subgrade topsoil, USGA Certified Construction Sand Engineered Root Zone Growing Medium Mix and Bermuda grassing materials at areas indicated on the drawings. These specifications for the field building portions of this scope take precedence over all other project specifications that may conflict with these project requirements including ASTM specifications. The contractor shall disclose the source(s) of all materials imported to the site, for the field building operations, to the County's Project Management team prior to delivery. All delivery tickets and invoices shall be forwarded to the Project Management Team at the weekly project site meeting.

- B. Soil preparation.
- C. Soil placement and fine grading.
- D. As built certifications of each Laser Graded field soil layer
- E. Soil testing.
- F. Soil amendments as recommended by soil test results.
- G. Soil treatment with pre-emergent and post-emergent herbicides.
- H. Maintenance/grow-in program to include the furnishing and installation of fertilization, herbicides and insecticides and all necessary maintenance including mowing and hand weeding. Re-application of grassing materials as necessary to insure a healthy, dense, weed- free stand of grass.
- I. Coordination with irrigation system installation/adjustment as shown on plans and as specified in SECTION 32 84 00– PLANTING IRRIGATION for purposes of continued watering for turf establishment and adjustment of heads in relation to turf height to prevent head damage during mowing operations.

### 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Comply with regulations of all governing agencies when applying herbicides and pesticides. Applications shall follow manufacturer instructions.
- B. Grassing shall be performed by THE Field Building Subcontractor and Bermuda turf specialist knowledgeable with climate conditions and planting requirements of the geographical area and whose work has resulted in successful lawn establishment. Installer shall maintain an experienced full-time supervisor on the project site when grassing operations are in progress.
- C. Installation equipment shall be properly maintained, professional grade, and employed so as not damage to turf or field incurs.
- D. A.S.P.A. (American Sod Producers Association) – Guideline Specifications to Sodding.
- E. Athletic Fields: Design, Construction and Maintenance by the University of Florida – Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) – Bulletin #202. 2009 Pest Control Guide for Turfgrass Managers by the University of Florida/IFAS.
- F. Rootzone Construction: Standard Guide for Construction of High Performance Sand-Based Rootzones for Athletic Fields ASTM Designation: F2396-11, F1647-11.
- G. Engineered Root Zone using USGA Construction Sand report: Submit analysis report for the mix specified in PART 2– MATERIALS.
  - 1. Before delivery of root zone coarse sand (the contractor shall use certified USGA Construction Sand), furnish a soil analysis produced by a licensed qualified soil testing laboratory confirming compliance with the specified horticultural requirements. This soil analysis shall include percentages of organic matter (including, but not limited to, silt, clay and organic content) and present levels of phosphorous, potassium and acidity (pH). Soil testing shall include heavy metals, the gradation shall be tested individually and cumulatively. This Engineered Root Zone Mix shall be blended at the source, delivered, and placed. Blending materials for the Root Zone Mix shall not be allowed.



2. The analysis shall also include the infiltration rate performance in inches per hour. A minimum of 18 inches per hour is required.
  3. Provide a complete laboratory analysis of the fill placed beneath the Root Zone coarse sand prior to the delivery of the sand to the site. That analysis shall include particle size, pH, and percentages of sand, silt, clay and organic matter. Deliver the analysis to the Owner and project engineer. See this section, Part 1.3.H.
- H. Subgrade Topsoil layer soil report: Submit analysis report for the topsoil specified in PART 2– MATERIALS.
1. Before delivery of root zone subgrade topsoil, furnish a soil analysis produced by a licensed qualified soil testing laboratory confirming compliance with the specified horticultural and agronomic requirements. This soil analysis shall include percentages of organic matter (including, but not limited to, silt, clay and organic content) and present levels of phosphorous, potassium and acidity (pH). Soil testing shall include heavy metals, the gradation of all test samples shall be tested individually and cumulatively.
  2. The analysis shall also include the infiltration rate performance in inches per hour. A minimum of 10 inches per hour is required.
  3. Provide a complete laboratory analysis of the fill placed beneath the Subgrade Topsoil layer prior to the delivery of the sand to the site. That analysis shall include particle size, pH, and percentages of sand, silt, clay and organic matter. Deliver the analysis to the Owner's Representative and project engineer. See this section, Part 1.3.I.
- I. Subgrade Base layer soil report: Submit analysis report for the site soil to be utilized specified in PART 2– MATERIALS.
1. Before delivery of subgrade base amendments, furnish a soil analysis produced by a licensed qualified soil testing laboratory confirming compliance with the specified horticultural requirements. This soil analysis shall include percentages of organic matter (including, but not limited to, silt, clay and organic content) and present levels of phosphorous, potassium and acidity (pH). Soil testing shall include heavy metals, the gradation shall be tested individually and cumulatively.
  2. The analysis shall also include the infiltration rate performance in inches per hour. A minimum of 6 inches per hour is required.
  3. Provide a complete laboratory analysis of the fill placed beneath the root zone coarse sand prior to the delivery of the sand to the site. That analysis shall include particle size, pH, and percentages of sand, silt, clay and organic matter. Deliver the analysis to the Owner's Representative and project engineer.
- J. All sod specified herein shall be certified Tiffway 419 Bermuda grass. Provide sod source including name and telephone number of sod farm. Certifications of sod shall be provided to the Owner's Representative and Project Engineer.
- K. Sod type bid alternate note: Submit bid add alternate shall include the Bermuda Latitude 36, procured and installed to the same standard as set forth with the Bermuda Tifway 419.

**1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE; & HANDLING**

- A. Deliver, store, protect and handle products to site under provisions of Division 1.
- B. Do not deliver more grassing materials than can be installed within 24 hours of delivery.
- C. Store all chemicals off-site. Keep all pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers in a secure area when in use on-site and keep away from public.

**1.5 COORDINATION**

- A. Coordinate work under provisions of Division 1.
- B. Coordinate installation of underground sprinkler system, piping, and heads.
- C. Utilities: Determine location of underground utilities and perform work in a manner which will avoid possible damage. Hand excavate, as required.

**1.6 JOB CONDITIONS**

- A. Planting time: Best to install sod during the active growing season.
- B. When work on the project has progressed sufficiently to commence root zone placement and planting, then the planting operations shall be conducted only under favorable weather conditions which are normal for such work as determined by accepted sports field sodding practices.

**1.7 WARRANTY**

- A. Provide a 90 day warranty from the date of final completion and acceptance. After a period of ninety days a warranty inspection will be performed by a certified agronomist (chosen by whom?) at the expense of the contractor. The warranty inspection will be performed to determine the health of the turf including the presence of any noxious weed growth, insect infestations, and contamination by other grass species, overall color of the turf and general health.
- B. If during the warranty and replacement period any of the turf is found to be damaged or destroyed due to vandalism, poor OWNER maintenance practices, over-use, malicious mischief and/or vehicle rutting, then the responsibility of replacing those grass areas is not that of the Contractor.

**1.8 DEFINITIONS:**

- A. Weeds: Includes Torpedo grass, Bahia grass, St. Augustine, Nut Sedge, Dandelion, Goose grass, Dollar Weed, Quack grass, Dogfennel, Horseweed or Marestalk, Morning Glory, Rushes, Common Bermuda, and any other weed or grass noted in "Weeds of Southern Turfgrasses", as published by the University of Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences.
- B. Submit manufacturer data on herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers.
- C. Submit maintenance/operation instructions for continuing Owner maintenance. Include seasonal cutting instructions and height, watering rates, soil amendment, fertilization, herbicide and insecticide application rates and frequencies.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

- 2.1 ROOT ZONE COARSE SAND ENGINEERED GROWING MEDIUM MIX, (CONTRACTOR SHALL USE USGA CONSTRUCTION SAND AS 80 PERCENT (%) BASE MATERIAL FOR**

**MIX), IMPORTED TOPSOIL FOR ROOTZONE SUBGRADE, AMENDMENTS FOR SUBGRADE BASE, USGA CONSTRUCTION SAND FOR TOPDRESSING FIELDS.**

- A. ENGINEERED ROOT ZONE GROWING MEDIUM (80%/20% MIX)--The contractor shall provide an 8” deep layer of “Engineered Root Zone Growing Medium Mix” with the 80 percent (%) portion using certified USGA coarse construction sand as a base constituent, which shall be non-calcareous, clean and processed meeting the following criteria:

Size	Sieve MESH	Diameter of Sieve (mm)	Allowable Range Percent Retained
Gravel	10	2.00	Less than, equal to 3%
Very Coarse	18	1.00	Less than, equal to 7%
Coarse	35	0.50	At least 60% particles combined in the Coarse and Medium range
Medium	60	0.25	
Fine	100	0.15	20% maximum
Very Fine	270	0.05	5% maximum
Silt		0.002	5% maximum
Clay		Less than 0.002	3% maximum

No more than 10% including 3% fine gravel combined for sieve meshes 10 and 18. Combined fractions no more than 10% for materials less than or equal to 0.05 in size. All gradations shall be tested individually and cumulatively. Organic content of final mix shall range between 1.35% and 1.75%. Final pH of Engineered Root Zone Mix shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. The 20 percent (%) of the soil mix shall be organic peat using “Restore”, “Command”, Canadian Peat, or Florida Peat. The contractor shall indicate the product utilized within the Root Zone Mix submittal.

- B. ROOT ZONE SUBGRADE--The contractor shall provide a 12” deep layer of Clean Topsoil for the “Root Zone Subgrade”. This layer shall be a loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, sandy clay loam or other soil approved by the engineer/owner. It shall not have a mixture of native site subsoil, (subgrade base) and shall contain no slag, cinders, stones, lumps of soil, sticks, roots, trash or other extraneous materials larger than 1.5 inches (40 mm) in diameter. Topsoil must also be free of viable plants or plant parts of common Bermuda grass, quack grass Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, Canada thistle, or others as may be specified. All topsoil shall be tested by a reputable laboratory for pH and soluble salts. If needed, pH correction material shall be applied at a rate sufficient to correct the pH to a range of 6.0 to 7.0. Soluble salts shall not be higher than 500 parts per million. Any pH correction materials shall be tilled into soil layer. The infiltration rate for this material shall be 10” / hour. This topsoil shall be non-calcareous, clean and processed meeting the following criteria:

Size	Sieve MESH	Diameter of Sieve (mm)	Allowable Range Percent Retained
Gravel	10	2.00	Less than, equal to 3%
Very Coarse	18	1.00	Less than, equal to 7%
Coarse	35	0.50	At least 40% particles combined in the Coarse and Medium range
Medium	60	0.25	17% maximum
Fine	100	0.15	20% maximum
Very Fine	270	0.05	5% maximum
Silt		0.002	5% maximum
Clay		Less than 0.002	3% maximum

No more than 16% including 3% fine gravel combined for sieve meshes 10 and 18.

Combined fractions no more than 13% for materials less than or equal to 0.05 in size. All gradations shall be tested individually and cumulatively. Organic content of final subgrade topsoil shall range between 2.5% and 4.0%. Final pH of Root Zone Subgrade topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.

- C. ROOT ZONE SUBGRADE BASE--The contractor shall provide an 12” deep layer above existing grade of amended Site Soil as the “Subgrade Base”, which shall be non- calcareous, clean and processed meeting the following criteria:

Size	Sieve MESH	Diameter of Sieve (mm)	Allowable Range Percent Retained
Gravel	10	2.00	Less than, equal to 3%
Very Coarse	18	1.00	Less than, equal to 7%
Coarse	35	0.50	At least 30% particles combined in the Coarse and Medium range
Medium	60	0.25	25% maximum
Fine	100	0.15	25% maximum
Very Fine	270	0.05	7% maximum
Silt		0.002	7% maximum
Clay		Less than 0.002	3% maximum

No more than 20% including 3% fine gravel combined for sieve meshes 10 and 18. Combined fractions no more than 17% for materials less than or equal to 0.05 in size. All gradations shall be tested individually and cumulatively. Organic content of final subgrade base shall be between 4.5% and 7%. Final pH of Subgrade Base shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.

- D. The Subgrade Base, Subgrade Topsoil and Engineered Root Zone Mix shall be free of any and all toxic substances, grass, roots, weeds, stones, weed seeds and insects, heavy metals.
- E. The final pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. Any pH less than 6.0 shall have amendments tilled as required in this specification.
- F. Engineered Root Zone Growing Medium (80%20%) Mix organic matter content shall range from 1.35% to 1.75%. Organic materials blended with the 80% as certified USGA Construction Sand base material and the 20% shall be Canadian Peat. Organic materials, if required, for the Root Zone Subgrade, and Subgrade Base may be locally sourced Peat from Reliable Peat or Hillary Peat Inc. or equal. All Organic materials shall be tested separately from base constituent material prior to blending.

**2.2 FERTILIZER:**

- A. Fertilization is specified in Section 3.1.B

**2.3 HERBICIDES/INSECTICIDES/PESTICIDES/SOIL FUMIGANTS:**

- A. “Roundup” (Glyphosate) post-emergent herbicide, to kill emergent weeds prior to placement of root zone mix and as otherwise required.
- B. Delay the use of post emergent herbicides as long as possible, and for at least the first four weeks, to allow the turf to become established. “Monument” may be used for nutsedge control.
- C. “Ronstar” pre-emergent herbicide.
- D. Pesticides: Sod Webworms, Mole Crickets – “Orthene”. Fire Ants: “Amdro”.

- E. APPLY HERBICIDE TO ALL WEEDS OR GRASSED AREAS TO BE REMOVED. APPLY WHEN WIND SPEEDS ARE BELOW 5 MPH AND MINIMIZE ANY DRIFT OR OVER SPRAY ONTO LANDSCAPING TO REMAIN. UTILIZE A STICKER/SPREADER TO ENHANCE PERFORMANCE OF HERBICIDE IF RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER. THOROUGHLY WASH ANY NEW OR EXISTING PLANT FOLIAGE THAT IS SPRAYED WITH HERBICIDE AND REPLACE ANY PLANTS KILLED OR DAMAGED BY MISUSE OF HERBICIDES.
- F. SPREAD TOPSOIL SUBGRADE TO MINIMUM DEPTH REQUIRED TO MEET LINES, GRADES AND SPECIFIED ELEVATIONS, AFTER LIGHT ROLLING AND NATURAL SETTLEMENT. ALLOW FOR TURF THICKNESS WHERE TURF IS ADJACENT TO PAVED SURFACES.
- G. PROVIDE SAMPLES FOR TESTING OF SUBBASE NATIVE SOIL, ROOTZONE SUBGRADE TOPSOIL, AND ENGINEERED ROOTZONE MIX. PROVIDE REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FROM EACH TURF AREA AS SHOWN ON PLAN DIAGRAMS, 15 INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES PER FIELD TAKEN FROM REGULARLY GRIDDED LOCATIONS SHOWN ON PLAN FROM EACH FIELD. EACH SAMPLE SHALL BE TESTED INDIVIDUALLY AND RECOMMENDATION REPORT GENERATED FOR EACH SAMPLE TAKEN. THE SAMPLES SHALL NOT BE AGGREGATED TOGETHER FOR COMPOSITE SAMPLING. THE COLLECTION OF THE SAMPLES AS REQUIRED AT EACH SOIL LAYER SHALL BE PERFORMED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S SOLE EXPENSE. TESTING OF EACH SAMPLE SHALL BE AT THE COUNTY'S EXPENSE. THE COMPREHENSIVE REPORT SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE OWNER AND ITS AGENT AT THE COMPLETION OF THE RECOMMENDATION REPORT.
- H. The objective of pre-planting fumigation shall be to kill nematodes, soil-borne fungi and insects, and effectively kill plant propagules such as Bermuda grass stolons and rhizomes, nutsedge tubers and most broadleaf and grassy weed seeds.

## 2.4 SOD

- A. Sod shall be **Tiffway 419 Bermuda** grass. All sod shall be "**Blue Tag**" certified turf grass from a certified Bermuda Tifway 419 sod grower. Any and all replacement sod required for repairs shall be from the same grower to maintain consistent color, texture and density.
  - 1. Sod shall be strongly rooted Tiffway 419 Bermuda sod, true-to-type, high quality grass which has been propagated in a controlled cultural environment, grown on fumigated farms not less than two years old, free of noxious weeds and undesirable native grasses. Provide only sod capable of vigorous growth and development when planted (not dormant).
- 2.5 Thickness of Cut: Bermuda Turfgrass sod shall be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 0.60 inch (15 mm), plus or minus 0.25 inch (6 mm), at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch.
- 2.6 Pad Size: Individual pieces of turfgrass sod shall be cut to the supplier's standard width and length. Maximum allowable deviation from standard widths and lengths shall be plus or minus 0.5 inch (15 mm) on width and plus or minus five percent on length. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable.
- 2.7 Strength of Turf Sod Sections: Standard size sections of turfgrass sod shall be strong enough that it can be picked up and handled without damage.
- 2.8 Moisture Content: Turfgrass sod shall not be harvested or transplanted when its moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival.
- 2.9 Mowing Height: Before harvesting, the Bermuda turfgrass shall be mowed uniformly at a height of 1 to 2.5 inches (25 to 60 mm) on cool season grasses (i.e., bluegrass, bentgrass, rye and fescue),

and 0.75 to 1.50 inches (20 to 40 mm) on warm season grasses (i.e., zoysiagrass, bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, etc.).

- 2.10 Time Limitations: Bermuda Turfgrass sod shall be harvested, delivered and installed/transplanted within a period of 24 hours, unless a suitable preservation method is submitted in writing by contractor and formally approved by owner prior to delivery. Bermuda Turfgrass sod not transplanted within this period shall be inspected and approved by the inspecting officer or his representative prior to its installation.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 GRADING AND DRAINAGE

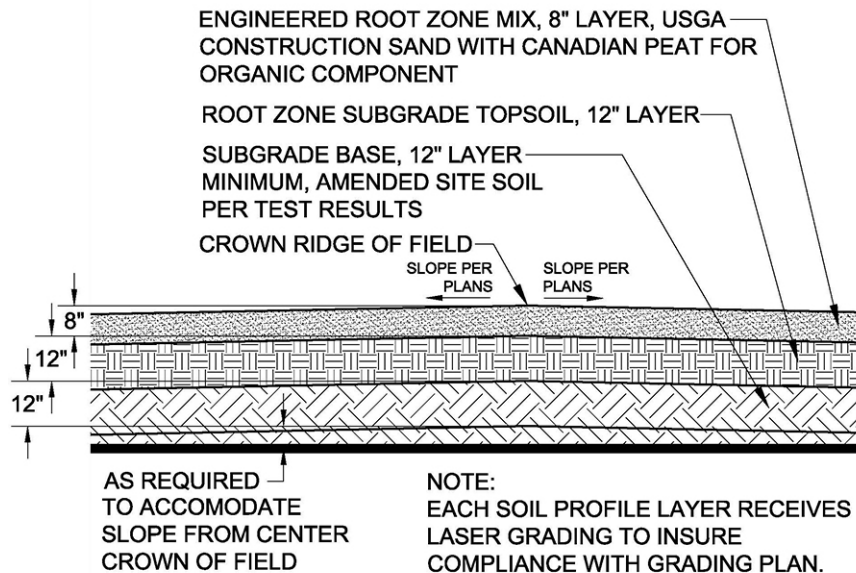
- A. Construct and Prepare Subgrade Base—Contour the Sub-grade Base in accordance with specifications at a maximum tolerance of 2 in. within 25 ft. of linear direction as specified herein. The Subgrade Base should be a 12" depth installed and laser graded such to accommodate the final profile depth of engineer's field finish grade. The subgrade should be compacted sufficiently (suggested 85 % minimum to 90 % maximum proctor density) to prevent future settling. Subgrade base should be designed to conform to surface contour of finished playing surface.
- B. Construct and Prepare Root Zone Subgrade—Contour the Root Zone Sub-grade in accordance with specifications at a maximum tolerance of 1½ in. within 25 ft. of linear direction as specified herein. The Root Zone Subgrade should be installed at a depth such to accommodate the final profile depth of Root Zone and any gravel layer (if included). The subgrade should be compacted sufficiently (suggested 85 % minimum to 90 % maximum proctor density) to prevent future settling. Subgrade should be designed to conform to surface contour of finished playing surface.
- C. Construct and Prepare Engineered Root Zone Growing Medium 80% / 20% Mix—Contour Engineered Root Zone Mix in accordance with specifications at a maximum tolerance of ½ in. within 25 ft. of linear direction as specified herein. The subgrade base should be a 12" depth installed and laser graded such to accommodate the final profile depth of Root Zone finish grade. Subgrade base and any gravel layer (if included). The subgrade should be compacted sufficiently (suggested 85 % minimum to 90 % maximum proctor density) to prevent future settling. Subgrade base should be designed to conform to surface contour of finished playing surface.
- D. Surface Drainage—All field soil lift installations should include a minimum of 0.5 % slope gradient (simple slope or crown) to remove water off of the playing field in case of a storm event with severe rainfall intensity and to facilitate the use of tarps, see civil engineer grading plans for finish grade elevations. Refer to engineer's grading and drainage plans to size surface drainage inlets to be installed in the perimeter of the installation (out-of-play areas) and tied into the drainage collection system for removal of surface runoff with the subsurface drainage water. All surface grading of the field shall be laser graded at each soil lift.

#### 3.2 PREPLANTING

The fields shall receive three distinct layers of soil in order to insure the adequate drainage. (1) Site Soil Mix 12" depth, (2) Root Zone Subgrade Topsoil, 12" depth, (3) Engineered Root Zone Mix using certified USGA Construction Sand as a base material, 8" depth.

- A. Placement: place 12" of Subgrade base, (amended site soil mix) to achieve final elevations, minus 20 inches, using laser grading methodologies as indicated on engineer's grading plans.

- B. Placement: place 12" of Root Zone Subgrade Topsoil to achieve final elevations, minus 8", using laser grading methodologies as indicated on engineer's grading plans. Coordinate with irrigation lateral line placement, once laterals are installed and the trenches are re-compacted, re laser grade trench lines to original condition.
- C. Placement: place 8" of Engineered Root Zone 80%/20% USGA Construction Sand / Canadian Peat Growing Medium mix to achieve final elevations using laser grading methodologies as indicated on engineer's grading plans. Refer to Section 3.2.1 for Final Laser Grade.
- D. Field Sub-Contractor shall provide all Field Laser grading and this shall take place in 5 separate operations 1) Site Soil Subgrade Base, final field grade minus 20 inches, 12" minimum above existing grade at field edges, (more at field crown), graded as required to achieve final engineers grade minus 20 inches. 2) Subgrade Topsoil, final field grade minus 8", 24" minimum above existing grade at field edges. 3) Subgrade Topsoil post irrigation lateral line regrade. 4) Engineered Root Zone Mix, final field grade, 32" above existing grade, minimum at field edges, sloped as per engineer's drawings minus 32". 5) Engineered Root Zone Mix post irrigation head placement and installation regrade. As built surveys shall be provided by the contractor at each soil layer, at the contractor's expense, to certify laser grade is in compliance with the plans and specifications prior to beginning the next profile depth of field soil as outlined in 3.2.A thru C. All Lateral grades shall be shot on a 25 foot grid for each field and CAD drawing files and prints provided to Owner's representative and Project Engineer. Field soil material shall be placed meeting the following section diagram.



**FIELD SOIL PROFILE SECTION**

- E. **FUMIGATE/STERILIZE SOIL AFTER TILLAGE AND TOPSOIL PLACEMENT BUT BEFORE FINAL LASER GRADING. APPLY fumigant per label instructions in order to meet objective noted above. ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME AFTER SOIL FUMIGATION BEFORE COMMENCING PLANTING OPERATIONS SO TURF IS NOT DAMAGED.**
- F. AREAS TO BE SODDED SHALL BE CULTIVATED TO A DEPTH OF 4" BELOW FINISH GRADE AND TREATED WITH COLLOIDAL PHOSPHATE AT A RATE OF ONE CUBIC YARD PER 1,000

SQUARE FEET, DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE AT A RATE OF TWO TONS PER ACRE (IF RECOMMENDED BY SOIL TEST RESULTS). LIMESTONE, COLLOIDAL PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER SHALL BE THOROUGHLY INCORPORATED INTO THE TOP 4" OF SOIL WITH OTHER SOIL AMENDMENTS AS RECOMMENDED BY SOIL TEST RESULTS AND AS APPROVED BY ARCHITECT. PRIOR TO PLANTING SOIL PH SHALL BE BETWEEN 6.0 AND 7.0.

- G. Place fertilizer at a ratio of 1-2-4 (example 5/10/20 formulation). The nitrogen source shall be slow-release urea-formaldehyde applied at 1 lb. of nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. of turf. The starter fertilizer shall contain a basic micro-nutrient package.
- H. All soil amendments shall be uniformly incorporated and blended into the ENGINEERED ROOT ZONE MIX at the material source prior to delivery and placement. The subgrade base and subgrade topsoil layers shall be Roto-tilled or mix 2" of the agronomic amendments to 2" of depth of soil prior to placement of next lift 12" of subgrade topsoil and/or the final lift of 8" of Engineered Root Zone Mix. Roto-till all areas to receive the Bermuda sod in two passes in the same direction. Once roto-tilling effort is complete for the specific lift, then begin the laser grade for the specific layer of the field.
- I. Provide grades to the elevations indicated on the engineer's plan. Compact to 92% of the maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D1557.
- J. Final Laser Grading: Remove all construction debris, vegetation, roots, rocks, weeds, depressions, undulations and irregularities. Smooth the surface with a trap rake machine with drag. A Coordinate with irrigation head placement and final setting and proceed with final laser grade. Apply a pre-emergent herbicide/fertilizer (15-0-15) application (Ronstar .67% Oxadiazon), per manufacturer's instructions at the rate of 300 lbs. /acre, just prior to grassing installation.

### 3.3 SOD PLANTING AND GROW IN MAINTENANCE

- A. **No turfgrass sod shall be placed on soil which has been chemically treated until sufficient time has elapsed to permit dissipation of all toxic materials.** Contractor shall assume full responsibility for any loss or damage to turfgrass sod arising from improper use of chemicals or due to his failure to allow sufficient time to permit dissipation of toxic residues, whether or not such materials are specified herein.
- B. No heavy machinery such as tractors, hydro-spray tanks, or trucks should be allowed on the surface, unless equipped with turf-type tires.
- C. Moistening the Soil: During periods of higher than optimal temperature for the species being specified, and after all unevenness in the soil surface has been corrected, the soil shall be lightly moistened immediately prior to installation of the turfgrass sod.
- D. Sodding: Sod to be installed in 48" rolls. Sod must be planted within 24 hours of harvesting. Lay sod in straight lines butted tightly together without stretching.
- E. Starter Strip: The first row of turfgrass sod shall be laid in a straight line, with subsequent rows placed parallel to and tightly against each other. Lateral joints shall be staggered to promote more uniform growth and strength. Care shall be exercised to insure that the pieces are not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tightly to prevent voids that would cause air drying of



the roots.

- F. Sloping Surfaces: On 3:1 or greater slopes, traditional size (1 sq yd / 1 sq m) turfgrass sod shall be laid across the angle of the slope (perpendicular), with staggered joints and secured by tamping, pegging, stapling or other approved methods of temporarily securing each piece. Large-roll turfgrass sod shall be laid in the direction of the slope, with temporary securing being at the discretion of the installation contractor.
- G. Swales and Intermittent Waterways: The installation of turfgrass sod within drainways or intermittent waterways shall be determined after considering maximum channel velocities for storms of a designated intensity. Traditional size turfgrass sod shall be laid perpendicular to the direction of flow and pegged to resist washout during the establishment period, while large-roll pieces shall be laid in the direction of the flow, with temporary securing being at the discretion of the installation contractor.
- H. Watering and Rolling: The installation contractor shall water the turfgrass sod immediately after transplanting to prevent drying. As sodding is completed in any one section, the entire area shall be lightly rolled. It shall then be thoroughly watered to a depth sufficient to ensure the underside of the new sod pad and soil immediately below the pad are thoroughly wet. The general contractor shall be responsible for having adequate water available at the site prior to and during installation.
- I. Hand Topdressing: After the field has dried, hand topdress any cracks between sod caused by shrinkage. Allow four weeks for rooting prior to using the field for traffic and/or play. Topdressing any cracks shall utilize certified USGA Construction sand as the topdressing material.
- J. Fertilization: After planting, new turf grass shall be fertilized as required. The nitrogen source during grow-in will be mostly water soluble (21-0-0 and 15-0-15). Potassium and nitrogen shall be added in a balanced ratio (15-0-15), alternating every seven days with 21-0-0. Apply four weekly applications of fertilizer (two 15-0-15 and two 21-0-0 at the rate .50 lbs. nitrogen/potassium/1,000 sq. ft.) for the first 30 days of grow-in. Micro nutrient sprays of iron, magnesium and manganese shall be applied to aid in turf establishment. Supplemental liquid potassium and iron (such as 0-0-28, plus iron) shall be applied every two weeks in conjunction with an insecticide application, if insects are active. Any and all granular fertilizations shall be watered-in immediately to avoid foliar turf grass burn.
- K. Mowing: Use reel mowers with sharp blades. The first mowing shall not be attempted until the turfgrass sod is firmly rooted and securely in place. Provide first mowing when Bermuda grass reaches one inch height, just after the field has been rolled with a 2.5 ton double steel drum, then reduce the height over time until the turf grass becomes established at  $\frac{3}{4}$ " height. Continue to mow as long as grass clipping are observed (generally 2-3 times/week). Do not mow when the turf grass is extremely wet to avoid tire rutting.
- L. Weed control: Use of post-emergent herbicides for control of grassy weeds should be discouraged and avoided the first four weeks. Certified "Blue Tag" sod is guaranteed to be weed and insect free, therefore post-emergents should not be needed. Use "Monument" to control nut sedge grass after the initial four week grow-in period. Delay herbicide applications as long as possible to allow the turf grass to become well established. Hand pulling of weeds shall be conducted if only a few weeds are present however, if many weeds emerge, the use of selective post-emergent herbicides maybe required. For the first 2-3 weeks care not to operate any heavy equipment on the newly

installed sod for fear of tire rutting the field. Turf tired tractors can be used, but not on saturated soils. Apply fertilizers and pesticides on dryer fields, if at all possible initially.

- M. Maintenance Rolling: Sodded areas shall be rolled throughout the grow-in period to push roots into the soil, to settle or "firm" the root zone and to smooth the surface to prevent mower scalping. Weekly rolling should be performed until the eventual permanent mowing height is achieved.
- N. Field Topdressing: The fields should be broadcast sand top-dressed using certified USGA Construction Sand, the last week of the grow-in period in order to achieve consistent coverage of exposed soil surface.
- O. Pest Control: The fields shall be kept insect free (sod web worms, fire ants and mole crickets) during the grow-in period.
- E. Clean-up: All excess soil, grass materials, stones, and other waste shall be removed from the site daily and not allowed to accumulate. Paved areas must be kept clean at all times.
- F. Grow-in maintenance: The Contractor shall provide grow-in maintenance of turf to extend for 30 days after placement of all turf and playing fields or until Certificate of Occupancy has been issued, whichever is longer. Maintenance shall begin immediately upon placement of the sod and shall continue until final acceptance inspection of entire project is held. Maintenance shall include watering, fertilizer applications mowing, pesticide applications, rolling, topdressing, replanting, and all other work necessary to produce a uniform, pest-free, weed-free and healthy turf playing field.
- G. Watering: The general contractor shall supply adequate water to the site. The single-most important factor in the successful rooting of newly installed turfgrass sod is adequate, regular watering. Watering should begin immediately after installation. The amount of water required will vary depending upon season, weather, temperature, wind, slope and turfgrass variety. The general contractor shall designate the party responsible to ensure adequate water supply and application.
  - 1. First Week: The contractor shall provide all labor and arrange for all watering necessary for rooting of the turfgrass sod. Soil on sod pads shall be kept moist at all times. In the absence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soil to a depth of at least 4 inches (100 mm). Watering should be done during the heat of the day to prevent wilting. No watering shall take place at night. The contractor shall have the irrigation water tested to assure it's acceptability for use on Bermuda sod.
  - 2. Second and Subsequent Weeks: The contractor shall water the turfgrass sod as required to maintain adequate moisture in the upper 4 inches (100 mm) of soil, necessary for the promotion of deep root growth.
- H. Irrigation: The fields shall be irrigated immediately after installation with enough water to keep the root zone mix moist at all times without being saturated.

### **3.4 GUARANTEE AND REPLACEMENT**

- A. Replacement of sod necessary during the grow-in maintenance and warranty period shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.
- B. The General Contract warranty period shall also include field grading and/or settlement, sod viability, and all other aspects of installation.

**3.5 FINISHING:**

- A. During grassing work, keep pavements clean and work area in an orderly condition at all times.

**3.6 INSPECTION AND REVIEW:**

- A. When grass work is completed the Owner's Representative will, upon request, make an inspection to determine acceptability to commence 30 day grow-in/guarantee period.
- B. When inspected sodding work does not comply with coverage, weed-free or insect-free requirements, replace rejected work and continue specified maintenance until re-inspected by the Owner's Representative and found to be acceptable. Remove rejected grassing materials promptly from project site.

**3.7 REQUEST FOR FINAL ACCEPTANCE:**

- A. At the end of a minimum 30 day grow-in period the Contractor shall submit to the Owner a written request for acceptance of the MULTIPURPOSE field turf. The request shall be submitted at least ten days prior to the anticipated date of acceptance. WHEN INSPECTED GRASSING WORK DOES NOT COMPLY WITH COVERAGE OR WEED REQUIREMENTS, REPLACE REJECTED WORK AND CONTINUE SPECIFIED MAINTENANCE UNTIL RE-INSPECTED BY THE ARCHITECT AND FOUND TO BE ACCEPTABLE. REMOVE REJECTED PLANTS AND GRASSING MATERIALS PROMPTLY FROM PROJECT SITE.
- B. If Acceptance is denied, the contractor shall utilize all methods necessary to achieve Acceptance.

**3.8 PROTECTION:**

- A. Protect grassing work and materials from damage due to grassing operations, operations by other Contractors and trades and trespassers. Maintain protection during installation and maintenance periods. Protect sodded areas against damage from erosion as required. Treat, repair or replace damaged grass work as directed. Replace/repair turf areas damaged by improper use of fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, nematicides or other chemicals.
- B. When applying herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or pesticides/nematicides coordinate use with university personnel. Post signs when chemicals are in-use or when areas are to be off limits to students or university personnel. Contractor shall assume responsibility for protecting public when chemicals are present or in use on project site.

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